# The New-York Times.

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## CONGRESS.

### AN EARNEST EFFORT TOWARD RESUMPTION EXPECTED.

MODIFICATION OF EXTREME VIEWS SINCE LAST SESSION—YESTERDAY'S FINANCIAL DEBATE IN THE HOUSE—THE UNFINISHED TARIFF BILL OF LAST SESSION—THE MORMON DELEGATE FROM UTAH.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—There will be an earnest effort made in the House among the hard-money men, and especially among the Republicans, to harmonize views upon some Currency bill, and to secure the passage of a law at an early day, if possible, which shall place the country squarely on the road to specie payments. Interchange of views among leading Republicans has modified the intensity with which some of them have clung to particular schemes. Many are now found who are ready to assume the position taken in THE TIMES of yesterday, that they will not dispute as to methods of reaching the end which the recommendations of the President have in view, but will support any measure leading to resumption that Congress can be induced to adopt. There is a great deal of hostility to repealing the Legal-tender act. Very many agree with a part of Judge Kelley's proposition that to repeal this act would be a political crime, but they couple this assertion with the qualification "unless the Government is ready at the same time to exchange gold for greenbacks." But they say that when the Government is ready to resume, the repeal of the Legal-tender act will be of no importance. Several of the compromise propositions of last Winter are referred to, and an effort is likely to be made to frame a bill embracing the propositions which seem most likely from the experience of last session to receive support in the House. One or two facts are conceded. In the first place no measure providing for the resumption of specie payments by contraction of the currency can be passed. No radical and strong bill intended to accomplish resumption by speedy and direct methods is likely to prevail. The most that can be hoped for from this Congress is the passage of a bill which will lead slowly toward the desired end. It is believed the President and Secretary Bristow will yield the proposition to repeal the Legal-tender act to any other plan to secure the same end, if one be proposed having more chances of success with Congress.

THE FIRST DEBATE ON FINANCES.

The financial question was precipitated upon the House to-day unexpectedly, but the discussion was decidedly interesting and attracted attention from all the members, as well as from the galleries. The subject which came specially before the House was the Three-sixty-five Convertible Bond bill of Mr. Kelley, which was reached by the motion to take up the calendar. Mr. Kelley spoke at some length upon the bill, reiterating his familiar arguments and assuming the positions which he has maintained for a long time. It is said that Mr. Kelley has been somewhat frightened by the reverberations of the explosion which he set off the other day in a political letter, and that he is not so desirous of getting out of the Republican Party, for a party of inflation, as he appeared to be. Within the party, however, he adheres to his inflation heresies. Gen. Butler took the opportunity to renew in the House the arguments which he has used so often on the currency question, though the recent elections have given him some new and spicy points with which to enliven debate. He made some novel and startling statements, which the House appeared to regard rather funny. In alluding to the period of the greatest suffering in Ireland, he referred to the starvation there as being like that which is now felt in New-York by the poorer classes, and will be felt in Pennsylvania during the Winter, and perhaps in Massachusetts. He developed some granger proclivities, alluding to the comparative cost of the corn on Western farms and the corn he feeds his horses on the shores of the Atlantic. In reply to a question by Mr. Merriman, of New-York, who is a member of the Banking and Currency Committee that investigated the Freedman's Bank business, he said he was in favor of giving the negroes of the South 3.65 per cent. for the use of their money, instead of their putting it into the Freedman's Bank where they did not get 3.65 per cent. of the principal. He praised his own courage in having stood alone against all New-England on the subject of currency, and alluding to the prediction that this position would defeat his election, he said that he knew all the time he would not have to stay at home alone. The Democratic side of the House was deserted during Mr. Butler's speech, and nearly all the members came over to the space in front of the Speaker's chair to hear more distinctly what he had to say. Gen. Garfield spoke but a few minutes, but his protest against the doctrines of Kelley and Butler was exceedingly vigorous, and denotes that he will be found among the firmest of the supporters of the President's financial recommendations. The subject will come before the House again to-morrow. No one can tell what course the debate may take, though it is most likely to be superseded in a day or two by some other subject, to be renewed again next week, possibly, or perhaps after the holidays. Some canvassing has been made in the House to ascertain the prospect of passing Mr. Kelley's bill if a vote should be reached upon it, but no positive prediction can be made, as opinion widely differs, some anticipating a large majority for it, and some expecting its defeat.

THE "LITTLE TARIFF" BILL IN THE SENATE.

The Senate was in session but half an hour to-day when a motion to adjourn was carried, and the Republican Senators went into caucus. Several bills were introduced and laid upon the table to be referred to the appropriate committees, when appointed. Among them was one by Mr. Wright, of Iowa, fixing the salary of the President at $25,000 per annum after the present term. Mr. Sherman made an effort to-day to have the bill to amend existing Customs and Internal Revenue laws referred to a new committee of conference, but Vice President Wilson decided that the bill could not be taken up under the rules before next Monday, and Mr. Sherman gave notice he will call it up at that time. This is the Tariff and Internal Revenue Bill which was before Congress at the last session, and known as the "Little Tariff bill." As it passed the House it provided, among many other things, that any farmer or planter might sell, at the place of production, tobacco of his own growth at retail directly to consumers to an amount not exceeding $100 annually. The House further provided for a tax of one-twentieth of one per cent. upon all sales of stocks, bonds, gold and silver bullion, coin, and other securities. The Senate refused to concur in these provisions, and passed the bill with several amendments, from which the House disagreed, and a Committee of conference was appointed. The Senate adopted the report of the committee, but the House declined to do so, and asked for a new conference, in which condition the bill was postponed from June last to this session, and the question now, when it comes up, is upon granting the new conference asked for by the House.

THE NAVY-YARDS.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs meets to-morrow morning to hear a report embodying the personal observations of the committee during their last Summer's visit to Norfolk, and all the Navy-yards, north of that port on the Atlantic Coast. The report has been drawn up by Senator Sargent, and will be of great practical value in making future appropriations for these Navy-yards.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS.

The Elections Committee of the House has prepared to discharge the order of the House to consider the best method of electing the President and Vice President, by the appointment of a subcommittee to make the preliminary investigations and prepare a report.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

One of the first cases to be disposed of by the Elections Committee is that of Delegate Cannon, from Utah. Some of the members of the committee are fully conscious of the impossibility of any solution of the Mormon problem by the courts or by legislation, so long as Congress allows one of the most objectionable of the polygamists to sit as a Delegate in the House. One or two Republican members last Winter took the responsibility of keeping the question from before the House by refusing to vote for a report from the committee, which would bring the case before the House on its merits for decision. The case must this Winter be reported, and members will be compelled to make their records upon it. As Cannon has been elected to the next House the only effectual way to dispose of him is thought to be by a law prohibiting any bigamist from being received as a Delegate or member of the House.

### DARING BANK ROBBERY.

FOUR MEN RIFLE A BANK IN OPEN DAY.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 8.—A dispatch from Corinth, Miss., says: "A bold and daring robbery was committed here at 1:30 o'clock P. M. yesterday. Four well-mounted men rode up to the Tishomingo Savings Bank, two entered and locked the door, and two remained outside. The two who went inside demanded the safe keys, which President Taylor refused, whereupon they attacked him with knives and compelled him to submit. They took over $5,000 in currency and as much more in watches and diamonds. Mr. Taylor was not badly hurt. A colored man was in the bank making a deposit at the time, and was not permitted to leave until the robbers retired. They were in the bank fifteen minutes. Those who observed the door closed supposed Mr. Taylor had gone to dinner. The bank is in an out-of-the-way place and not much noticed by the public. The robbers had been lurking about the town and county for two weeks. They fired several shots as they departed, and rode at full speed in the direction of the Tennessee River. The Sheriff, with a large posse, has gone in pursuit."

### THE TROUBLES AT VICKSBURG.

ANOTHER ATTACK BY NEGROES TALKED OF.

VICKSBURG, Dec. 8.—It is reported this morning that the negroes will renew the attack on the city to-day. The citizens are all under arms, and have been largely reinforced from adjoining towns. Companies have been sent to the country well armed and equipped. The prisoners captured yesterday are closely watched to prevent lynching. The negro loss yesterday is estimated at about seventy. One white was killed and two wounded. Crosby is still under guard. The whites hold the entire city.

THE EXCITEMENT QUIETING DOWN—RESIGNATION OF THE OBNOXIOUS SHERIFF.

VICKSBURG, Dec. 8.—The excitement about the court-house was intense this morning, but the commanders of the various companies restored quiet, and the lives of Peter Crosby and the other prisoners are safe. Lieut. Col. O. S. Lee, Aid de Camp to Adjutant Gen. Packer, and a committee of citizens met in the court-room to-day, to decide upon the course to pursue. In a private interview, between Packer, Lee, and Crosby, the latter expressed a desire to tender his resignation as Sheriff. Gen. Packer prepared the resignation to take effect immediately, which Crosby signed, Lee and Packer signing as witnesses, and the document is now in the possession of Packer.

About 50 prisoners are now in jail. Scouts from the country report all quiet for miles around, and business is gradually being resumed.

### LABOR TROUBLES.

THE IRON MEN OF TROY ON STRIKE—COWARDLY ASSAULT ON DEFENSELESS WORKMEN.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 8.—The saw mill of the Rensselaer Iron Works resumed operations yesterday, a number of men going to work under the reduction of wages. Last night several of the strikers went to the residence of one of the workmen and assaulted him in a most brutal manner. The victim had retired and the house being dark he was unable to recognize his assailants. Another unknown man was assaulted in the street. Neither was seriously injured. The proprietors of the mill, Messrs Griswold & Lee, are making every effort to bring the guilty persons to justice. The protection of the police has been extended to the workmen, and an extra detail guards them to-day. Considerable excitement prevails in that portion of the city where the mill is located.

### A SUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

DEPOSIT, N. Y., Dec. 7.—On Friday night last a building in Franklin, this county, occupied by the Post Office and the jewelry store of Albert Chamberlin, was entered by burglars. Two safes—one belonging to the Post Office, and the other to the jewelry store—were blown open. The former contained watches and jewelry valued at about $5,000, which were all taken. From the Post Office safe over $400 in stamps and money were obtained. The manner in which the safes were opened was evidence that the work was done by professional cracksmen. A $500 horse and wagon was also taken from Frank Dagin's stable, close by. No clue to the burglars has as yet been obtained.

### THE GUIBORD CASE.

MONTREAL, Dec. 8.—The full text of the judgment in the Guibord case has arrived here. The decision of the Privy Council orders that the remains of Guibord be buried where the remains of Roman Catholics who receive ecclesiastical burial are usually interred; this means consecrated ground. It is stated that the Curé of the Parish still declares his unwillingness to inter the remains of Guibord in consecrated ground. A peremptory mandamus will be issued by the Superior Court in accordance with the judgment rendered, which will at once bring matters to a crisis and compel a settlement of the case.

### A WARNING TO THE PUBLIC.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 8.—At a meeting of the State Central Relief Committee last evening a resolution was passed declaring that one Dr. H. B. Mitchell, now operating in St. Louis, is not authorized to solicit aid for the people of Kansas, and requesting the people of the Eastern States not to intrust any gifts of money to him or any of his agents.

## LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

THE EUROPEAN BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the breadstuffs market, says the weather throughout Europe, the past week has been wintry. Many of the Russian ports are closed and will remain so until Spring. The European wheat markets have been firm and the fluctuations generally small. In some places a rise of one shilling is reported. It is thought that the lowest rates for wheat have been passed. The weather everywhere is favorable for the new crop.

MEETING OF CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT—DISCUSSING THE SUCCESSOR TO MR. DISRAELI SHOULD HIS HEALTH FAIL.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The London *World* says a meeting of the Conservative members of Parliament was held last Saturday, and it is asserted that it was far from being harmonious.

The question was discussed of a successor to the Premiership, in case ill-health should oblige Mr. Disraeli to retire, and the Earl of Derby had a very slender majority. The indications were that the Duke of Richmond or the Marquess of Salisbury would be the choice of the so-called reactionary wing of the Conservative Party. There was also manifested at the meeting considerable difference of opinion on one of the Ecclesiastical bills.

SIR JOHN KARSLAKE BECOME BLIND FROM OVERWORK.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Sir John Karslake has become totally blind. The affliction was caused by overwork, and there is hope that it may prove temporary.

### FRANCE.

THE PROPOSED COALITION OF THE RIGHT AND LEFT CENTRES—THE CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT OF THE LEFT.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—The scheme for a coalition of the Right and Left Centres in the Assembly is making progress. Much depends on the election of a President of the Left Centre, which is to be held at a caucus to-morrow.

The friends of coalition support M. Christophle, and those opposed have made M. Corne their candidate. It is probable that, to prevent a division of the Left Centre on the question of policy, a third candidate, M. Vautrain, will be nominated. Meanwhile negotiations are going on for the union of the Extreme and Moderate Right, in opposition to the Constitutional bills.

### RUSSIA.

SEVERE STORM AND HIGH TIDE AT ST. PETERSBURG—THE CITY PARTIALLY INUNDATED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 8.—A violent storm occurred here last night, causing much damage. The tide rose nine feet above high-water mark, partially inundating the lower portions of the city. A large number of families of the poorer classes were driven from their houses. Over a thousand persons were sheltered by the Police, and public kitchens were opened to supply the sufferers with food. The water is now falling rapidly.

### SPAIN.

DON CARLOS AND EX-QUEEN ISABELLA—MARSHAL SERRANO'S PLAN FOR SUPPRESSING THE REVOLT.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—There is a rumor that Don Carlos is negotiating with the Ex-Queen Isabella.

It is said that Marshal Serrano's plan for the suppression of the insurrection is to occupy the entire line of the Pyrenees frontier, and, taking the Carlists in the rear, drive them toward the army of Gen. Moriones.

HEAVY FIRING AT OYARZUN YESTERDAY.

HENDAYE, Dec. 8—Evening.—Fighting has been going on at Oyarzun since 8 this morning. The firing was heavy this afternoon.

A LOAN OBTAINED FROM THE PARIS ROTHSCHILDS.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—The banking-house of Rothschild in this city has advanced 30,000,000 reals to the Government of Spain.

CARLIST DISSENSIONS—AN ADVANCE FROM THE MADRID BANKS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

MADRID, Dec. 8.—It is said that the dissensions in the Carlist Camp are increasing, and several leaders are in negotiation with the Madrid Government, with a view to submission.

The bankers of this city have advanced 150,000,000 reals to the Government for military purposes exclusively.

### THE VIRGINIUS AFFAIR.

PROSPECT OF AN EARLY SETTLEMENT—A NOTE TO MR. CUSHING.

MADRID, Dec. 8.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs handed to Mr. Cushing, the United States Ambassador, a note in regard to the Virginius question on Friday. An amicable settlement is expected.

### RAILROAD MATTERS.

MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 8.—An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Central Railroad Company was held here to-day to receive the report of the committee of five appointed at the meeting in April last with full power to examine into the affairs of the company, and to negotiate with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in regard to a lease of the Northern Central Road to the Pennsylvania Road, or a guarantee of dividends or other arrangement satisfactory to the shareholders, and also for the purpose of electing Directors of the Northern Central Road. Two long reports were submitted, neither of which was signed by a majority of the committee. After considerable discussion, both reports were laid on the table until the next annual meeting in February next. The following Board of Directors was elected: S. M. Shoemaker, Baltimore; George Small, Baltimore; S. M. Felton, Philadelphia; W. MacVeagh, Harrisburg; Wistar Morris, Philadelphia; Thomas A. Scott, Philadelphia; M. B. Greensfelder, Baltimore; R. Oppenheimer, Baltimore; M. B. Sellers, Baltimore; H. P. Borie, Philadelphia; J. N. Hutchinson, Philadelphia, and J. C. Bullitt, Philadelphia. At a meeting held to-night Thomas A. Scott was chosen President of the Northern Central, and A. J. Cassatt, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Road, was chosen Director, vice Scott.

REDUCTIONS OF WAGES ON THE TRUNK LINES—ACTION OF THE EMPLOYES—THE CENTRAL'S NEW TRACKS.

Two months ago officers of several of the leading railroad corporations held a meeting for the purpose of considering the necessity of making a reduction in the wages paid to the locomotive engineers and the machinists employed in the repair shops. The ordinary laborers, also, were not overlooked, as it was well known there were a large number of idle hands who were willing to work at reduced wages. The officers of the roads say this reduction has been brought about owing to the slackness of trade during the past year, and the consequent falling off of freight earnings. At a recent meeting of the Directors of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad it was decided to reduce the laborers' wages ten per cent., and at the same time to cut down the number of employes. The reduction and discharge of the laborers commenced on the first of the present month. The Directors of the Harlem Road also made a similar reduction and discharge of men, as did also the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The Erie Railway Company has not yet made any alterations, but it is understood that they will take the same action so soon as the board can receive the Superintendent's report. As a decrease of wages of the locomotive engineers was talked of last year, the action of the railroad officials has not been passed over in this and other cities by this body. In a conversation with one of the officers of the engineers' body, it was said they fully anticipated a notification that they would be requested to work for less money or put in more hours. The men held a meeting on Sunday last, for the purpose of considering what action they should take in case the proposed reduction was made. As usual, their meeting was held with closed doors. It was determined that they should resist any reduction, and that they would not work any more hours. The members are very reticent as to their movements, but they say they are in a good position to defend themselves, as their organization is the most powerful of all labor unions, although they belong exclusively to themselves, the machinists employed on the road not being allowed to join their society.

The brotherhood comprises no less than 179 organizations, extending from Canada to Texas and New-York to California, being divided into subdivisions. The present wages of the engineers average $3 50 per day, although on some lines they are a little more. Some time since they were cut down ten per cent.; and although they expected to be put back at the old rates, this has not been done. They have a surplus of $250,000, out of which they expend on an average, annually, $10,000 for mortuary and sick purposes. Most of the men employed are members of the brotherhood, although non-union men are employed. The men are opposed to a strike, and say they prefer to settle all differences by arbitration. Should trouble ensue, much inconvenience will be caused, as their places could not be filled without great difficulty. The railroad officials are unwilling to say what they intend to do, but believe the matter will be settled shortly, so that if the engineers' wages are to be cut down the order will take effect at the commencement of the year.

The Syracuse *Courier* states that Commodore Vanderbilt issued orders, which took effect on Monday last, that the employes in the Central Railroad shops be put on eight hours' time, with pay reduced in proportion on the basis of the present wages.

The new tracks on the New-York Central Railroad, between Syracuse and Albany, are completed and in running order. They are known as Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, the numbers beginning with the most southerly track. Passenger trains will use Nos. 1 and 2, and the freight trains Nos. 3 and 4, which arrangement gives an old and one new track to each class of trains. The first train, the Atlantic express, passed over the new track on Monday evening.

### THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—1 A. M.—Clear weather prevails in the Southern, Middle, and New-England States, with low temperature and south-west to north-west winds; cloudy weather continues in the lake region, with brisk southerly or westerly winds and less pressure. The temperature has risen, but is falling in the North-west, with brisk north-westerly winds, partly cloudy weather and increased pressure. The barometer is highest near the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf coast, and lowest north of the lake region.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States generally clear weather will prevail, with southerly or westerly winds, low but rising temperature, and falling barometer.

For the North-west and the upper lake region, partly cloudy and colder weather, with brisk north or west winds, rising barometer and light snow in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear weather, south or west winds, slight changes in temperature, and falling, followed by rising, barometer.

*For New-England and the Middle States, generally clear weather, slight rise in temperature, south and west winds, and falling barometer.*

For the lower lake region, cloudy weather, rising temperature, brisk southerly winds, veering to westerly, and falling, followed by rising, barometer.

For the canal regions of New-York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, the temperature will rise slightly during Wednesday.

Cautionary signals continue at Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Escanaba, Marquette, and Alpena, and are ordered for Port Huron, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Erie, and Buffalo.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's pharmacy:

|  | 1873. | 1874. |  | 1873. | 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 33° | 36° | 3:30 P. M. | 37° | 35° |
| 6 A. M. | 33° | 36° | 6 P. M. | 39° | 29° |
| 9 A. M. | 35° | 37° | 9 P. M. | 40° | 25° |
| 12 M. | 37° | 37° | 12 P. M. | 40° | 25° |

Average temperature yesterday.............32½°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.............36°

### BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Internal Revenue receipts yesterday were $214,586.

A ten-year-old son of James Sprague, of Pittsfield, Mass., was drowned in Pontoosuck Lake yesterday.

It is stated that the lumbermen up the Gatineau River are not cutting more than half the quantity of logs produced last year.

Charles A. Holbrook, a brakeman on the Boston and Albany Railroad, while coupling cars at Boston, yesterday, was crushed and killed.

Yesterday being the occasion of the celebration of the festival of the Immaculate Conception, the courts and public offices in Montreal were closed.

At Keene, N. H., yesterday, the Democrats elected their candidate for Mayor. The Republicans elected Aldermen and Councilmen in four of the five wards.

The City Council of Ottawa has granted $15,000 toward defraying the expenses of the Provincial Exhibition Company, whose exhibition is to be held in that city next year.

James Cummings, while oiling machinery in the Salisbury Mills, at Amesbury, Mass., yesterday, was caught by the sleeve, drawn into the machinery, and killed instantly.

In view of the close business connection existing between New-Bedford and the Sandwich Islands, the Common Council of that city has voted to invite King Kalakaua to visit it during his travels in this country.

A dispatch from Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, says business is very brisk, and a large number of ships are being rapidly loaded with oats and other produce for England, the Provinces, and the States. Navigation is entirely unobstructed.

It is rumored in Montreal that Mr. C. J. Brydges has been appointed General Manager of the Great Western Railway at a salary of £2,000 per annum, and that, with the new position, he will still retain the general superintendency under the Government of the Intercolonial Railway.

The extradition papers in the case of the so-called Baron Adolphe, at Quebec, who swindled his employers in Paris by forgery and false book-keeping, have been completed, and he will be taken to France in the custody of Capt. Heigham, of the Detective Bureau, by the next steamer.

The design of Herman Faber, of Philadelphia, for the life-saving medal, has been accepted by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. None of the designs for the Metis medal were regarded as appropriate for the purpose, and were all rejected.

Thomas Steers, Jr., who was until a short time ago Assistant Auditor of the Canada Pacific Railway, was arrested Monday evening on a charge of feloniously appropriating a small sum of money, the property of the Crown, in July last. The case was remanded until to-morrow. Bail was refused.

## PACIFIC MAIL HOCUS-POCUS.

### NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN REGARD TO MR. HATCH'S MANAGEMENT.

"STATEMENT" NO. 5 OVERDUE—MR. FOGG ACCEPTS HIS DIRECTORSHIP—MR. HATCH CREATED EXECUTIVE OFFICER—HOW THE SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY IS RUN BY ONE OF THE MANAGING DIRECTOR'S PETS—THE SUBSIDY QUESTION.

The Pacific Mail Mountain continues to rumble, but somehow the mouse does not come forth, the "statement" yesterday failing to make its appearance, notwithstanding the promises and pledges of Mr. Hatch to the contrary. All inquiries on the part of anxious reporters were met with the usual stereotyped assurances that it was being prepared as rapidly as possible, and would be ready in a few days. The representatives of the press, however, were not left entirely inconsolable, being liberally supplied with documents, of which the following is a copy:

> At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company held at their office, Tuesday, Dec. 8, Mr. William H. Fogg accepted the position of Director, and was present at the meeting. On motion Mr. Rufus Hatch was unanimously appointed executive officer and continued as Managing Director of the company.
>
> T. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

From the above document it would seem that Mr. Fogg had abandoned his resolve not to accept a Directorship in the company until an exhibit had been made to the stockholders and the public of its financial condition. The reasons that animated him in changing the determination be announced on Tuesday must be left to conjecture. To the same region must be relegated the nature of the new honors conferred upon Mr. Hatch in being made "Executive Officer." Doubtless the "statement," when it appears—if it ever should appear—will throw light on the subject. Mr. Hatch himself was too much occupied yesterday in reviling THE TIMES to afford information in regard to that or any other matter. He avows his determination to "make THE TIMES smart," and threatens the paper with the awful consequences of his displeasure in a style and manner apparently modeled on that of Tweed and Sweeny when their frauds were being exposed. THE TIMES does not enjoy the exclusive honor of being the object of the wrath of the Managing Director and Executive Officer. The name is legion of the persons against whom he breathes vengeance and whom he proposes to annihilate the moment the appearance of the statement leaves him at leisure to attend to their cases. Among those who are to be "attended to," as he puts it, is Mr. Russell Sage, Ex-President of the company.

Notwithstanding the utter confusion in its internal affairs, and the evident helplessness of its financial condition, the Pacific Mail Steam-Ship Company was sufficiently ill-advised to begin its campaign yesterday to recover its forfeited subsidy by causing to be referred to the Committee on Appropriations of the House the opinion of Attorney General Williams that the contract is still in force.

The telegram states that the Appropriation bills containing this and other obnoxious items, instead of being rushed through as usual in the last hours of the session, are now to be rushed through in the first hours of the session for the purpose of escaping the criticism of the press and the public.

This will not do. The Republican Party cannot, and the country will not carry this load. By the company's own showing, it has expended $750,000, and how much more nobody knows, to procure this subsidy. The investigation of the details of this charge may be smothered in committee, hereafter as heretofore, but the capital fact remains indisputable and undisputed.

The company have forfeited their contract by conspicuous failure to perform its leading conditions. They agreed to build four new iron steamers, two of which were to be running by Oct. 1, 1873, and the other two as soon thereafter as practicable. The first two are not yet in commission, so that not a single voyage can be performed under the new contract before the close of the present Congress. The second two steamers, we are informed and believe, have not yet been begun, and therefore could not possibly be put in commission for eighteen months to come.

The two steamers City of Peking and City of Tokio, which represent the only effort the contractors have yet made toward fulfilling their agreement, cannot perform the additional monthly service required by the law and the contract, three steamers being the least number that will suffice. In a word, the contractors have not yet fulfilled their contract; they are not yet ready to fulfill it, and our belief is that they never will be. Will it not be time enough for them to ask for relief when they can show that they have at least tried to keep their agreement?

This company is in a desperate condition by the admission of its own officers. With a floating debt stated by President Sage at $2,000,000, with another $1,000,000 falling due in the course of the next year for new steamers, taxes, &c., with its cash assets practically exhausted, the only asset now remaining to the company which can possibly be converted into cash is its real estate at San Francisco, which will certainly not bring more than from $500,000 to $600,000. Who can believe that a business which had sunk over $1,750,000 within the last eighteen months can possibly be made to earn within the next year the $2,500,000 required to meet the company's liabilities. It has forfeited its subsidy by its own bad management and bad faith.

Among the news circulated in the Street yesterday, it was stated that a pool had been formed in Western Union stock, but that the prospects are not very favorable for forcing it up.

It is also said that Mr. Alexander, the new President of the Pacific Mail Company, was aware last September that Mr. Roach held a contract with the company for two steamers, duplicates of the Peking and Tokio, at $1,000,000 each, and that very few of the Directors were aware of the existence of this contract. It was made on condition that Mr. Roach should save the subsidy. The company, it is further said, now alleges that the contract has expired, while Mr. Roach asserts that it is still in force, and claims $100,000 due upon it as the first payment. To perform the monthly service required by the last contract would require four more steamers of the dimensions of the Peking and Tokio, and they could not be built in a shorter space of time than two years. Until then the company cannot claim the subsidy.

In conversation with a reporter of THE TIMES, yesterday, a gentleman well acquainted with the inside workings of Pacific Mail affairs stated that the merchants of San Francisco were utterly dissatisfied with the manner in which the company's business is managed in that city. The individual who has control of the office there is one J. S. Cox, formerly employed as stock clerk in the office of Rufus Hatch, when the latter was doing brokerage business on Broad street, and subsequently acting as his private secretary in the Pacific Mail office. In February last he was sent out to San Francisco by Hatch, of whom he is the mere creature. The ostensible object of his mission was to inspect the workings of the San Francisco office, but events proved that the real purpose was very different. Before he had been long out he caused the removal of the then agent, Capt. Higgins, and he himself took charge, associating in the management with him Edward Taylor. The latter was not allowed to continue long in office, being deposed as soon as Cox had acquired a knowledge of the business and could get along without him. The salary received by Captain Higgins was $250 a month. Cox gets $10,000 per annum. He lives in great style, and keeps his carriage. The case of Cox is by no means an isolated instance of the proclivity of Hatch for foisting his own particular friends into office. He has in fact created offices for their especial benefit, and the consequence is that the pay-rolls are to-day fully thirty-five per cent. above what they were when he took charge as Managing Director. The pay-roll for the San Francisco office alone amounted to $60,000 per annum. Another of Hatch's creatures is agent for the company at Yokohama. He is a man every way unfit for the position, and is constantly quarreling with merchants and the Captains of the steamers. The company constantly overdrew their account at the Bank of California, sometimes to a very large amount. The interest on overdrafts for the single month of October footed up $3,500. On one occasion the President of the bank advanced the company $100,000, which was remitted to the New-York office to enable the parties here to make a decent showing.

A FEW AWKWARD QUESTIONS.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I have read with special interest a "Few Inquiries" propounded by the Wilmington (Del.) *Every Evening*, and reprinted in THE TIMES of this morning. As I do not desire to distract Mr. John Roach's attention from his pressing duties as the great American ship-builder, and from his still more interesting occupation as a member of the Pacific Mail Company's Washington lobby, I will merely trouble him at present to answer the following questions, at the same time that he replies to those of the Wilmington paper:

*First*—Now that Mr. Irwin is in New-York, is Mr. Roach quite as confident that he "never knew him, and had never seen him," as when he swore to that statement last Winter during Mr. Irwin's absence in Europe? If Mr. Roach has now any doubts on this point, upon which he was once so positive, possibly a few moments' conversation with Messrs. William H. Davidge, George H. Bradbury, Samuel Wilkeson, Alden B. Stockwell, &c., might be the means of solving these doubts. In any case, it is in order for Mr. Roach to explain what his gratuitous assertion had to do with the subject, and why he made it.

*Second*—Will Mr. Roach explain how it happened that, in narrating to Congress by the hour what he "believed," "suspected," "understood," "was informed," about the subsidy, and against an absent man, whom he falsely stated he "did not know and had never seen," he entirely omitted to state the only fact which he did know, viz., that the Pacific Mail Company, by Alden B. Stockwell, President, paid to John Roach, the great American ship-builder, $200,000, nominally on account of new steamers, but really on account of the subsidy; that Roach on the same day delivered to Stockwell his (Roach's) check for the same amount, of which latter no entry was made on the company's books, this transaction being concocted by Roach and Stockwell for the express purpose of concealing so much of the subsidy expenditure.

*Third*—The public would also like to know whether Mr. Roach did or did not agree with the present Directors to give them his lobby services in Washington on condition of their overlooking this fraudulent transaction, and of their paying him the second time the said sum of $200,000?

*Fourth*—Will Mr. Roach further state whether it is or is not true, as is now alleged and believed, that a secret contract was made by the present Board of Directors between himself and the Pacific Mail Company, under which he was to have the building of two new iron steamers of the Peking and Tokio class at his own price of $1,000,000 each, (exclusive of extras,) and whether it was or was not a condition of this contract that Mr. Roach was to undertake the advocacy of the subsidy in Washington, and that the ships were to be built and money paid only in the event of his success?

Will Mr. Alexandre, Mr. Guion, and Mr. Talcott, and each of them, have the goodness to state explicitly whether they or either of them did or did not know of the existence of this secret contract at or before the time of signing their statement of Sept. 18, which they asserted embraced all existing liabilities of the company, but which did not embrace this trifling liability of $2,000,000.

Sufficient for the day. VACUUM GAUGE.

### RAILROAD COLLISION IN NEVADA.

TWO PERSONS KILLED, SEVERAL FATALLY INJURED, AND OTHERS BELIEVED TO BE DROWNED.

TRUCKEE, Nevada, Dec. 8.—This morning as a western bound freight train was side-tracking for a western bound passenger train at Boca, the freight train broke in two, and the passenger train came crash against the broken part. The caboose and an emigrant car of the freight train were completely demolished. Two persons were instantly killed and two others probably fatally injured. Conductor Bennett, who was a passenger on the freight train, was thrown sixty feet down an embankment and seriously injured. A number of persons are still missing. It is supposed they were thrown into the river and drowned, as the emigrant car was thrown down the embankment. One of the killed is Lichkenstien, of this city. No one on board the passenger train was hurt.

### CALIFORNIA NOTES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—The argument in the matter of the jurisdiction of the United States District Court in the case of the German bondholders of the California Pacific Railroad Company, will probably be concluded to-day, but the decision will be reserved.

The excitement over the reported new developments in the California Mine is unabated, and the stock is selling at $260. The Consolidated Virginia and other mines on the Comstock Lode share in the advance.

The steam-ship McGregor sailed for Sydney via Honolulu to-day.

Edward Madden, editor of the Merced *Tribune*, was shot and killed yesterday by H. Granice, stepson of the editor of the San Joaquin *Argus*. An attempt was made last night to lynch the murderer, but the mob found that the Sheriff had removed the prisoner and concealed him.

### THE HALIFAX CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 8.—A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of this city was held this afternoon for the purpose of instructing its delegates, William J. Stains and Robert Dook, as to the course the Chamber might wish taken at the annual meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade. A resolution was passed favoring the repeal of the Pilotage laws as applied to Halifax. The Stamp act was strongly condemned, and a resolution passed unanimously asking the Legislature to repeal it. The new freight tariff for the Intercolonial Railway was discussed, and a resolution passed and referred to a committee of the Chamber that the Dominion Government be asked to modify the tariff. The reciprocity treaty was under discussion, and the rumored abandonment of the sliding scale referred to approvingly, but no decisive action was taken.

### ELECTION IN SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 8.—The result of the election in this city to-day is a very clear Republican majority, though it is a spirit of protest against extravagant expenditure and loose municipal administration, rather than Republicanism, that has triumphed. Mr. Emerson Wight, the Republican candidate, is somewhat unexpectedly elected Mayor over Mr. John M. Stebbins, the Democratic nominee and present incumbent, by a vote of 1,864 to 1,521—343 majority. The Republican candidates for Aldermen are all elected, and that ticket prevails in the election of members of the Common Council in all but two of the eight wards of the city. The ability and tone of the new City Council will be unexceptionally high.

### KING KALAKAUA.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, Dec. 8.—His Majesty the King of the Sandwich Islands, was met at Laramie City this morning by Gov. J. A. Campbell, Hon. J. M. Crarey, and Col. T. H. Stanton, who accompanied the party to this city. On arriving here the King gave a reception in the parlors of the Railroad Hotel, where a large number of ladies and gentlemen were presented to his Majesty.

### THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 8.—The State Senate to-day adopted a resolution directing inquiry into the alleged unjust discriminations of fast freight lines. A bill was also introduced fixing the salaries of members of the Legislature at $500, with deductions for absence.

## THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

### TILTON'S SUIT FOR DAMAGES AGAIN POSTPONED.

THE QUESTION AS TO THE BILL OF PARTICULARS TO BE DECIDED ON THURSDAY—THE LAWYERS' WRANGLES—SCENES IN COURT.

The suit of Theodore Tilton against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in which damages to the amount of $100,000 are claimed, was set down for trial in the Brooklyn City Court yesterday morning. It became known early in the day, however, that the trial would not go on as originally expected. Mr. Beecher had appeared before Judge McCue on the previous day and moved, by his counsel, that an order to show cause why a bill of particulars should not be furnished in the case by the plaintiff be granted, and made returnable on Thursday, at 10 A. M. He obtained it, and the trial was arrested by the stay of proceedings, pending the argument on the order. At 10 o'clock in the morning counsel on both sides appeared in the court-room. These were John K. Porter, Benjamin F. Tracy, John L. Hill, and Thomas G. Shearman, for Mr. Beecher; Ex-Judge W. Fullerton, Roger A. Pryor, and Samuel D. Morris, for Mr. Tilton. Hon. William M. Evarts and Mr. Sterling, of Mr. Beecher's counsel, and W. A. Beach and Mr. Pearsall, of Mr. Tilton's, were absent. Judge Neilson presided, and the business of the day was begun at once. It consisted of calling and swearing in the special panel of jurors, whose names covered thirty-four pages of foolscap. They were called and sworn in twenty-four at a time for nearly an hour and a half, during which the counsel sat silently looking on, and Mr. Tilton entered. At length, as this tedious proceeding gave promise of lasting several hours, Mr. Tracy arose and asked that the case be disposed of for the day to relieve the jurors already sworn. Mr. Shearman then announced the issue of Judge McCue's order returnable on Thursday morning, and stated the reasons for its having been granted. This brought Samuel D. Morris, one of Mr. Tilton's counsel, to his feet to protest against what he termed repeated efforts of the defendants to postpone the trial. He urged that too many postponements had already been granted, and that his client, who was not a man of means like the defendant, was suffering from them. He and his counsel were only anxious to bring the matter to an issue, and to effect this they were willing to discontinue the civil suit against Mr. Beecher if that gentleman's counsel would go on with the criminal trial in which Mr. Tilton was defendant. Mr. Tracy for Mr. Beecher disavowed any desire on their part to delay the issue, and he was willing to stipulate, as an earnest of their willingness to go on with the trial, that when it was taken up this term it should be continued at the option of the court. This statement, it should be said here, was made because of the prevailing belief that after this term the City Court would have no jurisdiction in the case. He then called attention to the plaintiff's having a right to be heard where his wife, who was most vitally involved, had none. Further, he thought it proper to remark that on every occasion the counsel for the defense had shown perfect eagerness to bring the matter before the courts as speedily as its grave nature would permit. He deprecated this too evident anxiety of the opposing counsel to make harangues whenever they got an opportunity. Judge Fullerton followed Mr. Tracy, answering his statements by three propositions: First, that the order to show cause should be modified so as to make it returnable yesterday; second, that if no bill of particulars were ordered after immediate argument the trial should go on without delay, or, should a bill of particulars be ordered, he would furnish one inside of thirty minutes; third, that if the civil suit were set aside, and Mr. Beecher's counsel were willing to proceed with the criminal trial on Tilton's indictment, he (counsel for Mr. Tilton) would give and sign a stipulation that no objections would be made by them against Mrs. Tilton, her daughter, or any other witnesses the prosecution should see fit to put on the stand. Mr. Tracy's reply was based upon the absence of Hon. W. M. Evarts, senior counsel for Mr. Beecher; the impropriety of rushing into a trial of this importance without any proper knowledge of the witnesses or accusations brought against the defendant, and lastly, the order issued by Judge McCue. Counsel thought that Mr. Beecher's interests demanded careful scrutiny of all the facts in the cause, and due preparation for its hearing. He and his colleagues, therefore, proposed to manage it to suit themselves, and to take the benefit of every advantage the law allowed their client. This terminated the argument begun by Mr. Morris, and after a brief silence, Mr. Tracy asked that the jurors be summoned to appear on Tuesday next. Judge Fullerton objected to this additional delay, and named Friday, as much to accommodate the anxiety of his opponent for an early trial, he ironically remarked, as to prevent any further waste of time. Both sides pressed their motions, and to end the dispute Judge Neilson directed the jury to be in attendance on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. The case then went over until Thursday next, when counsel will argue the order to show cause before Judge McCue. The remainder of the special panel of jurors was then sworn.

SCENES IN COURT.

Long before Judge Neilson had assumed his seat on the bench the City Court room was crowded to excess. Not only the large panel of jurors who were specially summoned, and the many reporters attached to the various daily journals, but a numerous crowd of briefless barristers, petty politicians, and police officers, completely filled the narrow space allotted the public in front of the bench. The room, a small and badly constructed one, soon became stifling and oppressive, and a few windows thrown open by the court officers, hardly abated the unpleasantness of the atmosphere. Gen. Tracy, counsel for the defendant, entered court with Mr. Shearman, formerly counsel for James Fisk, Jr., and the Erie Railroad, and now junior counsel for Plymouth Church. The thin and peculiar face of Gen. Roger A. Pryor, counsel for Tilton, was soon seen in court, and Ex-Judge Morris entered shortly after. Judge Neilson then announced that the impanellment of the special jurors would proceed in the usual form of court proceeding. From this point until counsel began to address the court nothing could be more monotonous and wearisome than what followed. A little sparrow, which had gained entry to the court-room by an open window, fluttered around the faded cornices gayly, and succeeded in attracting considerable attention and causing no little merriment among the careless crowd. Just about this time Mr. Tilton came into court and sat down with his counsel. Judge Neilson suggested that any remarks counsel might deem necessary might be made then, and Gen. Tracy, with a singular smile, rose up and sat down again, saying, "we and the defendant are ready." Judge Morris, on behalf of Mr. Tilton, said that he too was ready, and always had been, but that the other side had always thrown technical objections and obstacles in the way of a speedy trial. This brought Gen. Tracy to his feet again, and the audience, who by this time occupied both the body of the court-room and the gallery, brightened up a little, in the hope of hearing a legal war of words. In this they were not disappointed. During the discussion which followed it became apparent that, in sarcasm at least, Judge Fullerton was immeasurably the superior of the opposing counsel. Every word cut deep, and the extraordinary earnestness of his manner, and the incisive style of his delivery, produced a marked effect in court. The day having been fixed for the trial, each party left court with their friends, and the only humorous incident of the day was that while Judge Fullerton was speaking to Mr. Tilton outside the court, he was approached by an enthusiastic gentleman, who slapped him vigorously on the back and congratulated him on his address to the court. The Judge thanked his unknown friend for the sincerity of the compliment, but not for the earnestness with which it was given.

### *THE PROCEEDINGS.*

#### SWEARING JURORS—FIXING THE DATE OF TRIAL—LIVELY SPARRING BY COUNSEL ON EITHER SIDE.

At the opening of the Court, Judge Neilson said: All we shall do this morning is to call the special jury panel which has been summoned, and excuse such as have legal excuses, and then determine upon the day to be fixed for the hearing of the case. I therefore did not think it worth while to make such preparations as I would have made for the reporters if the case was going on.

The panel was then called, and when 100 jurors had been sworn, Judge Neilson said: I wish to say to the counsel present, this formal call having commenced before they all came in, I would like to know whether they prefer to wait in this manner until the whole formal call is completed, or whether it would save them time to make any suggestions now. I will proceed with the call throughout if that is agreeable.

Mr. Tracy—How long will it take to read the panel throughout?

Judge Neilson—Two hours.

The Clerk of the Court—We have thirty-three pages of names to read.

Mr. Tracy—How many have you got over now?

The Clerk—Seventy-five or a hundred; somewhere in that neighborhood.

Judge Neilson—One hundred jurors have been sworn.

Mr. Tracy—I think we will wait, your Honor.

A little later Mr. Tracy said: If your Honor please, if any disposition is to be made of this matter to-day, it would be a great relief to the jurymen already sworn that it should be done now, as they could then go away for the day and attend to their business, and therefore we have thought it well to make this suggestion.

Judge Neilson—No doubt some who have been sworn require to be excused, and they might be excused unless we are prepared to discuss the case in some form.

Mr. Tracy—We are prepared on our side.

Mr. Morris—We are prepared, as we always have been, to go on and proceed with the trial. We come here this morning for that purpose, and the witnesses we have subpœnaed are present.

Mr. Shearman said: We submit that the Court of Appeals, having reversed the order, leaves this bill of particulars for the discretion of the court. In the exercise of our power in the premises, we applied to the Judge holding Special Term and obtained from him an order for a stay of proceedings and to show cause at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning why the bill of particulars should not be granted. This was the earliest day we could fix, in the absence of Mr. Evarts, the senior counsel, and we wish to consult him on the opinion of the Court of Appeals, which we have only seen in an unauthorized form in the newspapers, and some of us have not even read that. It is obvious that the case cannot go on at present, and we desire, of course, to have a reasonable time. The order to show cause provides that we shall be given a reasonable time; still, we are anxious—as anxious as they can well be—to go on with the case at the earliest possible moment.

Judge Neilson—What time do you suggest?

Mr. Shearman—We suggest some day next week. We cannot, of course, bind ourselves absolutely to go on then. Very much will depend on the disposition made of this motion, whether the bill of particulars is explicit, and whether there is any appeal from it.

### MR. MORRIS' REMARKS—HE WANTS NO DELAY.

Mr. Morris—The application was formerly made before your Honor. Argument was heard on both sides, and all the facts and circumstances relating to the application were ventilated, and if counsel desire a disposition of that application, I do not see why it cannot be disposed of here now, without any delay. The contingency, your Honor will recollect, that I suggested when I made the application that the criminal indictment be put down for to-day has arisen. The District Attorney then opposed that application upon the ground that this case would certainly go on. I said then that if this case certainly went on, the putting down of the indictment for to-day could do no harm, and work no confusion nor inconvenience. Now, your Honor is aware that this same issue involved in this civil action is raised by the indictment. The same preparation, the same witnesses, the same proceedings, except that in the trial of the indictment the whole burden is upon us; that is that they have no evidence whatever to offer, no witnesses to call, because the publication we admit. That makes their case, and if the parties are anxious for a trial I see no reason—because the bill of particulars does not embarrass that proceeding—I see no reason why we should not proceed at once with the trial of the indictment. A thousand jurors have been summoned here at great expense; my client has been at expense in preparing for this trial, in getting his witnesses. He has no means, but limited, as your Honor is aware. These proceedings, these litigations, have entirely destroyed his business. It is a grievous burden upon him, while upon the other side they have means unlimited. Now, if they want an early trial, that is all we seek, and all we ask.

#### AN INVITATION TO AN IMMEDIATE TRIAL.

We invite them to the trial of the indictment here, now, with this jury, although we are placed at the disadvantage of their having the last summing up to the jury, and although we appear charged with a crime. With all these disabilities, with all these disadvantages, we invite the contest, and we challenge them to the issue. We want an early, a speedy trial. Why not go on with the trial of the indictment now? The District Attorney says that he is only a nominal prosecutor in that case; that the counsel who are to try this try that; that it has been turned over to the private counsel who have been employed to try it; but why not try it? It has been said that we have brought this action for mercenary purposes; we were left no other alternative than to bring it. We invited them in the first place to indict us, or sue us for libel; to give us a chance and the opportunity to meet them in the court of justice and before twelve men, and they would not do that. No form of action was left my client for self-vindication but this one. We brought it, and now they say it is mercenary, and we reply to that: Summon your jury upon the indictment, and when that jury is sworn to try that issue we are ready to discontinue the civil action. We want a trial upon this issue; that is what we want.

#### DELAYS BY OPPOSING COUNSEL.

More than two months have now elapsed since they filed this indictment in this court, and we have been met every time with stays. In the first place, a stay of proceedings upon this application was obtained in order to prevent the case from being put upon the calendar. It was modified when placed on the calendar, and then when the day was fixed that it was to be reached, another stay of proceedings was obtained so that the case would be thrown over the term. And again it has been set down long ago for trial to-day, and though these jurors have been summoned, we are met with a stay of proceedings. Still they protest their anxiety to try this issue.

#### NO DAMAGES WANTED.

Bring in your indictment and try it now. We don't want your money. We don't want a verdict for damages. We want an opportunity in this court and before a jury to vindicate our client, and we have a right to that; and I say it is a grievous wrong that these delays should be permitted time and again to interfere with the due course of justice in this case. We ask a trial; we are demanding it; we have been from the beginning and we shall unto the end, until we get it. We shall exhaust every means in our power to have an early disposition of this case.

### MR. TRACY'S REMARKS—NO UNNECESSARY DELAY WANTED.

Mr. Tracy said: I think, if your Honor please, it must be a matter of profound regret that in a cause of this great importance no motion can be made, however simple, without giving an opportunity, and that opportunity being improved by the counsel on the other side, to make a harangue to the public—for that is all I can call the speech of the counsel. Now what is the motion made here to-day? It was a suggestion, legal and simple, that as it was perfectly evident to all the counsel engaged in this case that it would be impossible to move this cause to-day; that in view of the fact that a large number of jurymen here who had been called to try the case and who had been already sworn must be detained for two or three hours longer if they awaited the call of the entire panel, that in order to relieve these jurymen this suggestion was made, and now we have this long speech of the counsel, not only in regard to this cause but in regard to another cause, which is under the exclusive control of the District Attorney, and even if it were under our charge, that is not sufficient cause for him, in this matter, to harangue the court on an issue which is not before it. At the beginning of this case we gave the counsel on the other side public notice that this action, having been attempted to be tried in vain by the newspapers, was now about to be determined upon clear principles of law and practice.

#### THEY WILL CONDUCT THE CASE ACCORDING TO LAW.

We have proposed on our side to conduct this cause as nearly as possible in accordance with the strict rules of law, and according to the rules of evidence which have long been established in courts of justice. We don't propose to deviate from that now, and not even the strong temptation of the counsel on the other side can lead me to indulge in a tirade against this plaintiff or against his case. He is responsible to himself and to a higher power for the institution of this suit, and there we propose to leave it. We propose to pass such criticism as we have to pass upon him and his conduct when this case is brought legitimately before the jury, and those remarks will be strictly in order. Until then, if your Honor please, we propose to treat his case with that respect which is due to every litigant who comes to a court of justice. As for ourselves, this case being instituted, we propose to conduct it, on our side, according to the rules of law, the rules of evidence, and the practice of the courts.

#### NO DISPOSITION TO CAUSE DELAY.

I submit to your Honor that the charge that there has been any delay or disposition for delay on the part of this defense is gratuitous and unfounded. When this cause was first presented here we moved for what was our legal right to have, that this plaintiff should give notice to this defendant of the times and places when he proposed to charge that he had been guilty of the offenses set forth in the complaint. We sought to avoid being surprised, of being suddenly upon the trial compelled to meet another allegation on a different legal standpoint, perhaps, by witnesses whom we had never seen and never heard of, and who were equally strangers to both parties to the act alleged. We claim that it was the fair right of every man, to say nothing of the rights of this defendant. It was the right of every man, however humble, every citizen charged with such an offense as this, to know when and where he must be prepared to establish his innocence. We asked for that information. It was information which they could readily have granted to us. For it is to be presumed—treating this plaintiff with the same respect that I would treat any other litigant—that he never made these fearful charges against his own wife, the mother of his own children, and this defendant, without knowing when and where he proposed to prove that offense was committed. We asked him to give that wife and the mother of his children, and the defendant in this case the information of how, when, and where they should be prepared to come into court and establish their innocence. That right they refused us. The court thought it had no power to grant it. We thought differently. We appealed to the General Term of this court, and we argued the case there with what ability we had, but we were not successful there. Failing there we had to carry the case to the highest court in the State. We hastened on that argument. No effort was made for delay. We hastened it as urgently as we could, and this case, I venture to say, stands to-day without a precedent in the speed with which it has been rushed through the highest court in the State. You will find no precedent in the judicial records of this State where an appeal has been taken from the General Term of an inferior court, argued, and decided with the same dispatch that the appeal has in this case. Does this show an effort to delay? No, your Honor. The Court of Appeals was understood to say that they would decide the cause last Friday. They did not decide it until yesterday morning. Is the defense responsible for that delay? It was decided yesterday, we know not now, except upon newspaper report, upon what ground.

#### THE BILL OF PARTICULARS

not having been decided in our favor, and this Court being authorized now, as it was supposed not to be authorized, to exercise its discretion, and to direct this plaintiff to furnish this defendant the information which he sought, we move in the regular course of practice, as we moved originally before his Honor holding the Special Term, that they should show cause why they should not furnish this information, and the order is returnable on Thursday morning. Can it be supposed for a moment that this defendant can go to trial without that information? When he will be ready to proceed depends more upon them than upon us. I submit to your Honor that the party who resisted us in our legal rights and compelled us to go to the highest court of the State to obtain them, has no business to fling in our faces that we have desired delay—none whatever. It ill becomes them to accuse us of delay. Not a moment's delay unnecessarily has been made by this defendant, and we may say, if your Honor please, never will be—never. But this is a case of great importance. Your Honor, if you preside at this trial, will preside over the adjudication of the most important cause probably that has ever been tried upon this Continent; a cause involving greater issues, striking deeper at the foundations of morality and Christianity than any other cause that has ever been tried in a court of justice. In a case where such immense interests are involved, a case involving so much, I submit that the dignity of the administration of justice demands that no step be taken in the proceedings of this cause without deliberation and careful study, that we proceed regularly, orderly, each party having granted to him all the law grants and every opportunity to prove the liability of the defendant on one side and to resist it on the other. Now, on Thursday morning this order will be returnable. If that order shall be made for us or against us we know not. If it is made for us they may choose to appeal. If they do it is their legal right. I don't know whether they will or not. If they present the bill in good faith, and conform to the order, then they will place us in a position to be able to say definitely when we can proceed with this trial, and we shall proceed at the earliest practicable day.

#### THEY EXPECT TO TRY THE CASE THIS TERM.

And we say further, in good faith, that we expected to try this cause during this present term. We hope to; we have little doubt we shall. And we certainly shall if we are met on the other side in the presentation of this information which we seek, in the same spirit in which we seek it. But I desire further to say here that the point of law which has been suggested during some of the proceedings of this case, as to whether this court would have power to continue the trial beyond the next term, should the case be called at this term, no objection will be raised by us as to its being continued at the discretion of the court. If your Honor pleases, in relation to the criminal case I only make this single suggestion, and I make it reluctantly even now, for I do not desire to cast even the slightest imputation upon anybody connected with the prosecution of this case. But your Honor will permit me to say that there seems to be a studied effort on the part of this prosecution to bring on some one of these trials in which the wife and the mother so deeply interested for time and eternity in this case must have her mouth sealed, while her husband and her accuser can stand forth upon the stand to accuse his wife and the mother of his children. If they are so anxious for this prosecution, if they are so anxious to assassinate this wife and mother, let them move some one of these prosecutions where her voice can be heard upon the witness stand in favor of her own vindication and the legitimacy of her offspring. On the prosecution here her mouth is closed, while that of her assailant is open to accuse.

### JUDGE FULLERTON'S REMARKS.

Judge Fullerton: May it please your Honor—The opinion has prevailed in this court, and with the public generally, and it seems to have been advanced here this morning by the counsel upon the other side, that all of these delays in the trial of this important case are chargeable to the plaintiff and his lawyers, rather than to the defendant and his counsel; that they had done nothing, and that we have done everything upon our part to throw obstacles in the way of an early trial of this case. In doing so the counsel seems to have entirely ignored the proposition made by my associate in the few observations which he made, and that was this, that this motion for a bill of particulars having been argued before your Honor in the first instance, by both sides, and having said all that either party wished to say upon the subject, that it was proper, if convenient for the other side, and in order to hasten the trial of this case, that your Honor shall here now dispose of that question, either upon the arguments already had, or upon such further arguments as the counsel upon the other side seem willing or wish to submit. Why not now? The counsel upon the other side have expressed themselves this morning emphatically in favor of an early trial, desiring it, hoping for it, praying for it. Why not then accept the proposition to have this question in regard to a bill of particulars disposed of here, now? And I will inform the gentlemen upon the other side that they need not wait until Thursday morning to bring that question up, for if your Honor holds that they are not in a condition to demand a bill of particulars, in the exercise of your Honor's discretion, and that you will not grant it, then we can go on with the trial forthwith. All that the Court of Appeals have said in their decision is, that it is a matter for the discretion of this Court. Therefore, if that discretion is exercised against them, then there is no reason why they should not go on with the trial of this case.

#### OFFERS A BILL OF PARTICULARS IN THIRTY MINUTES.

If upon the other hand this Court should hold that they are entitled to a bill of particulars in the circumstances of this case, I will guarantee to give it to them in thirty minutes after the decision, and we can go on with that early trial for which the counsel upon the other side are so exceedingly anxious. Now, sir, the County of Kings has incurred great expense in assembling the citizens here to select a jury. Must that money be thrown away and wasted? For the purpose of bringing the matter to a test as to whether they are willing and anxious to go on with the trial of this case, I will make another proposition to meet the exigencies of the case and the wants of the other side. That is, to modify the order, if they here consent to argue it, returnable on Thursday morning. And why Thursday morning rather than Tuesday morning, and why Tuesday morning rather than to-day? I ask them to modify their order so that it shall be returnable forthwith—now—in five minutes—and go before Judge McCue and have it disposed of. They need not wait until Thursday morning. This anxiety for an early trial preys on the minds of my friends on the other side to such an extent that it may injure their health, and I propose, in consideration for them, that they modify their order so as to dispose of the question at once; and I say again, if Judge McCue should order a bill of particulars they will have it in thirty minutes from the time the order is entered. Now, do they accept our propositions? If they do, then their anxieties for an early trial are through. If they reject them I hope we will hear no more about their great anxiety and solicitude to try this case at the earliest possible date.

#### THEY WILL NOT OBJECT TO MRS. TILTON BEING A WITNESS.

Well, there is another observation made by the counsel upon the other side in the course of his long speech, which was not made for the public—for the newspapers—of course; and that is, that we were so solicitous as to excite suspicion to bring on a case where the wife and mother could not be a witness. I will make another proposition to the counsel upon the other side. Bring on the criminal case, bring on the indictment. They say they have no control over the District Attorney. Perhaps they might in their great solicitude for an early trial at the earliest possible day, prevail upon the District Attorney, who, I take it for granted, is not entirely inimical to them; so that he might be induced, by the persuasion of both parties, to accommodate them. Let them bring on the criminal case, and we will enter a stipulation that the mother and daughter and everybody connected with it shall be witnesses in the case, without objection on our part, and that the stipulation may be drawn up in the strongest possible form, that no objection shall be offered upon our behalf to the introduction of those persons, or any other persons whom they may wish to introduce as witnesses in this case.

#### THE EXTENSION OF THE TERM.

Well, to show their anxiety for an early trial, the counsel upon the other side offer to stipulate that they will take no objection to the extension of this term into the ensuing month. I have never known yet a lawyer who could confer upon a court jurisdiction where it had it not. I have known lawyers to try on two or three different occasions to give the court jurisdiction where they had it, if the papers had been properly framed, and also fail. And I take it for granted that no consent of the counsel upon the other side can give this court jurisdiction where it has it not, so that that part of the gentleman's remarks—not made for the papers of course—goes for nothing. And, although all he lawyers in this case—and they are numerous—should sign the consent that this term might be extended, if by the laws of the land it cannot be extended, the consent would be entirely worthless. Therefore, let the blame for this procrastination, these continued, exasperating postponements of this cause, fall just where it would naturally fall, and let those who have caused them be responsible for them.

#### HE CHARGES DELAY ON OPPOSING COUNSEL.

The junior counsel, if I may so term him, said in his observations that the case might go on after a bill of particulars was ordered or refused, but he still reserves to himself the right of appeal. I do not suppose the case, if they were to have their way about it, would ever be tried. Their plan is constant and continual delay, retreat after retreat, skulking behind technicalities, and thus putting off the evil day when we expect to meet them face to face and prove the truth of every charge that we have made, and satisfy not only the court and the jury, but the world which, as the counsel says, takes a deep interest in this controversy, that we are right and we have made no charges which we ought not to have made. We have made no charges that we will not be able to prove and substantiate, and it was our duty to make them. The gentleman says he will hold us responsible for having made them, and the world will hold us responsible. I submit to that responsibility. If we had not made them we would have been subjected to the most fearful responsibility. The cause of morality and of Christianity, to which reference has been made on the other side, demands that we should make these charges because they are true, and it was in our power to sustain them. And now, do the counsel on the other side accept this offer to try the criminal case, or to modify the order and go henceforth into the other room and modify it there and have it determined at once, and, if Judge McCue decides that we are bound to deliver a bill of particulars, we shall not appeal. We will deliver them a bill of particulars forthwith, and put ourselves in a position to prove the good faith of our professions that we are ready for trial and anxious for it.

### FURTHER REMARKS BY MR. TRACY.

Mr. Tracy—I will discard the insinuations of the plaintiff's counsel as to the course the defendant's counsel has pursued in conducting this case. I thought I made myself understood before when I said that we shall indulge in no strictures or criticisms on the conduct of this plaintiff in bringing this suit. He is responsible for that to a higher power, and there we left him without criticism. The remarks of the counsel last addressing the court provoke me to say, however, that if this plaintiff made these charges under a high sense of duty to the public, and for the sake of morality, it is to be deeply regretted that it took him four years to perform his duty, and only saw it clearly then when he found out that this defendant had interfered with him and his business arrangements. [Applause and commotion followed this remark of the counsel's].

His Honor—This general discussion tends to a disturbance in court.

Mr. Tracy—I regret it, but I wish the counsel to understand that when we have been provoked beyond certain limits, and where blows may have been received, it will be as well for us to give them back.

#### HE DOES NOT IMPUGN THE MOTIVES OF PLAINTIFF'S COUNSEL.

There is one further question—that of delay. I have accused the counsel for the plaintiff of no intention of delaying this case. I have not impugned their motives, although we have never entered a court of justice where the burden of their addresses has not been an imputation upon us of delay. I have never given a single fling back; but, God helping me to meet the great responsibility resting upon me in this case, I shall go through with it to the end without doing so. The conduct of this case I suppose will be the same as that pursued in other cases as to the time of conducting it. I appreciate the great responsibility of our opponents' position, and I trust they appreciate ours. They will conduct their case according to the wisdom and light they have, and we ask from them a similar favor, and that we be permitted to conduct ours in a similar way. I only add, without impugning their motives, that the results of their action had been such that we had the right to complain of their conduct, and they have acknowledged it.

#### A RETREAT WHICH LED TO VICTORY.

They have said that we have had to retreat step by step. Have we? If it be a retreat, it has been one that led us on to victory. I made no boast. I make no prediction as to the results. I leave the counsel and the court to judge of the future by the past.

#### THE MOTION FOR A STAY.

We have made an ordinary motion at Special Term; we made it last night, and it is not possible for us to receive official information from the Court of Appeals before Wednesday morning. We made it for another reason, which I am free to state. The senior counsel in this case, Hon. Mr. Evarts, is in Washington on business, which he could not avoid; he has made the arguments in this case in the Court of Appeals, and he proposes to argue the motion for the bill of particulars; we want him to argue it, and we expect him to argue it, because, if your Honor please, while the order is one resting in the discretion of the court, it is a legal discretion. We have no means of knowing whether that discretion is to be exercised in our favor or not, but if it should be so exercised, we expect to be able to convince the Judge who hears it by a long citation of precedents of more than 200 years, showing that there is no instance where the court has the power to grant it, where it ever has refused to exercise its discretion—that is what we ask. In questions as to the exercise of its legal discretion as a matter of law, and where precedents have to be cited, they have to be looked up and presented to the court.

#### WHAT THEY EXPECT TO SHOW.

We expect to show in the argument before Judge McCue, all the circumstances and particulars, and we ask—and it will be natural for us to ask—that the plaintiff be prohibited from giving any evidence on the trial, outside of the bill of particulars which he shall have served. That is part of our case—that is part of the relief which we expect to ask. We give the other side notice now that we expect the order. We expect to satisfactorily prove that we are entitled to it; and if we do, we shall get it: if we fail, we are quite sure we shall not.

#### REASONABLE TIME WANTED.

But supposing a bill of particulars to be served, is it to be expected that this defendant can leave the bill of particulars handed to him to-day, containing charges attempted to be supported by the evidence of witnesses, of which probably he has never before heard? is it to be supposed that the defendant can rush suddenly into a trial of this case, without an opportunity even of reading the bill of particulars which is to be served? No, Sir; common sense dictates that the service of that bill of particulars should be examined, and that his counsel should have reasonable time to do this. What that reasonable time will be will depend upon the nature of the particulars served, and that can only be judged of after they have been served. When a reasonable time shall have elapsed, this defendant will be ready to proceed with the trial of the case.

### FIXING THE DATE OF TRIAL.

The Court—There is an order, I understand, to stay proceedings until Thursday morning, and I must conform to that order, of course.

Mr. Tracy—I would suggest, if your Honor pleases, that the case stand over until Tuesday morning.

Ex-Judge Fullerton—We object.

The Court—Will you suggest the day?

Ex-Judge Fullerton—The earliest possible day.

The Court—As I understand the decision of the Court of Appeals, it must have appeared to them that I had based the decision I had made upon the simple question of having power to grant it, and also upon a seeming reluctance to adopt the practice which prevails in England, but which I understood had never been imported into this country. In that, of course, I am correctly understood. I have not had occasion to consider whether it was proper or not. That question, I suppose, will be fully gone into on Thursday. It calls for a fair exercise of the discretion of the Judge of this court with reference to the nature of the case, which is made the more serious when the order should contain a proposition that the party should be permitted to prove nothing except what is specified.

Ex-Judge Fullerton—I desire to call your attention to the decision of the Court of Appeals. The learned Judge says:

"It is claimed that an important element in the plaintiff's case consists of confessions made by the defendant, and that, if particulars are ordered, it will be necessary to prove that he confessed the acts to have been committed at the dates specified in the bill of particulars. This is an imaginary difficulty. It would be absurd to suppose that any tribunal of ordinary intelligence would order a bill of particulars in such form as to exclude evidence of general confessions."

Counsel continued: So let the order for a bill of particulars come as soon as it can be made.

The Court—Is it not necessary to limit the parties to the time stated?

Ex-Judge Fullerton—In the ordinary practice of our courts, where a bill of particulars referred to merchandize, that would be the case, but not in the present instance.

Mr. Tracey—That is one of the questions we propose to discuss on Thursday.

Ex-Judge Fullerton—Then, if your Honor pleases, if the case be argued on Thursday, and that it should be so ordered they will get a bill of particulars before Friday morning, so as to allow the trial to commence on that day.

#### FRIDAY DOES NOT SUIT MR. TRACY.

Mr. Tracy—Is it really proposed by the other side that we shall be served with a bill of particulars on Thursday night and then come here for trial on Friday morning? Is that proposition made in the good faith that ought to characterize the dignity of counsel. Is it really seriously made that this court should be ready to try the case on Friday morning? Now, is it not reasonable that if this bill of particulars be served on Friday the defendant will need some little time to consider the defense in relation to the questions which will arise, and that in order to do so the case shall stand over until Tuesday morning? Is three days too great a time to give to this defendant for the purpose of preparation for this trial? Is this trial of so little consequence, are reputations so worthless in this community, that they are not to receive under any circumstances a consideration of more than three days for a trial? I therefore suggest that the proposition of Tuesday morning is one of fairness.

#### BILL OF PARTICULARS WILL CONTAIN NOTHING NEW.

Ex-Judge Fullerton—My proposition is made in good faith, because I know and the counsel on the other side know as well as I do, and better than I do, that our bill of particulars will contain nothing that will surprise the defendant. He knows just as well now what it will contain as he will know after receiving it. But if the gentleman asks me in earnest whether I think he will be ready to try this case on Friday morning, I say no. I do not think he will be ready on Friday morning, nor on any other morning in the calendar. Then he asks, is reputation so worthless that three days cannot be given? I ask if character is not of such value that he should avail himself of "the earliest possible day" to try this case?

#### WHY POSTPONE IT?

Why postpone it three days or three hours when the opportunity is offered him to try it? Now, if the court pleases, we mean to follow this case up step by step, to show our desire to try it as soon as possible. We do not mean to postpone it two days or one day, if it can possibly be helped. We shall be ready at all times to try this case. And we hope your Honor will set it down for Friday morning—"the earliest possible day." Should Judge McCue decide not to order a bill of particulars the trial can proceed without delay on Friday morning, if the counsel on the other side do not see fit to make another appeal. But, if a bill of particulars be ordered on Thursday, I propose to serve it within thirty minutes after the decision in order that the trial may go on and this matter be brought to an issue. Let the jurors be dismissed then until Friday morning.

Mr. Shearman—You would drag them here again.

Mr. Fullerton—Drag; yes, drag is the word used by the other side. I say bring them here on Friday. Let them come in the ordinary course of business, and be ready to try the case if no bill of particulars is ordered.

### THE TRIAL FIXED FOR MONDAY.

Judge Neilson said that Friday was too early, because of the interposition of Sunday, he would postpone the case until Monday morning next.

Ex-Judge Fullerton said that was a gain of one day, for which he thanked the court.

Judge Neilson said the case would proceed on Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

The clerk of the court then announced that 287 jurors had been already sworn, and that they could absent themselves until Monday morning next, at 10 o'clock; the rest must stay and answer to their names.

The monotonous calling of the roll, interrupted only by the occasional swearing in of the jurors, was then proceeded with, until nearly 1 o'clock. At that hour the panel had been gone through, and about 500 jurors had been sworn, and the clerk announced that the December term of the City Court of Brooklyn was adjourned until Monday next.

### *THE PROCTOR-MOULTON SUIT.*

#### THE CASE TO BE CALLED THIS MORNING—ANOTHER DELAY PROBABLE—IS MISS PROCTOR A CITIZEN OF NEW-YORK OR MASSACHUSETTS?

The suit of Miss Edna Dean Proctor against Mr. Francis D. Moulton for malicious libel will be called this morning in the United States Circuit Court, Brooklyn, but it is very doubtful whether it will be proceeded with under present circumstances. This case, it will be remembered, is one of the principal suits arising out of the Beecher-Tilton controversy, and its disposition, if concluded before a verdict should be obtained in Mr. Tilton's suit against Mr. Beecher, would necessarily exercise much influence upon it either for or against Mr. Beecher, as the verdict might be recorded in Miss Proctor's favor or in favor of Mr. Moulton. For some days past Mr. Moulton has been very ill, and it was stated yesterday that a postponement of the trial would be asked for to-day by his counsel.

A representative of THE TIMES called yesterday evening upon Mr. Roger A. Pryor, who is engaged in Mr. Moulton's interest, to ascertain whether a postponement would be applied for, and the probability of the application being granted. Mr. Pryor stated that he had just returned from Mr. Moulton's residence in Remsen street, and that he was in a very low condition of health, and had been confined to his room for the past three days by a severe illness, but that he was in hopes he would be able to appear in court to-day at the appointed hour. Should he not be in a condition to leave his house, however, he said that a postponement of the case would be required; but he did not think it would be necessary to ask for any delay upon that ground, as Mr. Moulton was anxious to be present in court, and believed he would be able to attend.

Mr. Pryor said that his counsel intended to ask for a postponement upon a different ground, and he believed that they would show such valid reasons for it that neither the opposing counsel nor the presiding Judge would hesitate to afford them reasonable time to make the necessary preparations for the trial. The suit has been brought in the Federal Court upon the grounds that Miss Proctor is a resident of Massachusetts, and Mr. Moulton a resident of New-York. This did not give the Federal Court jurisdiction in the case, but by the permission of the court her counsel amended the summons and plaint so as to represent her as a citizen of Massachusetts, but they omitted to state that Mr. Moulton was a citizen of New-York. This raises a new issue in the case, and he believed that Mr. Tracy would not take any advantage of them by pressing the case for trial to-day when he learns that they have made bona fide efforts to procure witnesses in support of their pleading, which will be to deny that Miss Proctor is a citizen of Massachusetts. On the part of Mr. Moulton they were advised that in fact and in law she is a citizen at present, and has been for the last fifteen years, of the State of New-York. This they would allege, and having set up that pleading, of course they would require time to get their witnesses both from the States of New-York and Massachusetts. He said they had already done all that was possible to prepare for the trial to-day by telegraphing to various parties in Massachusetts to ascertain the real facts in the case. He did not believe that Miss Proctor had intentionally stated what was wrong, but he believed that she was mistaken in thinking that she was a citizen of Massachusetts. She might have been advised that she was a citizen of that State, while in point of fact she was not. Mr. Pryor said he felt satisfied they would be able to prove that she is a citizen of New-York; and he had too much confidence to Mr. Tracy as a fair and upright lawyer to doubt that, upon this view of the case being presented, he would object to a postponement for a reasonable time, so as to enable them to prepare themselves to try the new issue that had been raised by by the amended complaint. But even though he should oppose their motion, he said Judge Woodruff was too able and just a lawyer to require them to go to trial without the necessary preparation.

Under all the circumstances it is likely that this case will not be tried during the present term. It is also a question whether it will be tried at all in the Federal court. If Mr. Moulton's counsel should succeed in proving that Miss Proctor is a citizen of New-York and not of Massachusetts this would end the present suit, and a new trial would be commenced in one of the State courts. It is believed that Miss Proctor's counsel, who are also Mr. Beecher's counsel, will endeavor to press this case on to trial before Mr. Tilton's suit against Mr. Beecher can be heard, while counsel for Mr. Tilton, who are also engaged in Mr. Moulton's interest, will exert themselves to have the main question at issue, out of which the other suits have arisen, brought to trial first, so that the debate on the motion to be made to-day by Mr. Moulton's counsel is likely to be a warm one on both sides.

### *THE PUBLIC WORKS.*

#### CONTRACTS AND ASSESSMENTS FOR PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Commissioner Van Nort has made the following award of contract, and transmitted it to the Finance Department for approval of the sureties:

Paving Eleventh street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, to James Everard.

Commissioner Van Nort has made the following awards of contracts and transmitted them to the Finance Department for approval of the sureties thereon:

*Sewers.*—In South Catharine and Water streets at Market street, lowest bidder, J. Garry, $2,679; in Sixty-eighth street, between Third and Eleventh avenues, with branches, F. Stollmeyer, $4,086; in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, J. Mulholland, $1,873 50; in One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Eighth avenues, P. Mulholland, $3,983 50; in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, J. Mulholland, $1,865 50; in One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, with branch, J. Mulholland, $3,311 95; in One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, P. Mulholland, $2,694 25; in Fourth avenue, between Ninetieth and Ninety-first streets, with branch in Ninety-first street, A. Lutz, $2,158; in Eighth avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, with branches, P. Mulholland, $37,086 90; in Eleventh avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, and in Sixtieth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, P. Mulholland, $3,630; in One Hundred and Forty-second street, between Boulevard and Hudson River, J. Mulholland, $6,290.

*Regulating, Grading, &c.*—Seventy-sixth street, from Eighth avenue to Hudson River, lowest bidder, James Slattery, $36,466: One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, from Broadway to Hudson River, W. F. Boehm, $3,152 80; One Hundred and Thirty-first street, from Tenth avenue to Boulevard, J. T. Doyle, $3,598.

*Paving.*—Centre of Second avenue, between the rail tracks, from Forty-second to Sixty-first street, lowest bidder, D. McGrath, $5,372 50; Sixty-sixth street, from Third avenue to Avenue A, D. McGrath, $9,898 50; Eleventh street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, James Everard, $6,431 50; Twenty-first street, between Tenth and Thirteenth avenues, P. F. Maginn, $8,045.

Commissioner Van Nort has transmitted to the Board of Assessors the certificates of the cost of the following improvements, in order that the assessments therefor may be made:

Fencing vacant lots on Fifty-seventh street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, $386 28; sewer in Lexington avenue, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets, $3,649 80; regulating, grading, &c., One Hundredth street, between Eighth avenue and Boulevard, $17,266 05; paving Bank street, between West street and Thirteenth avenue, $2,993 47; paving Thirteenth avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, $2,095 53; paving Twenty-fourth street, between Eleventh avenue and North River, $4,293 53; paving Fifty-second street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, $5,965 13; paving Seventy-first street, between Eighth avenue and Boulevard, $15,081 52; paving Eighty-fourth street, between Avenue A and Third avenue, $23,345 38; paving Thirty-first street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, $3,108 54; paving Eleventh avenue, between Avenue D and East River $3,135 74; paving Eighty-first street, between Second and Fourth avenues, $12,412 62; sewer in Fifty-sixth street, between Sixth and seventh avenues, $19,863; sewer in Lewis street, between Houston and Sixth streets, $1,820 60; sewer in Fortieth street, between First and Second avenues, $12,492 59, Total amount, $127,909 69.

### *COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.*

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, and Assistant District Attorney Russell prosecuting, Samuel Cohen pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months......Mary Sheridan was found guilty of stealing $7 80 from Frederick Hirsch, of No. 627 East Eleventh street, on the 2d of November, and was sent to State Prison for two years.......James O'Keeffe, charged with breaking into the unoccupied house, No. 155 East Seventy-third street, on the 10th November, and stealing therefrom a quantity of lead pipe, was found guilty of petit larceny, and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.......John Finnelly, a young pickpocket, was convicted of snatching a watch from the person of George Gatrick, of No. 89 Columbia street, on the 10th of November. He was sent to the Penitentiary for three years and six months. ......John Chatoney, a French porter, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for four years......George Goggins pleaded guilty to carrying concealed weapons, and was fined $25......John Flanagan, an ill-looking thief, was found guilty of stealing a watch from Cornelia Masterling, of No. 396 Seventh avenue, on the 15th November, and was sent to State Prison for five years......Henry Smith, who pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, was sent to State Prison for five years......John McGuire, who, with a number of others, enticed a smelter named Peter Kendell, of No. 429 Washington street, on board the steam-ship Italy, at Pier No. 44 North River, and robbed him of $7, pleaded guilty to assault and battery, having taken the money in a silly freak, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. ......Joseph Schwenderman, a shoemaker, of Greenpoint, was charged with receiving a quantity of calf skins and leather findings stolen at various times by Oscar Bentheim from his employer, Henry Arthur, Nos. 84 and 86 Gold street. About $80 worth of the stolen property was found in the possession of the prisoner, and Bentheim, who turned State's evidence, swore that Schwenderman had induced him to steal the goods. The prisoner was found guilty, and sent to State Prison for five years......Eva Sutta, who pleaded guilty to petit larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

### *COURT OF ARBITRATION.*

In the case of Wood, Payson & Colgate vs. C. Menelas, heard on Saturday, Judge Fancher decides that the defendant is liable for freight according to the measurement specified in the margin of the bill of lading, and not according to the measurement at the place of delivery, the word "delivered" in the bill of lading having its office and signification without extending its meaning to the measurement of the goods. The Judge did not think it was intended to be employed in the sense declaring that freight was to be paid according to the measurement of the goods when delivered.

### *THE EXCISE VIOLATIONS.*

Sigismund Schwab, the convicted illegal liquor dealer, was brought before Judge Donohue yesterday, and no opposition being made by the District Attorney to his admission to bail under the Judge's decision, he was liberated on filing bonds in the sum of $2,500. Schwab then proceeded to the District Attorney's office, and was released on giving bail, Henry Specht of No. 66 Amity street, becoming his surety.

## THE GLENDENNING SCANDAL

### *THE ACCUSED CENSURED AND TURNED OUT OF HIS CHURCH.*

#### THE VOTE ON THE VARIOUS CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS—HE IS GIVEN THE BENEFIT OF A DOUBT, AND CONVICTED OF UNMINISTERIAL CONDUCT.

At 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning the members of the Jersey City Presbytery assembled at the parlors of the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Sussex streets, Jersey City. Rev. Mr. Glendenning was present. The doors were immediately closed. Rev. Mr. Moore guarded the door, and a secret session commenced. Reporters were accommodated in another part of the church. Between 1 and 2 o'clock Rev. Dr. Imbrie handed the reporters the following minutes of the secret sessions held last week, at which the votes upon the several charges against Rev. Mr. Glendenning were taken:

The testimony in the case of Rev. John S. Glendenning being all in, the Presbytery of Jersey City met in the First Presbyterian Church in Jersey City on Monday, Nov. 30, to hear the summing up and to take the final vote. The counsel on both sides occupied the whole of Monday and part of Tuesday in summing up, after which Rev. Mr. Glendenning was asked whether he had anything further to add to his defense. He replied that he had thought of making some remarks, but in compliance with the advice of his counsel he would say nothing further. The counsel on both sides then asked and received permission to withdraw, and they, with Mr. Glendenning, retired. The Presbytery spent the remainder of the session on Tuesday in prayer for God's guidance. On Wednesday morning the roll was called for remarks from each member, after which, late in the afternoon, the vote was taken, which resulted as follows:

*Charge First.*—Seduction of an unmarried woman.

Specification 1—In that on or about the 4th day of July, 1873, Rev. John S. Glendenning did, under promise of marriage, seduce Miss Mary Ellen Pomeroy, formerly of Jersey City Heights, and lately deceased.

For sustaining, 5; not to sustain, 16.

Specification 2—In that on subsequent occasions Rev. John S. Glendenning repeated the act charged, at various times between July 4, 1873, and July 1, 1874.

To sustain, 9; not to sustain, 12.

Specification 3—In that Rev. John S. Glendenning repeated at various times the acts mentioned with the said Mary Ellen Pomeroy, between the date of July 4, 1873, and July 1, 1874, as aforesaid, the same resulting in the birth of a child by the said Mary Ellen Pomeroy.

To sustain, 9; not to sustain, 12. Thereupon the first charge was declared not sustained.

*Charge Second*—Breach of promise of marriage:

Specification—In that about the months of May or June, A. D. 1873, Rev. John S. Glendenning gave to Miss Mary E. Pomeroy an engagement ring, and both before and particularly thereafter, maintained with her such an intimate intercourse as to lead to the conviction, on the part of others, of the existence of an engagement of marriage between them, and led her to declare the existence of such an engagement to a number of parties; and that, notwithstanding this, Rev. John S. Glendenning did emphatically refuse, without just cause, to consummate marriage with her.

To sustain, 8; not to sustain, 13. Therefore, the second charge was declared not sustained.

*Charge Third*—Falsehood.

Specification—In that Rev. John S. Glendenning having visited some time previous to the birth of the child of Miss Mary E. Pomeroy a hospital in Clinton place, in the City of New-York, and then and there sought to procure accommodation for a woman expecting to be delivered of a child, did afterward deny the same to be true. To sustain, 2; not to sustain, 19. Thereupon the third charge was declared not sustained.

*Charge Fourth*—Unministerial and unchristian conduct.

Specification 1—In that about eight weeks before the birth of Miss Mary E. Pomeroy's child Rev. John S. Glendenning did procure from her, by means of threats of personal violence, a writing exonerating him from blame in reference to her.

To sustain, 2; not to sustain, 19.

Specification 2—In that Rev. John S. Glendenning compromised his Christain character by making Miss Pomeroy so many valuable presents, visiting her so frequently and at such unseasonable hours, and living on such intimate terms with her as to occasion public suspicion of impropriety, especially as he at the same time declared that no more than the ordinary relations of life existed between them.

To sustain, 16; not to sustain, 5. Therefore, the fourth charge was declared not sustained as to specification first, and sustained as to specification second. Two elders were excused from voting.

After the vote had been taken the Presbytery adjourned till yesterday morning, to receive and act upon the report of the committee appointed to draw the formal verdict in the case. Rev. S. G. Goodman, a member of the Presbytery, explained to a TIMES reporter, yesterday afternoon, that of the twelve members who voted to acquit Mr. Glendenning of the main charges of seduction and breach of promise, four were morally certain of his guilt. They believed that the evidences of his guilt preponderated, but still fearing they might wrong him gave him the benefit of the doubt, and cast their votes for acquittal. A change of two votes would have secured his conviction.

The session yesterday morning was, as already stated, for the purpose of receiving the final report of the committee appointed to prepare the verdict of the Presbytery. Before taking action upon it, however, an exciting and excited discussion was held over a more recent development of the case. On Monday the statement of Thomas H. Jones, the cousin of Miss Pomeroy, detailing acts of intimacy which he had seen between Glendenning and Miss Pomeroy, and which the Presbytery refused to receive, was published in substance in THE TIMES. Monday evening Mr. Glendenning addressed to the Jersey City *Evening Journal* a letter, in which he stated that Mr. Jones' statement was a "lie." This expression was the subject of the discussion, and Glendenning was strongly denounced for having used it. It was said that he had placed himself on a level with blackguards. The expression of feeling was very strong, and many members who had voted for his acquittal expressed themselves in strong terms of disapproval. The discussion led to no result, however, and the report of the special committee was called for and read. Mr. Glendenning, who had been sent out to keep company with the reporters during the discussion on his letter, was called again into the room in which the session was being held, in order that he might listen to the reading of the report. The report was prepared by Rev. Messrs. Booth, Giddes, and Waterbury, and was as follows:

The committee intrusted with the preparation of the verdict for the adoption of the Presbytery in the case of Rev. John S. Glendenning, against whom charges of unministerial and unchristian conduct have been sustained by vote of this Presbytery recognize the solemnity of this duty, and have besought guidance of Him who gives wisdom freely without upbraiding. Believing that God loves his Church and his ministry far better than he can love either, your committee have looked upward for that help which alone can lead us to a righteous and beneficent decision. The honor and prosperity of the Church depends upon the absolute purity of its ministry. In order to their continued usefulness, the ordained servants of God must be above all suspicion or reproach. A charge of unministerial and unchristian conduct, therefore, when it is sustained, on the ground of inconsistencies and improprieties which look to impurity of life, possess a gravity and importance which no other charge possibly can. "In these respects a Bishop must be blameless, vigilant, sober, of good behavior, and must have a good report of them which are without."

The Presbytery cannot express too forcibly its censure of the unministerial conduct of Rev. John S. Glendenning in his foolish and injudicious intimacy with a member of his church—the late Mary E. Pomeroy—as exhibited in the visits he paid her, the costly presents he gave her, the relations he sustained to her, both by manifesting regard for her and by allowing her to express her preference for him to such a degree that their names became associated as persons engaged to be married. The Presbytery recognize the fact that a plea has been urged in extenuation of this intimacy on the ground of the religious ignorance of the young lady already named and the desire of her minister to be faithful in his pastoral oversight and friendships; but this Presbytery has not so learned the duties of the pastoral office as to give any other than a most severe condemnation to visits and presents and intimacies such as these. With the utmost sadness of heart that such a charge should rest upon one of its members, the Presbytery hereby administers its solemn censure to Rev. John S. Glendenning for his unministerial and unchristian conduct; and, inasmuch as the church over which Rev. John S. Glendenning has been placed by this Presbytery has already suffered greatly from the disturbing influences of this case, and is still suffering, and the Presbytery believe that only confusion, strife, and ultimate ruin will result from the continuance of Rev. Mr. Glendenning as Pastor of the Prospect Avenue Church; and, moreover, since so large a minority of the Presbytery voted to sustain the charges of the accusation, which vote has great moral weight, as an element of the vote which supported the only specification sustained, to wit, that of unministerial conduct, &c. Under these circumstances it is unwise that Rev. John S. Glendenning should continue to act as Pastor of the Prospect Avenue Church, and the Presbytery, in the exercise of that authority, committed to it for the welfare of the churches and the glory of God's most holy name, deem it right to dissolve this pastoral relation. Therefore, be it,

*Resolved*, First—That the pastoral relation existing between the Rev. John S. Glendenning and the Prospect Avenue Church be and hereby is dissolved.

Second—That the Rev. T. G. Wall be appointed to preach in the pulpit of that church on Sunday, Dec. 20, to declare the pulpit vacant and to read to the congregation the judgment now entered in this case.

Glendenning betrayed every sign of emotion when he heard that part of the report which turned him out of his charge. He manifested a disposition to speak, but was restrained by his counsel. The report was read and adopted. He asked for ten days time in which to make up his mind whether to appeal to the Synod or not. It was granted. He informed a reporter before he left the church that he had made up his mind to appeal, and will take the matter before the next session of the General Synod.

The Presbytery having finished its business adjourned till the time of its next regular meeting in January.

The pulpit of the Prospect Avenue Church will be filled next Sunday by Rev. Mr. Maffatt, of Princeton. In the event of his failure to attend Moderator Wall will officiate.

The action of the Presbytery was received with considerable surprise by the whole community, who seem to have concluded that the Presbytery had resolved to protect Mr. Glendenning in spite of any evidence that might be adduced.

### *"DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND."*

#### A SPECULATOR CHARGED WITH STEALING $6,000 WORTH OF DIAMONDS—THE THIEF SAYS THEY WERE SMUGGLED BY THE OWNER.

Charles Taylor, a young man of good appearance, who claims to be a diamond speculator, was arrested in Philadelphia on Monday morning by an officer of the United States Secret Service Division, charged with having stolen a quantity of unset diamonds, valued at $6,000, from one James F. Johnson, a dealer in precious stones, who resides at No. 223 Mulberry street. From the statement of Johnson it appears that Taylor had been at various times employed by him to sell diamonds and other gems. In August last he told Johnson that he had found a customer for a number of small diamonds, and Johnson met him by appointment in a lager beer saloon in Bleecker street, and placed in his hands 140 unset diamonds, valued at $6,000. Taylor then excused himself for a few moments, and left the saloon, from which time Johnson did not see him again until after his arrest. In the meantime, however, information reached the secret service force that the diamonds which Johnson claimed had been stolen from him by Taylor had been smuggled into this country by Johnson, and D. A. P. Heichold, a special Treasury Agent, was intrusted with the duty of determining the truth of this information. He accordingly accompanied the officer to Philadelphia, and was present when Taylor was arrested, intending to take possession of the precious stones if they were found on the prisoner. Taylor, when arrested, at once said that the diamonds which Johnson charged him with stealing were smuggled, and at the same time volunteered to make oath to that effect. He was brought to the Bureau of the Secret Service in Bleecker street, and there made an affidavit accusing Johnson of having, for years past, been engaged in smuggling. Mary Shepherd, a young woman with whom Taylor had been living, also voluntarily made affidavit that, to her own knowledge, Johnson had been engaged in smuggling for several months, and in disposing of smuggled goods, and that in August last he had in his possession the following goods, which she knew to have been smuggled: A lot of jewelry of various designs, valued at $1,000; a lot of small diamonds, twelve open-faced gold watches, a number of seal-skin coats and sacques, two diamond rings, several sets of ladies' furs, twelve silk umbrellas, twelve quilted satin skirts, twelve coats, several pieces of broadcloth, and a quantity of other articles. Notwithstanding the affidavits of these parties, Special Agent Heichold found himself unable to act against Johnson in the matter, as the law in relation to smuggling requires that the goods alleged to be smuggled shall be produced, with testimony showing the day on which they were brought to this port and the vessel from which they were landed. In this dilemma Taylor was held on a civil process until yesterday morning, when he was brought to the Central Police Department and delivered to Detectives Heidelberg and Dusenberry, who had been in search of him for several months for the larceny of the diamonds from Johnson, who had offered a reward of $500 for his capture. He was arraigned before Justice Murray, at the Tombs Police Court, but Johnson failed to appear and enter a complaint against him. Counsel for the prisoner demanded his release, but on the representations of Detective Heidelberg the magistrate remanded the accused until 10 o'clock to-day, and directed the detective to have the complainant in court at that time. It is supposed that Johnson hesitates to make a complaint against Taylor, fearing that the latter will retort with a charge of smuggling. When arrested Taylor had on two diamond studs, which he said were a portion of the diamonds taken from Johnson.

### *CORONERS' CASES.*

Coroner Eickhoff yesterday held an inquest in the case of Henry Brown, who died on Tuesday, Dec. 1, from injuries received in a quarrel between himself and Michael Mahoney, a fellow watchman, on the morning of Nov. 26, on Pier No. 2 North River. George Langford, of No. 83 Jackson street, testified that at 6 o'clock on the morning in question he arrived on the pier for the purpose of relieving the deceased. After talking with both men for a few moments, witness made a joking remark. Brown, the deceased, thinking that it emanated from Mahoney, took umbrage, and struck the latter with his club six or eight times in rapid succession, and then drew his revolver and pointed at the prisoner's face. Witness told the deceased to stop, but Brown, instead of doing so, continued to point the weapon alterately at the prisoner and witness. The deceased on being again told not to fire, put the revolver in his pocket, and witness walked away, believing the difficulty between the men settled. Soon after he again heard the sound of clubbing, and on going back saw deceased strike prisoner on the head. The latter grappled with him and struck him a blow with his club on the side of the head, which felled deceased to the ground, where he remained unconscious until raised up by the officer who had been summoned to the spot. Officer Coughlin, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, testified to the finding of Brown in the manner described by Langford, and to the deceased having refused to make a charge against the prisoner at the station-house. After a brief retirement the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death from injuries received at the hands of the prisoner, whom, however, they found to have acted purely in self-defense.

Coroner Kessler yesterday held a post-mortem examination of the body of George Hunter, who died on Monday last at the Anthony House, No. 634 Broadway, from fracture of the skull, and under circumstances which led to the belief that a cruel murder had been committed. The body was found to be well nourished. A bruise four and a half inches in diameter was found on the right side, almost directly over the region of the right kidney, and another one on the upper portion of the right ear. The removal of the scalp disclosed an extravasation of blood about three and a half inches in circumference, covering the entire mastoid process. The cause of death was concussion of the brain, apparently from a violent fall from some height upon the right side of the head. All the internal organs indicated more or less the free use of alcoholic liquors. The inquest will be held on Tuesday next.

Annie Evans, aged thirty-three years, died on Monday at 7 P. M., from hernia. During her sickness, which commenced on Nov. 26, she was attended by four physicians, neither of whom would give a certificate of death. The case was reported to the Coroner's office.

Jacob Munsinger, a native of Germany, aged twenty-seven years, died suddenly yesterday at his residence, No. 433 Sixth street. Coroner Kessler attended the case.

Louis Haass, aged twenty-two years, residing at No. 109 East Broadway, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday from injuries received in a fall through a hatchway on Oct. 9 at No. 550 Broadway.

At 1 P. M. yesterday, Officer Burke, of the Sixteenth Precinct, found the dead body of an unknown man, about thirty-five years of age, in the basement of No. 155 Eighth avenue. He was of light complexion, light hair and mustache, and from books found on his person, is supposed to have been a sign painter. The Coroner was notified.

Robert Visia, who was committed to the Tombs on Monday, by Justice Murray, on a charge of insanity, died in the prison yesterday morning.

Francis Williams, a female infant three months old, died suddenly in the Tombs yesterday. Its mother is confined there on a charge of grand larceny.

### *NEW-YORK CONFERENCE ON COMMERCIAL FACILITIES.*

The committees appointed by the various commercial bodies in this City to confer in regard to the question of cheap transportation and terminal facilities met yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. S. B. Ruggles presided. After considerable discussion it was determined that the organization should be called the "New-York Conference on Commercial Facilities." A committee was then appointed to draw up rules and by-laws for the government of the association. Mr. Thurber submitted to the meeting a resolution which had been adopted by the recent Cheap Transportation Convention in Richmond. The resolution favored reduction of tolls on the Erie Canal, so that no more should be charged than would suffice for the payment of current expenses and repairs. After some remarks from Mr. Hill and others, the matter was allowed to lie on the table till the next meeting.

### *THE SUFFERERS IN NEBRASKA.*

The members of the Produce Exchange met yesterday, pursuant to call, to take action for the benefit of the famine-stricken sufferers in Nebraska. Mr. B. W. Floyd, after calling the meeting to order, stated its object, and said that it had been called at the request of the Exchange's Committee on Charities. He introduced Ex-Gov. Saunders, of Nebraska, who described the sufferings of the people pathetically, and earnestly appealed for aid in their behalf. Gen. James S. Brisbin, United States Army, also told a sad story of misery in Nebraska, and spoke in the highest terms of the character of Citizens' Committee chosen to distribute the contributions. Mr. J. W. McCulloch, of New-York, stated on behalf of the Exchange's Committee on Charities that there is a sum of $1,000 already in its hands, which he trusted would now be largely increased. Contributions, he said, would be received by members of that committee or the Superintendent of the Exchange. The following gentlemen form the Committee on Charities: A. E. Orr, Edward Hincken, James Arkell, James W. McCulloch, A. S. Spaulding, Alexander Bonnell, William Blanchard, E. R. Livermore, E. A. Kent, J. H. Drake, Zophar Mills, C. R. Hickox, L. B. Shaw, E. H. Tompkins, Josiah May, Jr.

# FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

## SECOND SESSION.

SENATE......WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.

The Senate met at noon to-day.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, presented a memorial of various publishers, asking a change of the postal laws. Laid on table to be referred hereafter.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced and ordered to be printed and lie upon the table till the appointment of committees:

By Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont—A bill to enable the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to proceed with its jury business.

By Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan—A bill amendatory of section 10 of the National Currency act of 1864, and section 9 of the act of July 13, 1866. It provides that they shall not be construed either in pending cases or otherwise to apply to the evidences of actual indebtedness issued by any mining, manufacturing, or other corporation, or by individuals, except banks or bankers, prior to the enactment of this bill, but shall apply to such evidences of indebtedness issued thereafter upon positive proof of their being calculated and intended to circulate as money.

By Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania—A bill to promote economy and efficiency in the Marine Hospital service.

By Mr. SARGENT, of California—A bill fixing the time for holding the Circuit Courts of the United States for the districts of California, Oregon, and Nevada.

By Mr. HARVEY, of Kansas—A bill for the relief of homestead and pre-emption settlers on the public lands. It provides that homestead and pre-emption settlers whose crops have been seriously injured this year by the grasshoppers may be absent from their lands until June 1, 1875, without forfeiture of their existing rights.

Also, a bill for the relief of First Lieut. Henry Jackson, of the Seventh Cavalry, U. S. A.

By Mr. PRATT, of Indiana—A bill to regulate the lien of judgments in the courts of the United States upon real estate.

By Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa—A bill fixing the salary of the President of the United States. It proposes to reduce the salary after the present term to $25,000.

By Mr. WEST, of Louisiana—A bill providing for the construction of United States Government telegraph lines between the Cities of Washington, D. C., and Boston, Mass. It directs the Postmaster General, without delay, to construct a line of telegraph from Washington to Boston, via Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, and Hartford, to be operated in the Post Offices of these cities by appointees of the Postmaster General, under such regulations and at such rates of tariff as he may prescribe; provided that the rates shall be uniform to all persons, with such uniform reduction to the newspaper press as may be deemed advisable, and provided the rates shall be adjusted to meet and not exceed the expense of operating and maintaining the said line, and providing a net income equal to five per cent. interest on the original cost of the same. The bill proposes to appropriate $600,000 for the foregoing purpose.

By Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas—A bill for the relief of William G. Ford.

By Mr. SPENCER, of Alabama—A bill to provide for the transfer of certain causes from the District to the Circuit Court in the State of Alabama.

INFORMATION ASKED.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, submitted a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate a detailed statement from June 30, 1865, to the end of the last fiscal year, showing the names of Postmasters, Paymasters, Collectors of Internal Revenue and Customs, officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, and others from whom money is due and unpaid; the amount of such indebtedness and names of the sureties of such officers; by whom such officers were appointed and the States from which they were appointed. Also requesting the President to report the number of acres of public lands granted to railroad companies, canals, or other works of internal improvement.

Ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. DAVIS gave notice that he would call up the resolution for action at an early day.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, presented a memorial of J. B. Lippincott & Co., A. S. Merramin, and T. S. Arthur, of Philadelphia, praying that the postage upon periodicals be fixed at two cents per pound; that prepayment by fractional stamps or stamped wrappers, when desired, be authorized, and that the rate of transient matter sent from the office of publication be fixed at two cents per pound. Laid on the table to be referred hereafter.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. HARVEY, of Kansas, presented a memorial signed by 395 citizens of that State asking the passage of House bill No. 3,281 of last session, amendatory of the Pacific Railroad bill. Laid on the table to be referred hereafter.

THE CUSTOMS AND INTERNAL REVENUE BILL OF LAST SESSION.

Mr. SHERMAN said there was a bill pending between the two Houses of Congress (an act to amend the existing Customs and Internal Revenue Laws) upon a motion made by him at the last session to postpone it until yesterday. The Committee of Conference had been appointed by the two Houses and agreed on a report, but the House disagreed from the report of the committee. Upon examining the rules of the Senate, he was at a loss to know whether under the circumstances it could be taken up now or must be postponed till next Monday. Upon that question he desired to have the judgment of the Chair. It would expedite public business, and give the Senate better time to examine the details of the bill in a new Committee of Conference to have such committee now appointed, but he did not know if he could move to take up the bill now under the rule. He thought it did not fall within the rule which makes bills pending between the two Houses in order at the end of six days from the beginning of the session.

The Chair (Mr. WILSON) replied that it would not be in order to take up the bill now.

Mr. SHERMAN then gave notice that he would call it up next Monday.

The Senate then, at 12:30 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Sherman, adjourned till 12 o'clock to-morrow.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the reading of the Journal, the Speaker proceeded to the call of committees for reports.

THE ARKANSAS REPORT.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, from the Special Committee on the Arkansas troubles, presented a report of the testimony taken during the vacation of Congress. Ordered to be printed.

THE DISTRICT BOARD OF AUDIT.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill to convene the Board of Audit to examine and audit the unfunded or floating debt of the District of Columbia. After some discussion the matter was postponed till to-morrow.

ALLOWANCES OF BANK EXAMINERS.

Mr. DUNHAM, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill fixing the allowances to bank examiners, and fixing the rates as follows: For examining banks with capital not exceeding $100,000, $20; with capital of $100,000 and not exceeding $200,000, $25; with capital of $200,000 and not exceeding $300,000, $30; with capital of $300,000 and not exceeding $400,000, $35; with capital of $400,000 and not exceeding $500,000, $40; with capital of $500,000 and not exceeding $600,000, $50; with capital of $600,000 and over, $75.

After explanation by Mr. Dunham, the bill was passed.

NATIONAL BANK LITIGATION.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, of the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill to amend the National Banking act in the matter of proceedings in liquidation. He explained the object of the bill as being to supply a defect in the present law, under which the Controller holds that where a bank which has gone into voluntary liquidation provides for its outstanding notes, he has no power to appoint a Receiver to provide for the other indebtedness of the bank.

In response to a question whether the purpose of the bill was to make the shareholders liable for its indebtedness, he said that it went no further in that direction than the original act under which shareholders are held liable to an extent equal to the amount of their shares.

After some discussion the bill was, at the suggestion of Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, recommitted, with leave to report at any time.

THE RAILROAD BRIDGE AT OMAHA.

Mr. HOUGHTON, of California, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported a bill providing that the railroad bridge at Omaha and the approaches on each side of the river shall be operated as a part of the continuous line of the Union Pacific Railroad, and requiring half-yearly reports to be made of the monthly receipts of tolls and charges for the use of the bridge.

Mr. COX, of New-York, suggested that the provisions of the bill were matters of litigation to be decided by the courts, and not by Congress.

Mr. SPEER, of Pennsylvania, asked Mr. Houghton whether the question was not now before the courts?

Mr. HOUGHTON replied in the negative.

Mr. CROUNSE, of Nebraska, asserted that it was, and that the object of the bill was to forestall the action of the courts.

Mr. HOUGHTON repeated his statement that the bill was not designed to affect any existing litigation. Its purpose simply was to compel the Union Pacific Railroad Company to operate its line of road throughout its entire length as one continuous line, and not to make two transfers at the Missouri River, at Omaha. He explained that the bridge has been operated as an independent thing under the name of the Transfer Company, and that all through business on that line is subject to a separate and independent charge for crossing the river. Freight cars, loaded or unloaded, have to pay $10 each, and passengers 50 cents each for crossing the river, besides the annoyance to which passengers are subjected in having to change cars twice at this point, and in having to get their baggage rechecked. He insisted that the bridge was as much a part of the line of the Union Pacific Railroad as any mile of railroad between the two termini.

Mr. HALE, of New-York, asked who were the nominal owners of the bridge.

Mr. HOUGHTON replied that the bridge was owned by the Union Pacific Railroad Company; that the bonds issued for the construction of the bridge were issued by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and that all the property of that company is liable for the payment of those bonds. Since the bridge was built it had been operated, however, by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, through its [illegible] organization called a transfer company. [illegible] in name. The reason of this was that the Union Pacific Railroad Company had entered into a contract with the City of Omaha by which the company had received a large subsidy from the city in consideration of making its terminus there.

The morning hour having expired the bill went over without action.

DUTIES AS AFFECTED BY THE REVISION OF THE STATUTES.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, introduced a bill fixing duties on merchandise. It sets forth that by an act approved June 22, 1874, entitled an act to revise and consolidate the statutes of the United States in force on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1873, it was not the intention to vary and modify the rates of duty on imported merchandise exacted or imposed by the laws (in force) on said 1st day of December; and whereas, if such changes or alterations have been made, either by the aforesaid act of June 22, 1874, or by the execution of said act by the proper officers of the Treasury, they are in violation of the intention of Congress in the premises; therefore

*Resolved*, That no higher or other rates of duty shall be levied on any goods, wares, or merchandise imported into the United States from and after the passage of this act than would have been levied thereon under the subsisting decisions and practice of the Secretary of the Treasury, interpreting and enforcing the laws (in force) on the 1st day of December, 1873, had the same been imported on the said 1st day of December.

CONGRESSMEN AS COUNSEL AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, introduced a bill to prohibit Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress from acting as counsel or otherwise in suits or proceedings against the United States. He moved its reference to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, suggested that the Judiciary Committee was the proper reference.

Mr. BECK said that the bill pertained to revenue cases, and he instanced the employment of a New-York Senator in the tax case of the New-York Central Railroad Company.

Mr. BUTLER remarked that he had no personal interest in the bill, as he was generally on the side of the United States.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, suggested that the bill belonged to the whole House, and that it should not be referred to any committee.

Mr. BUTLER—It belongs to the whole House after it has come from a committee.

Mr. RANDALL—I move that the House now proceed to the consideration of the bill.

The SPEAKER—That requires unanimous consent.

There was no objection, and the bill having been amended at the suggestion of Mr. G. F. Hoar, by omitting from the penalty a provision for disqualification for holding office, was passed without objection. The bill is as follows:

That no Senator, Representative, or Delegate to Congress shall, after his election or during his continuance in office, act as agent, attorney, proctor, advocate, solicitor or counsel for any person against whom suits or proceedings other than criminal have been or are about to be commenced for violation of the revenue laws, or who has any claim for drawbacks or reclamations for duties, taxes, or excises paid or demanded for the United States, or any agent, employe, informer, officer, or officers of the revenue or Customs service of the United States, in any suit or proceeding relative to the customs, dues, excises, or taxes; nor shall he receive any compensation, gift, or reward from such persons or officers for any service, advice, counsel, or aid afforded such person or persons, officer or officers, agent, informer, or employe; and any person offending against this provision shall on conviction thereof be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by fine not exceeding $5,000 and imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years, at the discretion of the court trying the same; and any person who shall pay, or cause to be paid, to any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, or to any person for his use or benefit, directly or indirectly, any sum of money or other thing of value, because of such services or advice relative to any of the matters aforesaid, shall have a right at any time to bring suit for the recovery thereof, or its value, in any court of the United States, against such Senator, Representative, or Delegate, or the person or persons who received the same, or may unite all such persons in the same suit.

A WAR CLAIM INQUIRY.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, offered a resolution calling on the Secretaries of the Treasury and War for information as to the claim of Sugg Fort, of Robinson County, Tenn., for Commissaries' stores and other property; on what evidence it was allowed, &c. Adopted.

THE THREE-SIXTY-FIVE BOND BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the General Calendar, and after laying aside several bills without action, it took up the bill of which Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, is the author, for the exchange of greenbacks into 3.65 convertible bonds.

Mr. KELLEY proceeded to address the House in support of the bill. He said that it proposed that when any individual had any money lying idle for which he had no present use, he might lend it to the Government at the rate of 3.65 per cent., recalling it as he might do from a savings bank when the time came for the use of the money. He claimed that the Government would thus get about $500,000,000 at that low rate of interest, with which to reduce the gold bearing bonds now held abroad; that it would relieve the Government of its foreign debt; that it would give increased value to the greenbacks, diminish the demand for gold, and thereby remove the disparity between them and gold. It would quicken every industry, and restore confidence to the people. After speaking twenty-five minutes, Mr. Kelley yielded to Mr. Butler.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, advocated the bill and claimed that it was in accord with the position which he had held on the subject for many years. It was simply a proposition to allow citizens to come to the Government and say: "We have taken your money, and we desire that you will at least pay us interest on it so long as you have it." What was the country suffering from to-day? What shut up or reduced the working hours of every mill in Massachusetts? Why was it that there were 60,000 men in Massachusetts out of employment; 90,000 in New-York, and hundreds of thousands in Pennsylvania? Why had all business stopped? Not from want of money—anyone could borrow in New-York, at three per cent. on call, as many millions as he chose to deposit collaterals for—but if he wanted money as a business loan he could not borrow it on commercial paper at less than seven, eight, nine, or ten per cent. And why? Because it was understood that Congress and the Executive were determined to contract the currency until specie payment was reached. But specie payment there never had been and never would be. It was always a delusion. But specie values they would come to, and they would be come to all the sooner if this bill were passed. The country was coming to specie values—every interest in it except that of invested capital. Real estate had been brought down in New-York thirty-three per cent; in Massachusetts, twenty-five per cent. and in Chicago thirty-thirty three per cent. But invested capital never came down—not a dollar. Was there anybody that doubted that? The country was eaten up by interest. No sane man believed that any honest industry could be carried on by any man who paid more than six per cent. for the use of his money. He was not here to say that Congress should pass laws against usury. When the Lord from Mount Sinai threatened His chosen people against usury, He succeeded so illy that Jew and usurer had come to be a synonym. Men would make the most of their money. But he (Mr. Butler) was here endeavoring to impress on the House the idea that there should not be that condition of law and of Government finance which made this usury possible. Why was it that seven, eight, nine, ten, and fifteen per cent. was now paid for the use of money? It was because of the high rate of interest paid by the Government. It was axiomatic in finance that Government securities were always at the lowest rate of interest when the Government was at peace and when everybody had confidence in its ability to pay its obligations. The Government of the United States was a borrower to the amount of $2,300,000,000 at the rates of five and six per cent. The next best security was town and county bonds, and they had to pay six and seven per cent. The next best security, railroad bonds, had to pay seven and eight per cent., and when business and the risks of business came to be considered, the borrower had to pay eight and nine per cent. in Massachusetts, and ten, twelve, fifteen, and twenty per cent. in the business centres of the West. Therefore he wanted the Government to come into the market as a borrower at a low rate of interest, then the next range would be nearer to it, and so on until all the rates of interest came down. He proceeded to analyze the causes of the various financial panics in this country, and to show that they arose from the failure, in each instance, of a trust company. As to the last panic, he said, the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., was not the cause of it, because every business man had discounted their failure six months before. Everybody had known that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company would go through, except the few confiding readers of religious newspapers, who read the advertisements of Jay Cooke & Co., and thought they were as true as the other parts of the papers. [Laughter.] And why had the trust companies failed? Because they were borrowers on call. They borrowed money at four per cent. on call, and had to lend it out at higher rates, and when the call was made upon them they could not call in their own loans fast enough, and they failed, and all confidence was lost. Every business man knew that he was working over a volcano. If the servant girls of Massachusetts were to call in their wages that they have deposited in the banks, every business man in Massachusetts would be broken. He could not stand the pressure one day. Whenever the servant girls made that call, that moment the whole business of the country is dishonored. Would not every man rather have a 3.65 bond from the Government than give his money to trust companies at four per cent.?

Mr. MERRIAM, of New-York, asked Mr. Butler whether he proposed that the $1,000,000,000 held by the savings banks should be called in and invested in 3.65 bonds, thus producing chaos in all departments of business?

Mr. BUTLER—I do not propose that the thousand millions in the savings banks should be called in and put in 3.65 bonds, but I want the negro of the South to have the opportunity to invest his money in 3.65 bonds rather than put it in Freedmen's savings banks, where he does not get back 3.65 per cent of his capital.

Mr. MERRIAM—No one would likely disagree with you in that.

Mr. BUTLER—I want the people of this country to have, as the people of Great Britain have, a perfectly safe place to put their money, and then if they put it in a poor place it is their fault, not mine. But if I will not give them a safe place to put their money but leave it to speculators and robbers to take it away from them, it is my fault and not theirs. That is the difference. I do not think that the thousand millions will come out, because our savings banks are speculative machines and divide six or seven per cent. a year in profits which they ought never to do. I want this change made. I want it gradual. I want if men choose to take their money and put it in 3.65 bonds that they shall have the privilege of doing so, and what is the objection to it? The Government saves the interest. In that objectionable [illegible] debt which is coming at the end of this [illegible]. It will keep the interest at home. The terrible effects of a foreign debt are just now being felt. We owe, in railroad and other debts, about $150,000,000 of interest, to be paid every year abroad in gold. Where is that coming from? Not from the earth by gold-producing, because we only produce sixty odd millions a year. It must be paid in some other form. How has it been paid hitherto? By selling more bonds. But now that source is stopped, and that is why the whole wheels of business are stopped. Let us learn a little from history. Half a century ago Ireland was prosperous as no other green island on earth; full of manufactures, full of productions, and what is the greatest evidence of prosperity, producing a population in a greater degree than any other country. She had then 8,000,000 of people, who were happy, prosperous, living at home, and all in comparative comfort; but in an evil day it became fashionable, her Government being removed from her soil, for the owners of her land to live abroad. Thus came Irish absenteeism, and what did that mean? It meant that the land-owners who took the rents of their property spent all the money abroad and nothing came back. The effect of Irish absenteeism was that in a single generation that country was depopulated from eight millions to four millions, after going through starvation such as will be in New-York and Pennsylvania this Winter, if not in Massachusetts. All the Irish estates pretty much have gone through bankruptcy in the Encumbered Estates Court, and what produced that? All writers on political economy—even the most hydrophobic of gold writers—agree that it was absenteeism. It was only because there was collected from that country two and a half million pounds sterling ($12,500,000) every year, which was spent abroad. We have no landlords living abroad, except the enriched bankers and capitalists who go abroad to bring their trunks home. [Laughter.] But we have our landlords in the shape of the bondholders abroad, to whom we must pay every year $150,000,000 of interest. The amount paid by Ireland was only a dollar and a half per head of the population. The amount paid by us is three and a half dollars a head. I think that with our resources we can stand it; but we cannot stand it with every mill idle, with every ship tied up at the wharf, with transportation brought to such conditions that it takes four bushels of corn to get one from Iowa to the sea-board; for the bushel of corn which cost twenty cents in Iowa costs a dollar and twenty cents when I feed it to my horse on the shores of the Atlantic. Here we are in that condition of things and we simply ask, What? Not to expand the currency, not to inflate the currency, not to repudiate any obligation—but that the Government shall say to the poor man and to all men, "Whenever you do not want to use your money we will give you 3.65 per cent. interest for it and when you can do any better with it you can withdraw it." There is in that no danger of any shock to the business of the country. I observed that many men representing national banks on this floor voted against this proposition when it was last before the House because, I agree, that it would cut into the deposits of national banks. I do not mean into their paper deposits which are the result of discounts, but into their actual deposits. My friend from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Kelley) however, has made a provision—compensation—for allowing these bonds to be kept in the vaults of the national banks as reserve, for they are just as good as greenbacks, and so much better, as they bear interest. When he was doing that, gentlemen here said to me, "What advantage will that be to the Government to have to pay interest on the reserves of the banks?" The advantage will be this. In order to do that the banks will have to put greenbacks into the hands of the Government, and with these greenbacks the Government can buy gold or purchase bonds now out at five or six per cent., thus bringing down the rate of interest, and the people being the gainers all round. It is these ideas that have impelled me to this course steadily, unwaveringly, and unflinchingly. I know that the proposition is not popular in my section of the country. I am aware that I stood alone against all New-England in voting for this proposition when it was up before, and I was told that I should never come back here. I did not much doubt that, but I thought in my own mind, "I shall not stay at home alone." [Laughter.] The Republican Party is held responsible for the distress that has been brought upon the country. We have become a party of invested capital, a party of bond-holders and monopolists. The Republican Party attracted the true men of the country when it started, because it started by bringing up labor. It commenced at the lowest stratum, the slave, and raised him to citizenship. But war and the necessities of the Government brought to the party the capitalists of the country, and at last, when the war was over, we had a party at the head of which were the capitalists, and at the foot the negroes, with not much affiliation between them. [Laughter on the part of the Democrats.] There is no occasion for your laughter, as the Democratic Party is in very much the same condition. The old Whig party leaders, the capitalists of that party, who would not come into the Republican Party because they would not go for bringing up the laboring men, finding nowhere else to go, went over and became leaders in the Democratic Party, and so that is a party now with old Whig bondholders for its head and Irishmen for its tail—[laughter]—and there is very little affiliation between head and tail either. We have got into this abnormal condition of things, and the Republican Party has got for the last time the opportunity to relieve the country from its distress, to recover its confidence, and to show that the people are the objects of its care. If we fail now we fail forever, because a party once inaugurated lasts for a generation, and that is to all of us here forever. I have now, Mr. Speaker, given you succinctly, not elaborating them at all, my views. The best evidence I can offer of their sincerity and of the deep conviction with which they are imprinted on my mind, is that I have ventured to hold them in my own section where they are unpopular, and ventured to do so to my own injury, in the view of those who think that political life is all that there is in the world; but to my own gain perhaps in the minds of those who think that any business is preferable to politics. I certainly have this gain, that hereafter I can defend or prosecute the United States in my profession as I like.

[Mr. Butler's speech attracted great attention, and was eagerly listened to by the members, many of whom stood in a circle around him.]

At the close of Mr. Butler's speech Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, offered a substitute for the second section of the bill providing that the Secretary of the Treasury shall invest seventy-five per cent. of the United States notes received in exchange for such convertible bonds, in the purchase or redemption of any bonds outstanding at the time of the passage of the act, or in the purchase of gold with which to redeem such bonds.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, thought it idle to attempt to discuss the bill until it was printed, so that members could examine it in detail. But he felt bound to say a few words by way of protest against the doctrines put forth by the advocates of the bill. I will do no more, said he, than merely to indicate what my opinion is without stating the grounds of it. I give to all other gentlemen here what I claim for myself—credit for the utmost sincerity in the views which they hold. The gentlemen who have spoken believe that a measure of this kind is for the good of the country. I believe this bill is fraught with measureless evils to every great and good interest of the people of these United States; not to the Government alone, but to the Government, the capitalist, and most of all, to the laboring interests. For the last ten years I have given as much of my time, with what ability I could, to the study of this question, as to any other before the American people, and I believe it is clearly demonstrated that were we now to enter on the path pointed out in this bill and advocated by the two gentlemen who have addressed the House, that path would lead us by a quick and rapid grade downward to the most measureless disaster which has ever befallen the business and the prosperity of the American people. I do not propose to give my reasons now, but I do propose to call attention to one or two indications of the broad differences between the line of ideas which I hold and that which is held by the gentlemen who have spoken. For instance, the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Butler,) says truly that a man can borrow millions on millions in New-York to-day if he wants to borrow it on call, but that if he offer commercial paper and desire money for six, or eight, or ten, or twelve months, he cannot get it except at a large rate of interest. And then the gentleman gave a reason which to me is the most amazing reason that could be given. The reason why money cannot be so borrowed, he says, is that men who have money are afraid that Congress will resume specie payment, or that Congress and the President will do it.

Mr. BUTLER—No, I did not say that. I said they feared that Congress was going on with the contraction of the currency. I said you never could resume.

Mr. GARFIELD—In other words, capitalists who have money in their hands will not lend it for nine or ten months ahead for fear the legislation of Congress will make that money better at the time it is to be paid back to them. Now who ever heard a reason like that given for anything in the world. I can understand that precisely the reverse is the reason of the money lender. He declines to put his money out of his hands for a number of months because of his fear of just such measures as this tending to depreciate the value of his money and to provide that it shall come back into his hands worth far less than when it left him. The gentleman says that in his State and all the States the business of the country slumbers on a volcano, because, for example, the $200,000,000 in the savings banks of Massachusetts are invested there on call, and he says that should even the servant girls of that State at once make a demand for their deposits the business of the State would collapse. Now, if I understand the nature and effect of this bill, it is to put the entire finances of the United States in just such a position as that in which the gentleman pictures the affairs of his own State, to say that all the great obligations which this Government owes shall be obligations on call; to say that there may be a rush, not of servant girls alone, but of all the speculators in the land to demand either more greenbacks for bonds delivered, or more bonds for greenbacks delivered. Of course all the great volumes of money which New-York capitalists hold to-day, and are willing to lend at two per cent. on call, as the gentleman says, would be lent to the Government at 3.65 during the times when it was not required for more profitable uses.

Mr. KELLEY—Would the Government be injured by receiving at 3.65 paper interest and redeeming six per cent. gold bonds with it?

Mr. GARFIELD—With the prospect of being called on the next week to use more than what they got for it in redeeming it when it was presented to them to get currency again. This is a proposition to the effect that if there be a lull in business in the United States, so that a few millions or a hundred millions may be lying idle at any time the Treasury of the United States shall take that and give the capitalists interest on it. But the moment that the capitalist finds a more profitable use for his money in speculation, he comes to the Treasury and says: "Give me my money now: I have not needed it while you have had it, and you have had the interest upon it; but now that I can speculate with it at a higher rate, give it back to me."

Mr. KELLEY—Why do not the owners of the sixty millions which lie dead in your Treasury draw them out? They stand there a perpetual refutation of that argument.

Mr. GARFIELD—If the gentleman pursues a policy which demoralizes gold and makes it a mere commodity, I do not wonder that men who have gold are willing to let the Treasury keep it for them. But let gold be made money—the money of the Constitution—and they will soon withdraw it.

Mr. KELLEY—It is not sixty millions of gold, but of greenbacks.

Mr. GARFIELD—I have but a few words more to say. We have been going through a great struggle, that began when the war broke out, and has not yet ended. We passed from the level of peace up to the turbulent and stormy heights of war, and, as a dire necessity, not as a matter of statesmanship for peace, but as a terrible and fell necessity of war, we issued $350,000,000 of paper as a forced loan, with the full purpose of all thoughtful statesmen of that time to take it up at the earliest possible moment, and restore the Government to the money standard of the Constitution. We went up booming in those days of increase and inflation, and as in such times all business is easy, so when we attempted to return, we found it very hard. We have been coming down through great tribulations, distress, and panic, and hard times for all mark out the pathway downward toward solid values. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) says there has been twenty-five per cent. of shrinkage in Massachusetts and thirty-three per cent. in New-York. There has been great shrinkage everywhere, and now, when we are almost down to solid ground and honest values, the proposition of these gentlemen is that we cut loose forever—I say forever in the sense the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) used it—from the old, traditional values of our money, and go off floating, ballooning, flying, with no hope of return forevermore. I should feel myself base if I did not protest to the extent of all my power against any scheme that proposes to send this country back again into the clouds and darkness through which we have come in our financial affairs. If there was ever a time when American statesmanship needed courage and self-denial—that self-denial that shall reduce, reduce, reduce expenditure and expansion, and resist all schemes that would help to keep us from solid values, honest industries, and honest results—that time is now. In my judgment this country owes a debt of gratitude to the President and the Secretary of the Treasury for their utterance on that subject, and I believe they will receive the thanks of the better and more thoughtful classes of the people in this country, without distinction of party. I trust that we shall not mistake effects for causes. I am amazed at gentlemen who say that the cause of our disaster is a lack of currency, and that more currency is the remedy. On the contrary, it is clear to me that one of the prime causes of our disaster has been our unsettled, unsteady, fluctuating values, and that the remedy for it all is to reach solid ground.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, remarked that upon his motion the House had gone into Committee, not for the purpose of precipitating this debate upon the country, but for the purpose of addressing itself to current business. Yet, said he, I do not know that I regret that we have come at once upon the subject which rises above all others in importance, and presses itself more than any other for a solution upon the consideration of this Congress. I shall myself, so far as I can, endeavor to urge upon the House the consideration of this question, until they announce to the country some settled policy upon it, and I desire, therefore, to ask the committee to rise now and to permit us on the morrow, if it be convenient, to renew this debate, not simply for the purpose of indulging in debate in general platitudes or enunciations of principles, but for the purpose of applying ourselves to the solution of this whole question. The Government of the United States has $382,000,000 of its promises afloat in the land. No other nation has the like. This nation in no other hour of its history was ever in this situation. The difficulties that beset labor and capital arise solely from the depreciation of this $382,000,000 of promises. They are the promises of the Government. They are below par. That measure, and that measure alone, will bring the relief to this country which will make them on a par with the money of the civilized world. We need not address ourselves to any collateral issue, nor discuss any other elemental principles. What policy is it that will make these promises equal to the money of the world? They are the promises of the Government. It is the Government that has depreciated its own promises. It is incumbent on the Government Representatives here to provide that the Government shall make up to those whom they have forced to take this depreciated paper the difference between it and gold. No other measure will be tolerated by the civilized world, or will bring relief to the distress of labor. The stagnation of capital, the disturbance of values—these bring all our woes.

Mr. COX, of New-York, deprecated the renewal of this financial discussion as necessarily fruitless. We know, said he, that no results will flow from it except those fluctuations in business which are sure to follow such Congressional agitation. The solid people, the business men, the merchants and workingmen, do not expect legislation from this session. It would be wise, if not decorous, to allow the popular party when in power to settle this question if they can. Business, if reviving, will feel a blow from this discussion of the subject. Speculators thrive on these inconsequential debates. We know the Senate will not pass this measure, and the House should not; and if it were passed, the President would veto it.

Mr. KELLEY rose to a point of order, and protested against any attempt to overawe the House by threats of what the Senate or the President would do.

Mr. DAWES insisted on his motion that the committee rise.

Mr. COX—This is the dying kick of a dying party. [Laughter.]

The committee then rose, the bill was ordered to be printed, and the House adjourned at 3:45 P. M.

# THE NAUTICAL TRAINING-SHIP.

THE UNITED STATES SLOOP ST. MARY'S EXPECTED IN NEW-YORK HARBOR TO-DAY—A CHANCE FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL BOYS TO LEARN A PROFESSION.

The Federal Government, in response to the application of New-York City's Board of Education, has surrendered to that body the United States sloop-of-war St. Mary's. This vessel left the Boston Navy-yard on Monday morning, in tow of the United States dispatch-steamer Gettysburg, and is expected to arrive here some time to-day. She will be stationed at the foot of Twenty-third street, East River, and will be under the command of Commander Robert L. Phythian, United States Navy, who will act as General Superintendent of the school which is to be conducted aboard of her under the auspices of our Education Commissioners. This nautical school will be composed of boys now attending the public schools who manifest a desire to follow the fortunes of a seafaring life, and can obtain their parents' or guardians' consent to adopt it. As everybody knows, our merchant marine service is now recruited solely from the well-known class of wild boys who simply "run away to sea," and thus enter upon a trying life with none of those advantages that mitigate its severity, or bring with them a reasonable hope of a successful career. These advantages, in every sphere of life, consist in previous early training and knowledge, and the certainty of the novice's adaptability to the business he has chosen. The design of the Board of Education in establishing this school is obvious, and is worthy of the approbation of all who are interested in our merchant marine service, as well as in the welfare of the youths of the Metropolis, many of whom will now have a suitable career fairly and advantageously opened to them. Boys who mean to become sailors in any case can begin with the inestimable advantage of such an education, technical and general, as will make them eligible for any position in the service to which they may be otherwise entitled by meritorious conduct and distinguished services. The course of instruction for the boys aboard the St. Mary's will extend from eighteen months to two years, according to the aptitude they may individually display; but the successful boy will, at any time afterward, be allowed to continue his studies, assisted by the Board of Education, until he has fitted himself to fill any rank or position in the marine profession to which he may aspire. At the end of the term, or before it, the unsuccessful boy who displays no adaptability for the profession, or lacks the physical powers necessary for such a life, will be rejected and returned to his home. Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary examination in reading, writing, and spelling; must be at least fifteen years of age, and be known as boys of good moral character. Every boy who has passed through the full course successfully will be presented with a certificate or warrant of graduation, setting forth his character and qualifications, and this certificate will probably, a few years from now, be the only passport by which any boy can enter our merchant service. The Board of Education has sought the co-operation, in this excellent project of ship-owners, ship-masters, marine underwriters, and others interested in the shipping interests of New-York, and a circular has been issued calling their attention to the prospectus of the Nautical School, of whose committee Mr. David Wetmore is Chairman. The circular concludes by stating that "the endeavor will be made so to prepare the boys of this school, by careful and systematic training, that they will be found, on going on board ship, competent to perform any ordinary duty proportioned to their strength, either on deck or aloft, in a seamanlike manner, and to be amenable to discipline. All that is asked for them by the Commissioners, are good ships and good treatment"—and these the Commissioners ought to see that the boys shall get.

## A COTTON SWINDLER.

Considerable excitement has been created among members of the cotton trade by the discovery of a bold swindling operation perpetrated by one Edward Stuart, by which he succeeded in defrauding several cotton dealers to the amount of about $50,000. Stuart formerly resided in Liverpool, but latterly has been living in New-Orleans, whence he came to this City lately. Some time since he bought from various merchants outside the Cotton Exchange 300 bales of cotton. He at once shipped the cotton to Liverpool, and sold the bills of lading to Duncan, Sherman & Co. for bills of exchange and then absconded. Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. hold the bills of lading as security against loss, and the loss consequently falls on the merchants, who sold the goods to Stuart.

# THE POLITICAL MURDER.

## TRIAL OF CORONER CROKER FOR KILLING JOHN M'KENNA.

TAMPERING WITH THE JURY PANEL—SUMMARY PUNISHMENT TO BE INFLICTED—TESTIMONY OF EX-SENATOR O'BRIEN, "BILLY" BORST, AND MICHAEL J. COSTELLO.

The active prosecution of Coroner Richard Croker for the murder of John McKenna, on election day, attracted a far larger attendance of spectators at the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday than that which was assembled there the previous day on the occasion of the impaneling of a jury to try the cause. The trial has created in the public mind an unusual interest in the result, and the verdict is expected not merely to determine the actual issue involved in the proceedings, but, to a certain extent, it will define the influence which an interested political party can exercise in shaping the course of justice in a criminal cause. For it is now beyond question that improper pressures were brought to bear upon persons who were expected to be called to serve as jurors in the case, and that improper overtures were made to them with a view of procuring a certain end, regardless of the question of legality or justice involved. For days past there have been whisperings of attempts to tamper with jurors, but no information of a character sufficiently definite to bring it under the notice of the court was obtained until yesterday, when positive evidence of their foundation in fact was brought to District Attorney Phelps and Judge Barrett. In one instance Mr. Phelps was informed that a lawyer approached a juryman in this spirit, but happily he received an emphatic and indignant rebuke, and was finally thrust from his presence in contempt. The subject will at once be brought before the Grand Jury for action, and meanwhile this model lawyer will be arraigned for contempt of court, and ordered to show cause why he should not be disbarred. The other cases reported presented a similar method of procedure, and it is to be hoped that the manner in which the culprits will be treated will be a complete check on the practice lately too prevalent, and productive of the most pernicious results.

During yesterday's proceedings none of the prominent political leaders were in attendance, but the court was crowded with the "tag, rag, and bobtail" of Tammany Hall. The evidence, especially that of Ex-Senator James O'Brien, pointed to the shooting as the act of the prisoner; indeed, he asserts it positively, as will be seen in the evidence which is appended. When the court opened in the morning Mr. Phelps, calling attention to the matter herein indicated, said:

After the adjournment of the court yesterday, one of the gentlemen whose name was upon the panel of jurors, returnable on the 7th of this month, made a statement to me, in reference to which I have been somewhat embarrassed as to what was my duty, because I earnestly desire in no way to affect the conduct of this trial. But I am an officer of this court, and am bound to bring the subject under the notice of your Honor. The gentleman of whom I speak met me yesterday evening in the street, and told me that some days ago he had been approached by a person professing to be an attorney and counselor at law of this court, under circumstances and with statements which, I think, I ought not to give in detail, but that certainly showed very gross impropriety on the part of the person so approaching, and a very flagrant lack of the sense of respect for the court from a person professing to be an officer of justice and an attorney and counselor at law. It was a direct approach to the juror for the purpose of forming in his mind a prejudgment of the issues to be tried in this case. I don't desire to make his name public, but will submit it to your Honor. I desire to say that it is no gentleman who, to my knowledge, has any active connection with this case, certainly none that I have the honor of knowing as connected with the case.

Judge Barrett said: I was informed myself by one of the jurors that he was approached by a person to him unknown, and interrogated in a manner which was certainly, as suggested by the District Attorney in reference to this other matter, improper, to say the least. I was unable to take any action in the premises, from the fact that the juror, who acted himself in the most proper manner, substantially thrust the person from his presence without ascertaining his name or putting himself in a position to proceed against him. But in this instance it would seem that the name of the attorney has been obtained, and I think it is the duty of the District Attorney to send for the juror who communicated the fact to him, and reduce his statement to writing, and have it properly verified, and on presentation of that to me, if it appears that any improper approach was made, I shall certainly require the attorney to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court. And I shall also direct the District Attorney to lay the matter before the Grand Jury, and I shall direct the attorney to show cause at the next General Term of the court why he should not be disbarred. I suggest that the District Attorney obtain the evidence, and it having been obtained, I shall act in a very summary manner indeed.

District Attorney Phelps—I shall act according to the suggestion of the court.

Mr. Clinton rose to make a motion, when the District Attorney said he wished first to suggest to the court to make an order excluding the witnesses from the court-room during the progress of the trial, each witness to be called when required to give his testimony.

Mr. Clinton—I am much obliged to the gentleman for taking the motion I was about making out of my hands.

The court then directed all the witnesses to retire until they should be separately called upon, and that the officers provide them with a suitable room in which to remain meantime.

Assistant District Attorney Rollins then opened the case to the jury for the prosecution. On the morning of Tuesday, the 3d of November, he said, between 7 and 8 in the morning, near the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Second avenue, a man named John McKenna received a wound on the right side of his head which, five hours afterward, resulted in his death. He had done nothing that justified the taking of life, and all would agree, when the trial was over, that he was brutally and wickedly murdered by the bullet of an assassin. Prior to the shooting which resulted in his death, there was no occasion for the use of fire-arms, and, whether that fatal shot was intended for the head of McKenna or for the head of James O'Brien, was a question to be determined by the jury upon evidence. It was their province now to investigate the fact, and, if the prisoner was responsible for the shooting, it was their duty to announce it by their verdict. Mr. Rollins commented upon the solemnity of the oath taken by jurors in a capital case, and succinctly reviewed the leading features of the homicide as developed upon the Coroner's inquest. He illustrated by the use of a diagram the positions of the parties in the affray, and then proceeded to call witnesses for the prosecution.

William H. Borst and Michael J. Costello were called in the first instance, but both were absent.

Mr. James O'Brien was next called. He took the stand and testified as follows: I reside at No. 134 East Thirty-fourth street. Since I ceased to be Senator I have not been engaged at any business. On the occasion of the last election I was a candidate for the Tenth Congressional District. I saw Richard Croker about 7:20 o'clock on the morning of the election day. I saw him at the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Second avenue. I had come from my house in a car to the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Second avenue. I did not see Croker until I got to the corner. I saw Borst and Costello, and Croker, Sheridan, and the two Hickeys. When I got off the car, the crowd were threatening Borst with the State Prison. When I reached the crowd Croker said to me, "We'll swell your head to-day for you by 2,000 majority." I replied that I did not want to talk with "repeaters." I was then struck in the mouth. The wrangling continued, and I saw McKenna fall down. I saw a pistol with Croker. The two Hickeys and Sheridan had pistols also. When the first shot was fired Croker was standing close to McKenna. Croker was the first man with whom I saw a pistol. I saw some smoke, and immediately afterward I saw McKenna fall. When the Police arrived, the party were arrested and taken to the station-house. I made charges against the prisoners. Croker wanted to make a charge against me for assault and battery.

Cross-examined: On the morning of the election I had been to the Jackson Club, corner of Thirtieth street and Lexington avenue. I do not know whether Borst was there or not. I know Michael Costello, but I cannot say if he was there. I know Owen Geoghegan, but I cannot say if he was there. He might have been there. I do not know that all these people took breakfast at the club. I have never been in Owen Geoghegan's place.

Q.—Do you know whether Mike Costello, Borst, and Geoghegan reside in the Tenth Congressional District or not? A.—I don't know that they do.

Q.—Do you know a man in that district called the "Brute?"

Counsel for the prosecution objected to the question, and the objection was sustained.

Q.—Do you know at whose solicitation the men referred to appeared in your district on the morning of the election? A.—I don't know. I don't know that they were there at my request. I don't know that they were there in my interest.

Counsel here referred the witness to the diagram of the locality in which the shooting occurred, and he pointed out the positions occupied by the parties in the quarrel.

Cross-examination continued—There had been enmity of a political character between Croker and myself for some years. It did not, however, amount to anything. Before McKenna fell I saw Croker put the pistol to his head. I feel confident that Croker intended to kill me.

Q.—Is your memory any better now than it was on the occasion of the coroner's inquest? A.—I don't know. I had not much confidence in the Coroner's inquest; I believed it to be more of a sham than anything else. I don't think I ever told a reporter of the Associated Press that I saw Croker throw his pistol in the street after firing it. I think he gave his pistol to one of the Hickeys, but I can't swear positively. When I saw McKenna on the ground, I cried out, "Croker, you murdered that man." I then called on the Police to arrest the parties. I know both Sergeants of Police in that precinct, but I had nothing to do with their appointments. The men were on the Police force before I knew them.

A recess was here taken for three-quarters of an hour.

When the court resumed its session, Mr. O'Brien was recalled and his cross-examination was proceeded with. In answer to questions, he testified as follows: I did not see McKenna after he was taken to the station-house. Croker was six or eight feet from me at the time he fired. McKenna was between us. Hickey was to the south of Croker. I could not tell whether the pistol was a revolver or a single-barreled pistol. It was a short pistol. I could not tell whether it had a white or black barrel. I did not carry a pistol that night. I never carry arms. I recollect an encounter with "Rocky" Moore. He fired on me, but I did not fire on him.

Q.—Did not a Police Captain arrest you on one occasion on one of the avenues of the City? Did you not throw open your coat and display a knife, and when the Captain was endeavoring to arrest you, was he not knocked down by a blow of a club given by a member of your family? A.—No, Sir.

This closed the witness' cross-examination.

William H. Borst was examined by the District Attorney, and testified that he resides at No. 137 West Forty-ninth street. He was on Second avenue on the morning of the shooting. He saw Mr. Croker that morning. He was standing at the corner of Thirty-fourth street—south of the corner. The two Hickeys and Sheridan were with him. After he heard the pistol shot, he saw McKenna take a few staggering steps and then fall. He was looking, he said, at Hickey when he heard the pistol-shot. He first saw a pistol in the hands of Hickey. Hickey fired at McKenna as he lay upon the ground. He believed there were eight shots fired altogether. The only person in witness' company that morning was Mike Costello, until he met O'Brien.

Cross-examined: I was not in Mr. O'Brien's election district that morning by the invitation of anybody. Costello went with me at my request. I understood that O'Brien saw what Hickey was doing. The first pistol I saw was in the hands of Hickey. That pistol was drawn, I should think, in the plain view of O'Brien. I think there was a policeman there at the time the shot was fired. The first I saw of Croker was after the shot was fired. He was facing about south-east. O'Brien was facing toward the west. McKenna was making a "grab" for Hickey before the shot was fired. He was not making any demonstration toward Croker.

Michael J. Costello, examined by District Attorney Phelps, said: I was in company with Mr. William H. Borst, on the morning of last election, in the neighborhood of Second avenue and Thirty-fourth street. We were walking up the avenue, and when near Thirty-fourth street, I saw Coroner Croker standing on the sidewalk with George Hickey and John Sheridan. As we passed him Borst said: "Good morning, Coroner," and Croker responded by saying, "What are you doing over here. I will send you to prison." Borst said he was doing nothing, and the conversation ended. Just at this time I noticed James O'Brien coming across the avenue, and as he neared us he asked what was the matter. He addressed Billy, and the words he used were, "What's the matter, Billy?" Billy said that there was nothing the matter, and immediately Croker remarked, "Take your thieves away; we will swell your head to-day with 2,000 majority." O'Brien, in reply, said "You are an ingrate and repeater, and I will not speak to you." A crowd collected, the men clinched, and I was shoved back. I was on the sidewalk just before they clinched, two or three feet away from them. George Hickey at once drew a pistol and flourished it over O'Brien's head.

Q.—Did you hear any shot? A.—Immediately after I noticed the weapon I heard a shot, and I saw a party falling off the sidewalk to the street. That was the first I saw of the man who fell. I did not know where he came from. I saw the man fall six or seven seconds after I saw the pistol. At the time the man fell I noticed that Croker stepped from the sidewalk to the street, and Hickey and the other parties went into the street also. I then heard six or seven shots in all. I saw Croker as he stepped off the sidewalk with a pistol in his hands. He held the pistol in the right hand and the arm was slightly elevated. That was ten or twelve seconds after the man had fallen. When Hickey got into the street he commenced to fire on the crowd and they all commenced to scatter. I am not positive whether I saw Hickey fire more than one shot.

Q.—Did you see him fire before the man fell? A.—No, Sir; I did not. When O'Brien came across the street to us that morning, I did not call him, but I think Mr. Borst beckoned to him to come. I had no weapon with me on that occasion.

On cross-examination the witness said: I saw Mr. Borst the night before the election, but I had no engagement with him to go to Second avenue in the morning. I met him that morning, and he asked me to go with him up the avenue, but he did not state that he wanted me for anything special. When we met Croker's party, and O'Brien crossed the street, he told us to go away with him. This was about 7:30 o'clock in the morning. Croker, I think, struck the first blow. They clinched and I saw O'Brien strike Croker. When Hickey pulled out the pistol I moved back. Hickey was the first man I noticed pull a pistol, and he raised it over O'Brien's head. When O'Brien saw this he broke away from Croker and moved backward. There were policemen present when the affray commenced, but I did not know them. When Croker had the pistol in his hand his arm was in an elevated position. I do not remember distinctly what I testified to before the Coroner's Jury. I saw no smoke from Croker's pistol; no flash or anything that indicated that the pistol had been discharged. If I recollect aright, I think I said at the Coroner's inquest I was not positive whether or not the pistol had been discharged. I don't remember saying that from the manner in which Croker held the pistol it would go into the air if discharged, and I don't remember having said it looked as if it was discharged. I think any person could see Croker's revolver in the position in which he held it. It was a small pistol, but I was not near enough to it to observe what it was like. I did not see any difficulty that morning in which a pistol was used, though I remember Lawrence O'Brien, a brother of the Ex-Senator, was beaten. I am known in the locality as "Strong-armed Mike." I know a man called "Dan, the Dog;" I never heard him called "Dan, the Brute." I saw Owen Geoghegan and George McCloud that morning, but I did not see "Dan, the Dog."

The remainder of Costello's testimony was irrelevant.

At this stage of the proceedings District Attorney Phelps called several other witnesses, but it was found they had left the court on the understanding that they would not be required during the afternoon.

The District Attorney expressed great regret at his inability to proceed further that day, and reluctantly the Judge consented to an adjournment. He stated, however, that he would sit at 10 o'clock this morning, and he would not adjourn the court until 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

The jury were then taken away in the custody of the officers having them in charge, and the court adjourned.

## THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Bar Association was held last evening at No. 20 West Twenty-seventh street. Gen. Sandford presiding. The Executive Committee reported that the society had to its credit $19,025, including $4,557 belonging to the Library Fund. They recommended that the members be requested to pay up their subscriptions before the 4th of January next, which recommendation was adopted. The Committee on Admissions reported favorably on the admission of the following gentlemen, and after a ballot they were declared elected: John H. Turner, No. 68 Wall street; William P. Ketchum, No. 34 West Twenty-sixth street; George C. Moses, No. 240 Broadway, and Frederick A. Pell. The Chairman announced that a committee on nominations consisting of nine members was next to be elected, and that each member was only to vote for three candidates. Ballots were distributed, and the tellers soon afterward announced the election of the following-named gentlemen: Clifford A. Hand, William G. Choate, Burton N. Harrison, John E. Parsons, Ira D. Warren, James C. Carter, Robert W. De Forest, Charles H. Tweed, Joseph B. Lawrence. The following-named gentlemen were elected an Auditing Committee: Messrs. Albon P. Man, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, and William R. Darling.

On motion of Mr. Henry Nicoll, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the special committee on the subject of procuring a new building report at the next meeting of this association what action has been taken by them in the matter since their last report.

The meeting then adjourned.

## A RELIC OF LAST YEAR'S PANIC.

The case of Philander L. Cable against Charles R. Marvin and Marvin Brothers, which has been on trial for two days before Judge Van Brunt and a jury, in the Supreme Court, was brought to recover twenty-two bonds of the Toledo, Canada Southern and Detroit Railway Company for $1,000 each, which plaintiff claimed to have left with Marvin Brothers for safe keeping, April 23, 1873. Marvin Brothers failed during the panic of September, 1873, and plaintiff, who lives in Rock Island, Ill., came on here, and found his bonds in the hands of Charles R. Marvin, the father of Marvin Brothers. Mr. C. R. Marvin claimed to have received the bonds May 13, 1873, in good faith, in the place of 700 shares of Western Union, which he had received the day before as collateral to $50,000 claimed to have been loaned to Marvin Brothers. Plaintiff offered evidence to show that the change was made by Marvin Brothers themselves, and that they were acting in that respect as agents for their father, and as such were chargeable with notice that the bonds belonged to plaintiff, and it was also claimed that C. R. Marvin was not a holder in good faith. On the part of the defendants it was insisted that C. R. Marvin was a holder in good faith, and that Marvin Brothers had the right to use the bonds in their business. The jury gave a verdict for plaintiff. For plaintiff, J. S. Bosworth and James S. Stearns. For defendant, William H. Scott.

## CITY HALL TOPICS.

REAPPOINTMENT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS—THE MAYOR'S OFFICIAL LETTER.

Mayor Vance yesterday reappointed Messrs. Lindsay I. Howe and George Bowlend, the Commissioners of Accounts who were summarily removed by his predecessor about three weeks ago. Before reinstating these officials the Mayor had notices served upon John F. Joy and Ezra M. Kingsley, the previous Commissioners, dispensing with their services. They were engaged in preparing a report of one of the departments when they received the notices. Politicians who frequent the City Hall thought they saw in the change a precursor of wonderful things. They alleged that Messrs. Howe and Bowlend would be used to prefer charges against various heads of departments for the purpose of securing their removal, appointing others, and thus depriving the incoming Mayor or John Kelly of the patronage which is a necessity of their existence as leaders of Tammany. But these bare surmises vanished when the gossipers heard that Mr. Vance was in accord with Mr. Wickham, the Mayor elect, in making the appointments.

The following is a copy of the order reinstating Messrs. Howe and Bowlend, and the reasons for the same:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1874.

As authorized by section 106 of chapter 335 of the Laws of 1873, I hereby appoint Lindsay I. Howe and George Bowlend to be Commissioners of Accounts, in place of John F. Joy and Ezra M. Kingsley, who are hereby removed.

SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, Mayor.

In removing Mr. Joy and Mr. Kingsley from the position of Commissioners of Accounts, to which they were appointed by the late Mayor, and restoring to this position as I have done to-day, Mr. Howe and Mr. Bowlend, I wish to place on the records of this office the following explanation:

To Mr. Joy and Mr. Kingsley I have no objection, and in removing them I do not intend to reflect adversely upon them or their actions while in office. Neither do I intend to reflect on the action of my predecessor in appointing them.

It is well known that when Mr. Howe was removed from office he was in the course of investigating some of the departments of the City—these investigations having been entered upon at the special request of the Board of Aldermen. As President of that board, while previous investigations of a like character were being prosecuted by Mr. Howe, I was, upon several occasions, consulted by him in reference thereto, and was thus afforded an opportunity of judging of the ability and zeal with which he discharged his duties, and the impartial manner in which he dealt with the various matters he was required to pass upon. I am satisfied that had the late Mayor possessed the information in reference to Mr. Howe which was thus obtained by me, he would have hesitated before removing him from office without complaint, or at least until he had completed the duties required of him by the Board of Aldermen.

In view of these facts I consider it my duty, acting in the interest of the public, to see that the investigations entered upon, as I have explained, be completed, and I have accordingly restored Mr. Howe and Mr. Bowlend in order that this may be accomplished.

In making these appointments I do not in any way anticipate the action of my successor. The office of Commissioner of Accounts is held at the pleasure of the Mayor for the time being. Were it otherwise, even with the strong reasons already stated, I would not, under the circumstances upon which I entered on the office of Mayor, and considering the short period I am called upon to serve, have made the appointments without consulting with my successor on the subject.

SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, Mayor.

The reappointed Commissioners will resume their duties in a day or two. When removed, they had compiled facts in relation to the Fire and Dock Departments, and these are to be embodied in reports which will be submitted to the Board of Aldermen. It is rumored that resignations will follow the publication of these reports, but this is a mere speculation.

NOTES.

Col. Sydney De Kay, Ex-Commissioner Acton, Jackson S. Schultz, Commissioner Laimbeer, and others, called upon Mayor Vance yesterday.

The Mayor states that he is not yet prepared to give the communication of Commissioner Stern, relative to the treatment of Tweed, for publication. He also states that Mr. Laimbeer is determined to resign, but that he has not decided upon his successor.

Gen. Pinckney, the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday affixed the seal of the City to gold-bearing bonds amounting to $2,800,000, at six per cent. interest. It is understood that Morton, Bliss & Co. were the purchasers.

Mayor Vance is now experiencing the drudgery attached to his position. He is obliged to sign hundreds of warrants for the various departments, besides attending to other duties, less clerical but more important, having reference to his executive power. The sudden death of the late Chief Magistrate left the business and work in his office unfinished, and additional burdens have therefore fallen upon his successor.

It is not known when the Mayor will fill the vacancy in the Department of Docks occasioned by the death of Commissioner Gardiner, but he has at least a score of candidates from which he can make a selection.

The flags on the City Hall were at half-mast yesterday, in honor of the late Commissioner.

## THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

DR. HARRIS ON THE MORTALITY IN THE CITY—SMALL-POX INCREASING—DIPHTHERIA DECREASING.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday Dr. Elisha Harris presented the following report on the mortality in this City during the past week:

The last week in November was more favorable to life than any period since the last week in June. The total number of deaths in the seven days ending Nov. 28 was 486, and the equivalent of the death-rate was 24.30 per 1,000 inhabitants annually. The least mortality occurred on the 26th, when the total was only 50 deaths, and when only 1 person over seventy years of age, and 19 children under five died. Diphtheria was charged with 49 deaths, small-pox with 23, diarrheal diseases with 11, bronchitis and pneumonia with 69, phthisis with 73, and the class of constitutional diseases, altogether, with 97 deaths.

In the succeeding week, ending on Saturday, Dec. 5, there were 521 deaths reported, 126 of which were of the constitutional, and 163 of the zymotic classes respectively. The temperature last week was at 36°.8 Fahr., and in the previous week at 40°.4.

Diphtheria continues its unequal prevalence in the central district of the City, between the Fourth and the Seventh avenues, from One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street to the Battery, and in all south of Broome street, this disease makes no mark as an epidemic; only two fatal cases have occurred in the entire district south of Canal, Mulberry and James streets during the past three weeks, while in the region of the Twentieth Ward, in which it has been most widely distributed, and fatal for the past sixteen months, its greatest fatality is still witnessed. But the diminished mortality by this disease is noticeable, and the precautionary measures and sanitary cleansing which the board and its inspectors are urging, will greatly diminish the fatality and hasten the extermination of this malady. It is a duty due to the public health in every city and village, and every school and public institution in the State, to make known the precautionary measures for the prevention of destructive diseases. The full application of these precautions is everywhere required, and especially of vaccination and revaccination. The latter duty is most urgent in all the public charities and asylums in the State."

Dr. W. De F. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, presented the following comparative statement of the contagious diseases reported at the Sanitary Bureau for the last two weeks:

Week ending Nov. 28—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 17; scarlet fever, 47; measles, 4; diphtheria, 148; small-pox, 70; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2.

Week ending Dec. 5—Typhus fever, 4; typhoid fever, 14; scarlet fever, 58; measles, 2; diphtheria, 140; small-pox, 75; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 3.

From the above it will be seen that the cases of diphtheria reported during the past week were 8 less than the preceding week, while the cases of small-pox increased by 5 and scarlet fever by 11. During the past week the Disinfecting Corps visited 86 premises where contagious diseases were found, and disinfected and fumigated 86 houses, together with clothing, bedding, &c. Thirty-five cases of small-pox were removed to the hospital, and one dead body was removed to the Morgue by the Ambulance Corps.

The board approved of a series of directions for the treatment of casualties before the arrival of a physician, and recommended that the directions be printed for distribution and use at police stations, ferry-houses, and other public places.

The board also directed that the report of the Sanitary Committee upon diphtheria should be printed in a small pamphlet and distributed gratis throughout the City, and after accepting an invitation to attend the funeral of Dock Commissioner Gardiner, the board adjourned.

## HABEAS CORPUS FOR AN IMPRISONED BANKRUPT.

A writ of habeas corpus, directing the Sheriff to produce Newman Aaronson, was issued by Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court, yesterday. Aaronson is now lying in Ludlow Street Jail, and was arrested by civil process in the State Courts in three different suits for debt. It is claimed by his counsel that the debts for which he was arrested were incurred before he was adjudicated a bankrupt, and were included in the schedule of his indebtedness filed with the Register in Bankruptcy. The writ is returnable to-day.

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9, 1874.

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Love's Sacrifice—Mr. Rankin, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Rose Eytinge.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Shaughraun.—Mr. J. H. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

PARK THEATRE.—The Gilded Age—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—Yorick—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Louis James, Miss Sara Jewett.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Black Crook—Miss Emma Weathersby, Miss A. K. Bowler, Kiralfy Sisters, Lupo, Mr. George Atkins.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—Red Tape—The Widow Hunt—Mr. John S. Clarke.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

LYCEUM THEATRE—Chilperic—(Opera Bouffe)—Miss Emily Soldene.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Equestrianism, Athletics—Menagerie—Museum—Open afternoon and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Smoke—Status of the Period—Mr. W. T. Melville.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ROBINSON HALL.—Personations and Songs by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy—Negro Delineations, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. — Variety Entertainment.

REPUBLICAN HALL.—Ladies' Fair of the Church of the Strangers.

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## NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

*This morning* The Daily Times *consists of* Ten Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

## THE TIMES FREE OF POSTAGE.

*We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of* The Times *sent to Subscribers, under the new Law to take effect on the 1st of January,* 1875.

Judge Barrett, whose conduct in relation to the Croker case has been in every way becoming the dignity and impartiality of the Bench, showed yesterday a disposition to administer a very salutary lesson to those attempting to bring outside influence to bear upon the trial. It has come to the knowledge of the District Attorney that a lawyer had approached one of the jury panel with the view of sending him into the box with certain prejudged opinions of the issue now on trial. Should investigation show that this person's conduct was of the character indicated, he has an excellent chance not only of being punished for contempt of court, but also of being disbarred. Judge Barrett stated that an attempt to influence another juror had come to his own knowledge, and, under these circumstances, it may be concluded that other attempts of a similar character have been made, about which the public are not likely to hear anything. It cannot be stated, for certain, in whose interest these advances were made, but conjecture will be likely to point only one way.

Episodes like these are calculated to convince the public that the progress of the Croker case will bear close watching. Three witnesses were examined yesterday, and their testimony was to this effect: Mr. James O'Brien stated positively that Croker had a pistol in his hand, and that Croker was the first man whom he saw with a pistol. Before McKenna fell he saw Croker put a pistol to his head, and after McKenna was on the ground, O'Brien cried out, "Croker, you murdered that man." The second witness, Borst, first saw a pistol in the hand of Hickey, and saw that person fire at McKenna after he was on the ground. "Mike" Costello also saw Hickey with a pistol, but as McKenna fell he likewise saw Croker step off the sidewalk with a pistol in his hand. In the scuffle with O'Brien, this witness thought that Croker struck the first blow, and cross-examination failed to shake his testimony as to the pistol which he saw in the hand of Croker.

From the analysis furnished by the Bureau of Statistics it appears that, while during the year before last Great Britain and her colonies took, practically, all the wheat which we had to export, last year fifteen per cent. of the wheat exported found other markets. In 1872-73 France did not appear directly as two and one-fourth millions of bushels. The purchases of Belgium rose, last year, from a very insignificant quantity to about three and three-fourths millions of bushels, and the Netherlands which, in 1872-73, bought directly from the United States but little over half a million of bushels, appears last year as the purchaser of over three millions. In like manner, the exports of wheat to Germany were, last year, about six times greater than they had been in 1872-73. These figures may be partly affected by a mere change in the carrying trade, continental buyers having received directly from these shores what they were accustomed to get after transshipment in England. But they also suggest an enlarged area of demand for our produce, and an increased ability on the part of the American farmer to compete with Russian and Hungarian growers in the markets of Europe.

In our exports of cotton for the last fiscal year, the quantity shows an increase of thirteen per cent., while the value shows a decrease of seven and one-half per cent. The United Kingdom took only five per cent. more of this product than it did in 1872-73, while certain other countries show a remarkable ratio of increase. Spain, for instance, took fifty-three millions of pounds last year, against twenty-seven and three-fourths during the preceding year. The exports to France rose from one hundred and thirteen millions of pounds to one hundred and seventy-six and a half millions, and Germany, which accounted for ninety-five and a quarter millions in 1872-73, appears last year as the recipient of one hundred and fourteen and a half millions. The exports of cotton to Belgium and Italy show a falling off, while those to Russia and the Netherlands remain almost stationary. These figures have not only an instructive bearing on the commercial relations of our own country, but also help to illustrate the industrial progress of Europe.

One of the important points in the President's Message is that referring to the unsatisfactory condition of existing laws concerning expatriation and the election of nationality. It is very well known that many persons avail themselves of the benefits of American citizenship for the simple purpose of avoiding the obligations of a citizen elsewhere. It is one of the highest duties of the Government to protect its citizens in foreign lands. How well that has been done by our Government was intimated by Bismarck in his comments on the Schmidt affair; he said that such an outrage as that could not have been committed upon an American citizen. But it is unjust and unfair that persons who take up temporary residence here should forever thereafter be shielded in foreign countries by naturalization papers to which they have no legal claim. Our representatives abroad are continually beset by these fraudulent "citizens," who have practically renounced all shadow of allegiance to our Government, and are permanently domiciled in the country of their birth. It is said that claims of this kind are more numerous and troublesome to diplomatic agents of the United States than the combined requirements of native-born citizens. American citizens must be protected, but it is notorious that our liberality in the matter of allegiance is constantly abused.

The Children's Aid Society appeals to the charitable public in behalf of the thousands of helpless little wanderers who depend largely upon it for shelter, education, and clothing. The work of this society must be so familiar to our readers that very few words should be necessary to enforce its urgent requests for Christmas contributions. If persons would refrain from encouraging the street beggars who now line Broadway and Fifth avenue, and send their money to Mr. Brace, No. 19 East Fourth street, in behalf of the Children's Aid Society, they would take the surest means of securing the wise application of their contributions. At this time of the year, the society has demands made upon it which its usual resources cannot possibly enable it to provide for. Its officers know where the poor and neglected children are, and they are able to dispense charity without encouraging pauperism. A visit to one of the institutions of the society will convince anybody of the efficiency of the organization, and reveal better than arguments can do the excellence of the work which is carried on. We hope, then, that our readers who give of their means toward the relief of the poor at the Christmas season will remember the Children's Aid Society.

Once again a day has been positively named for the opening of the case of Tilton against Beecher. There is some reason for believing that the trial will actually begin on Monday, since, assuming that Judge McCue will, on Thursday, grant the defendant's motion for a bill of particulars, the plaintiff's counsel have declared their intention of furnishing that document within thirty minutes after such decision, instead of pressing their right to appeal against it to the General Term. We have promised to give full reports of all the stages of this case, and our columns of yesterday and to-day bear ample testimony to our fidelity to this engagement. But for the special report of the decision of the Court of Appeals furnished to yesterday's Times, counsel would have been entirely ignorant of the full purport of that decision, and the disposal of the case made yesterday could hardly have been reached.

What is known as the Glendenning case was concluded yesterday. The charges against the respondent, Rev. J. S. Glendenning, were four in number; seduction, breach of promise of marriage, falsehood, unministerial and unchristian conduct. The Jersey City Presbytery, which has tried the case, gave a judgment to the effect that the second specification of the fourth charge only has been sustained. Mr. Glendenning is accordingly censured for unministerial and unchristian conduct in what is called "his foolish and injudicious intimacy with the late Mary E. Pomeroy." The pastoral relation heretofore existing between the accused and the Prospect Avenue Church, Jersey City, is herewith dissolved by vote of the Presbytery. This result seems to have taken by surprise the community in which the trial occurred, by the verdict, and that he proposes to appeal to the next highest ecclesiastical authority of his Church—the Synod. The trial has certainly been a long and painful one. It is apparent that, surveying an irreconcilable mass of evidence, the Presbytery, as declared, did give the respondent the benefit of their doubts. It is possible, however, that in an independent church organization the accused would have more easily escaped condemnation.

The trial of Jesse Pomeroy, called by some of the newspapers "the boy fiend," began in Boston yesterday, and its progress will doubtless be followed with care by every student of social science. It will be remembered that the boy Pomeroy has at various times manifested a most extraordinary mania for murder, or for maiming and mutilating helpless children, and his repeated offenses having led to the belief that he is incorrigible, Boston society is at a loss to know whether it is better to confine him for life or to put an end to his malevolent existence. The case comes before the Supreme Court of the State.

In another column will be found a letter from Philadelphia, in which the present condition and future prospects of the iron trade of the country are carefully analyzed. It shows, among other things, that the price of iron has touched a point where its manufacture has ceased to be profitable, and that a choice must shortly be made between cheapening the cost of production and blowing out a good many more furnaces. It rests chiefly with the employes of the great iron manufacturers of the country to determine which of these two courses is to be pursued. If they persist in their present unionist policy of resisting all reductions of wages, either a general lockout must ensue, or one furnace after another will be blown out, till production is reduced to a minimum and the slow operation of reviving prices enables the masters to pay existing rates of wages and have some margin of profit. Before that process could be complete, it is probable that the men would be glad to find work again on any terms.

## *THE IRREPRESSIBLE QUESTION.*

It is worth noticing that the first question to engage the attention of Congress is the financial one. It was presented on Monday by the President and the Secretary of the Treasury with wise suggestions as to its settlement. Yesterday the inflationists in the House brought forward their scheme, which was hotly pressed by Mr. Kelley and Mr. Butler, and which was immediately and earnestly contested by Mr. Dawes, the financial leader *ex officio* of the House, and by Mr. Garfield, the Chairman of the Appropriation Committee. A matter that within twenty-four hours after the opening of the session thus arrests all other business, and takes precedence of it, cannot easily be put aside. No one, indeed, seemed desirous of putting it aside except Mr. S. S. Cox. That gentleman, with very transparent shrewdness, pleaded that the glory of settling the financial problem should be left to the Democrats.

It is not desirable, however, that Mr. Cox's advice should be taken. From a party point of view, it should be remembered that the Republicans can do no service to the country so signal and so enduring as to put this troublesome question at rest, and as soon as possible. There is no use in trying to dodge it, or to keep Congress quiet about it. That cannot be done. Any effort in that direction will only result in unsatisfactory delay, and will aggravate the inconveniences imposed on the country by uncertainty. The opening of Congress for years back has been the signal for the renewal of business doubts and perplexities. Will there be inflation? Will there be contraction? Will there be tedious and vexatious debates, tending sometimes to one and sometimes to the other side? These questions are of the gravest importance to the mercantile community. Already their disturbing effect is felt in the money markets of the country. The possibilities and probabilities of Congressional action have again become elements in the game played by speculators at the expense of legitimate business. If Congress could be brought to see the nature and extent of the mischief wrought by the doubt that has so long hung over its course, we are confident that the majority in that body would move decisively in a matter that they have too long dallied with. There is not a transaction, from the funding of the national loans to the sale of the products of a Western farm, that is not affected by the uncertainty we have alluded to. How can it be otherwise? The currency of the country is absolutely in the hands of Congress. All real money has been driven from our shores. We have nothing left but notes issued by the Government, or issued by the banks and guaranteed by the Government. Everything therefore, is in the hands of Congress which can advance prices or reduce them; make way for honest business or stimulate speculation; free the resources of the country from the incubus of paper money or crush them under further issues. No legislative body in any modern country possesses a tithe of such power. In France the business public watches the session of the Assembly with dread, but that is because it may give an occasion for civil war at any moment. It is not too much to say that the influence of our Congress upon business, by virtue of its power over the finances, is as great as that of the French Assembly by virtue of the fact that its action may lead to war—and a more curious illustration of the monstrous evil of the situation could hardly be imagined.

It is, of course, certain that some measure will shortly be introduced to the attention of Congress, embodying the suggestions of the President on the financial question. Congress will then have an opportunity to act upon them. It is to be hoped that some decision with reference to them will be promptly reached. We are aware that there are many difficulties in the way, but they ought not to be insuperable. There is no use in wasting the session in debate about the matter. Every one knows pretty nearly all that can be said on both sides. It is quite impossible that many votes can be changed by a prolonged discussion. It is to be hoped that the subject will be pressed to a decisive vote with all practicable speed. If, then, it is found that a majority can be secured for a sound bill, well and good. If such a ma- [illegible] as well be dropped and have done with it. The inflationists cannot pass a measure of theirs over the President's veto, and they know it. If they cannot be induced to allow a sound measure to pass, then there is no use in keeping the matter open. Let us know clearly whether we can have a decision in favor of specie payments this session. If we cannot, let us accept an adverse decision for the time being, and leave the country in such security as it can reasonably expect with the present currency undisturbed by the action of Congress.

## *A "MANAGING DIRECTOR."*

The correspondent who wrote to us yesterday, signing his letter "Cutoff," seems to know more about the affairs of the Pacific Mail Company than the stockholders have been permitted to learn from the Directors. Since May 31, 1871, the losses of the company have amounted to $1,836,881 13, and these losses have been incurred by the Directors in their efforts to "benefit their own interests as Directors and stockholders in the Panama Railroad Company." This is the charge made by our correspondent, and he offers to prove it, and we hold his name for production should the Directors of the Pacific Mail Company be disposed to meet his charges. It is quite clear that Mr. Rufus Hatch—the man "who made a clean breast of it"—has been aware of the transactions recently exposed, and has been instrumental in concealing them from the shareholders and the public. He now threatens "to get even with The Times." We are quite willing that he should do that, and we will place every reasonable facility in his way for that purpose. The law courts are open to him, and apart from them we have no objection to publish any proofs which he can bring forward in reference to the inaccuracy of the statements we have lately published. There is no better way for Mr. Hatch to "get even" with us than to prove us to have been in the wrong, or misled by false information. Can he do that? If he cannot, how can he have the impudence to remain any longer in the position, which he has abused, of "Managing Director" of the company?

This is now one of the chief questions for the consideration of the stockholders in this shamefully mismanaged company. The position of President is a merely nominal one, and the man who occupies it is only allowed to know what Mr. Rufus Hatch thinks proper to tell him. This is sufficiently proved by the admissions of the Ex-President, to the effect that he had no idea as to the true state of the company's affairs until Rufus Hatch went to him on a certain Sunday, and made a "clean breast of it." So that the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company seems to be absolutely at the mercy of Mr. Rufus Hatch—or at least he does as he likes with it. According to our well-informed correspondent—a man of high character in his profession and in the community—Mr. Hatch took upon himself the responsibility of spending $70,000 on the "trial trips" of several vessels belonging to the concern. In advertising and "telegrams" he has lavished an enormous sum. While a great fuss has been made over new steamers, the older ones have been allowed to become almost unseaworthy—as we shall very likely prove beyond a doubt to-morrow. In fact, the property has been steadily depreciated in value under the tender care of the Managing Director, while its general expenses have been vastly increased. The Directors may now make a desperate effort to avert the natural consequences of all this folly and extravagance, but they will find that a costly and futile work. Such an exposure as this—unanswerable as we believed it to be before publishing a line on the subject, and conclusively proved to be so since—cannot be dismissed from the public mind. Confidence in the company is broken down, and nothing but a thorough change in the management of the company can restore it. Above all, Mr. Rufus Hatch must get out. Every day that he remains in the Company as its precious "Managing Director," he deals it a fresh stab.

Mr. Alexandre, the new President, cannot but see the truth of this. His election as President is no answer to the statement of his predecessor that the "assets of the company have been grossly overestimated, and the liabilities correspondingly depreciated." A fresh shuffle of the same old pack of cards will not do. We do not question Mr. Alexandre's good intentions, but it is known in the commercial world that he is a part owner in the line of steamers from New-York to Cuba, and therefore can scarcely be expected to favor the Pacific Mail Company in that just and natural competition for the Cuba trade, which is part of its "mission." Moreover, the retention by Mr. Alexandre of Rufus Hatch as Managing Director cannot but be regarded as a bad sign. The moving spirit of the company under its worst period of extravagance and mismanagement still clings to it, while its figure-head has been changed. What promise does that give of substantial reform? It is quite clear that no change at the present moment can wipe out the transactions of the past two years. The statement of accounts now promised is too likely to be superficial—we will not at present use a harsher word. Mr. Hatch will doubtless be the chief hand in concocting it, and can he deny that he knew of the discreditable bargain with Mr. Stockwell? Or will he pretend that he did not inform the Ex-President that the present "indebtedness of the company was about $1,800,000 or $1,900,000"? The facts that have been published cannot truthfully be denied. Here is one correspondent who offers to pay over $10,000 if he does not prove the most serious portion of them. And from numerous other sources we receive the same assurances. Advertisements are inserted in the papers day after day by the Directors denying, in a broad and general way, the statements recently put forward. But such denials are worse than useless, for they prove that the Directors cannot give a specific answer to a specific charge. They only raise a cloud of words, and one of them threatens to "get even with The Times." In the meantime, the confidence of the public in the company falls day after day, and will continue to do so, in spite of all the efforts of the Directors and their friends to prevent it. The company is doomed unless Rufus Hatch can be got rid of, and the past mismanagement of the corporation concerned. And there is not a moment to lose. Mr. Hatch may threaten us, but that will not help him; for we can tell him for his comfort that having entered into this controversy, we intend to see it through.

## *ALASKA.*

It is now some seven years since the United States Government paid $7,200,000 for the Territory of Alaska. That remote portion of our Republic, shrouded in fogs or sealed by frosts for a large portion of the year, still exists without any organic form of government. It has not even a Territorial Governor and Legislature; and the few officials, whose business it is to represent to the Aleuts and lonely Americans the central power of the Government of the Republic, stay on the spot with a constancy that does credit to their faithfulness, and shames the carpet-bag politicians who pretend to govern other Territories and spend their time chiefly in New-York and Washington. Of the exact cost of governing Alaska we have no account at hand. But the expense cannot be great. Alaska has long been a target for the small wits who have quoted "The wolf's long howl from Oonalaska's shore," and Horace Greeley's prophecy concerning the Alaskan Delegate coming to Congress with a portentous bill for mileage, until even these good jokes have lost their point. The wolf does not howl; and there is no Delegate in Congress from Alaska. There is not likely to be for many years to come. Indeed the settlement of that far-off Territory goes on but slowly; we have so many large and unoccupied spaces that are desirable for settlers, that Alaska, with its fogs and frosts, invites very few. But a hope of population has come from an unexpected quarter. Iceland, which last Summer celebrated its one-thousandth national anniversary, is looking with longing eyes, it is said, to the forbidding territory that we bought of Russia. It is not because they love Alaska, but America, that the Icelanders turn their gaze toward the unlovely "Russian purchase" on our north-western frontier. The hardy descendants of the Scandinavian Vikings would like to live in America; in Alaska they think they may find congenial climate and occupation. Frost, fog, fishing, and perilous navigation are the main features of the surroundings and life of the Icelander at home. The more luxurious American, who finds himself at ease in a land where it seems always afternoon, would perish in Iceland and pine away and die in Alaska. The Icelander is tired of his distant royal Government and his condition of national adoption, and thinks he would be happy in Alaska.

The Secretary of the Navy makes some allusion to the proposed Icelandic exodus in his annual report. He says that a man-of-war was sent to the Alaskan coast with a company of Icelanders who represented those who seriously think of establishing a colony. He says he believes, from the reports already received, that this committee of observation will be inclined to favor the emigration which suggested their long journey. It is certainly a novel thing for the Government to place at the disposal of any foreign committee of exploration such facilities for transportation as were afforded to the Icelandic committee. But if anything could excuse the apparent departure from established usage, it certainly would be the peculiar exigencies of this case. The Icelanders could not well afford to incur the expense and delay of a long voyage to a country so imperfectly provided with means of communication as Alaska; and, as the prospective colonists are not only desirable, but are the only possible ones just now, the action of the Navy Department in the case will be popularly approved. Secretary Robeson very forcibly calls attention to the fact that the partly-developed fishing-grounds of the Pacific afford ample field for the growth and exercise of a hardy and adventurous sea-faring people, who shall replenish the naval and the marine fleets of the Republic, add much to the material wealth of the nation, and reinforce the national stock with a desirable element. It is worth while to try this experiment with the Icelanders.

On the other hand, the Secretary of the Treasury shows that the national revenue has been helped by the income from Alaska. As before said, we paid $7,200,000 for the Territory. The Secretary says that the income from the rent of the fur-seal islands, the tax on the skins taken by the lessees, and the sale of skins taken by direction of the Government, have yielded a gross total of $1,350,229. It is very well known that the only income worth mentioning which is derived from Alaska by the Government is the rent paid by a company which has a lease of the fur-seal grounds, and a tax paid by that company on each skin taken. These people have not long had possession of their lease, but it seems clear, from the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, that unless we get a revenue from the lessees, we shall have little or none from the country. It was urged, not long ago, that the fur of the Alaska seal, as an article of dress and fashion, might soon go out of favor; that the business would become unprofitable, and that it would be better to make the most of the trade while the skins were in vogue. But Congress wisely declined to open the seal-fur grounds to an indiscriminate raid, and what seems to be a monopoly was agreed to on the part of the Government. Nothing has yet turned up to impugn the wisdom of that decision. The Secretary of the Treasury reports an income that could not possibly have been derived from Alaska if the Government had not reserved to itself the right to lease the sealing grounds upon its own terms. If the lessees do not fulfill their portion of the contract in caring for the semi-savages who were transferred to our flag with the soil, we ought to be told of their delinquency, and the Aleuts should receive the paternal care of the Government, which gives them a plenty of promises, but no representation whatever. Meantime, if we can add to the seal-hunting Aleuts of the archipelago a thrifty and industrious population on the mainland, we shall have taken a decided step toward the final disposition of the whole puzzle. For it is an anomaly that a portion of the United States, however remote, should remain unorganized, and only nominally subject to the civil power. Alaska to-day is no more homogeneous with the rest of the Republic than it was when the United States Commissioners hoisted our flag in 1867. It is true that some of our people have gone thither; that an American corporation, paying large annual rental to the Government, has its factories and agents there; but the territory is not yet Americanized. It would be singular if this work should be given to the Northmen to perform.

## *BISMARCK.*

The successes which won for Prince Bismarck his present high position in the German Empire do not secure to him the unbroken confidence of his countrymen. Proceedings in the Reichstag during the past few days point to a tempestuous and troublesome time, and to the existence of a courageous as well as a powerful opposition to the Chancellor's policy. It becomes, too, every day more clear that this opposition springs from various causes. It is not exclusively, perhaps not mainly, Ultramontane in character. Bismarck's unpopularity extends among a large number of his countrymen who otherwise approve of his energetic resistance to the pretensions of the Pope and the Jesuits. If report speaks truly, as in this instance it in all probability does, he is neither liked nor trusted by a majority of the members of the Prussian royal family. And from the comments of the German press it is not difficult to detect a prevalent feeling in Germany that more security would be felt if his powers were to be materially restricted.

This reaction can be traced back to the victory of Sedan. At that moment the solemn declaration made just before, that Prussia warred not against the French nation but against Napoleon, was forgotten. And this was the first of a series of blunders which, it is not too much to say, have brought Prince Bismarck into a position of much difficulty and even peril. But all this he fully recognizes, and upon that fact depends the only guarantee for his continued supremacy. It would be of little avail at the present moment to offer any conjectures as to what might probably be the effect upon German policy of such an event as the death of either the Emperor or his Minister, but in the meanwhile there is no reason to anticipate that the latter will not prove fully equal to any situation in which he may find himself. His action in the present session of the Reichstag, and the manner in which he has confronted the vigorous protests that have been made against his policy, are both characteristic of the man, and not altogether unworthy of the consideration of other statesmen. Prince Bismarck well knows that his position is one of so much danger that the slightest show of concession to any opponent would almost certainly involve him in irretrievable ruin. Thus he meets opposition by stronger resistance, and answers every protest by promises of a more vigorous continuance in the same course of conduct which has aroused the indignation of his opponents. Although in all this he is clearly acting on the defensive, we must do him the credit to believe in his sincerity so far as it affects his own conception of his duty to United Germany. His worst enemies cannot justly accuse Prince Bismarck of any lack of patriotism; and history, however much it may, and no doubt will, condemn him on many grounds, will never record that he has done aught which in his heart he did not believe to be necessary in the interest of the Fatherland.

But the sternness of these convictions, the resolute front which Prince Bismarck has shown to his enemies in the German Parliament as well as elsewhere, and the unyielding will that marks his own personality, are all in curious contrast to the extreme sensitiveness with which he encounters criticism from foreign sources. It is quite safe to say that upon several questions which have arisen during the past two years the comments of portions of the American press have not been without their influence at Berlin. But this sensitiveness has not been shown more distinctly than in the manner in which the recent remarks of Mr. Disraeli at London were received in Germany. The English Minister was simply describing the perfect freedom enjoyed by the British working man as compared with the noblemen of the Continent. He might, had he so wished, have illustrated his remarks by many references, without touching Germany. But he gave no illustrations, and Germany at once applied the observation to herself, while Bismarck took it as a reproof for his arrest of the Count Von Arnim. As distinctly shown by the London *Times*, the *Saturday Review*, and others of the most influential English newspapers, all this sensitiveness was, from the very nature of things, absolutely thrown away, since no such reference was made. In England, as in the United States, the people have the right of freedom of speech. We are all quite at liberty to criticise, and if need be to condemn, the conduct of the greatest potentates, and we shall always exercise the privilege. This right is refused to all the nations of Continental Europe, but Prince Bismarck has unintentionally proved how great a right it is. He who has an indomitable will, autocratic power, and the whole material force of Germany at his back; he who can alone and unaided defy all the resistance which the German Parliament can raise against him, is petulant and subdued before the real or even the imaginary criticism of a free people. We do not think that any stronger proof could be furnished of the value of this element of freedom, which, while we enjoy, we are too apt to undervalue.

## *MASS-MEETING OF POTTERY OPERATIVES.*

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 8.—A mass-meeting of the operatives of the different potteries was held to-night to perfect their union. The first business was to call the different establishments to ascertain if there had been any reduction in the wages. Fourteen potteries were called and responded for by representative men. There were no reductions of wages. The men, it appears, took a vote in each establishment, and having decided against a reduction, the bosses agreed to go on at the present rates, so there has been no reduction and no strike.

## *ST. JOHN, N. B., BOARD OF TRADE—RECIPROCITY.*

St. John, N. B., Dec. 8.—The Board of Trade held their annual meeting last evening, and elected Hon. T. R. Jones President, C. Watson Vice President, and the following Council: C. H. Fairweather, H. A. Austin, James A. Harding, S. D. Beerton, T. W. Daniels, Andre Cushing, J. W. Scammel, A. C. Smith, John Stewart, and Luke Stewart. A. C. Fairweather was re-elected Secretary. The Special Committee submitted a report on reciprocity. They want coasting trade with the United States, and a clearer definition of the articles intended to be exchanged. They think the treaty will be injurious to the manufacturers, and through them to farmers and lumbermen. They object to the sliding scale of duties, and fear the duties abandoned will lead to excessive duties on the imports. They also object to Canada binding herself to a foreign power to execute definite works within a limited time, as tending to international complications, and hold the United States should absolutely guarantee the use of American canals and the Hudson River. The report will be discussed at a future meeting.

The Lumber Exchange and Board of Trade are moving in the matter of excessive port charges.

## *AMUSEMENTS.*

### ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE.

"Chilpéric" will be represented at the Lyceum Theatre this evening. This work, from the pen of Hervé, has not been given in the original French for many years, and has never worn here an English attire. Miss Emily Soldene and her lively fellow-artists recited it frequently and successfully abroad.

### OLYMPIC THEATRE.

The advent of the present week brings another change of programme to the audiences that crowd the Olympic Theatre. And they do crowd it, filling in all parts nightly, a house second in size to few theatres in the City. Several of the favorite performers remain, and continue to present their specialties with entire success, but many new acts and songs are introduced by new performers, or by those who having been absent for a time, return again to find a hearty welcome in store for them. Mr. Sol. S. Russell, whose sketches thus far have been received with every demonstration of delight, appeared Monday in some new ones, and also in a burlesque upon "The Black Crook," with which the performance concluded. There is something in his humor superior to that of the every-day variety performer, and it has the merit of being free from vulgarity. Other features of Monday's performance are the introduction of a minstrel act in the old style, an alarming "contortion act" by Signor Bortolli, several eccentric negro song-and-dance "acts" by Wayne and Lovely and Mr. William Courtwright, and some sketches, bringing to the front Miss Alice Harrison and Mr. Gus. Williams in their specialties. The evident tendency of the Olympic is toward the elevation of the "variety show," and many of the disagreeable features associated with performances occasionally seen elsewhere are not tolerated there. A discrimination of this sort is especially needed at a house so generously patronized. Any neglect in this direction would doubtless bring its own penalty in due season.

### PARK THEATRE.

Mr. Raymond continues to attract large audiences to this establishment by his inimitable personation of *Col. Sellers*, in Mark Twain's drama of the same title. The one hundredth performance of the piece will be celebrated on the 23d. A series of matinée entertainments, by the way, was commenced Monday by Prof. Tobin, who is announced as "The Thaumaturgist, or Wonder-worker." These matinées will be given by Prof. Tobin every day excepting Saturday, when Mr. Raymond is to act. The Professor Monday interpreted the same programme recently presented at the Union Square Theatre. Its principal features were his practical explanation of the working of the Atlantic cable and his exposé of modern Spiritualism. The stereopticon views will be more effective when in perfect order. These entertainments ought to be attractive.

## *OBITUARY.*

### DUDLEY S. GREGORY.

Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, whose name is intimately associated with the growth of Jersey City from an early period of its existence, died at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his home, corner of Sussex and Washington streets, Jersey City. He had for several months past been afflicted with cancer of the stomach. Four or five weeks ago he was obliged to take to bed, from which he has not since risen. Born in Reading, Conn., on Feb. 5, 1800, he was at the time of his death within two months of having completed his seventy-fifth year. In 1811 he entered the service of his uncle as errand boy, in the Eagle Tavern, at Albany, and while in that service made the acquaintance, and retained during his whole life the friendship of, Martin Van Buren, Gen. Winfield Scott, Commodore McDonough, and others. In 1813 he entered the State Controller's office, and remained in that service for fourteen years, during the Controllership of John Savage, afterward Chief Justice of the State, and of William L. Marcy. In 1826 he became chief clerk in the firm of Yates & McIntyre, who were then carrying on the lottery business, under contract with the State of New-York and other States. Upon the dissolution of the firm of Yates & McIntyre the business passed into the hands of Mr. Gregory, who associated with him David Henderson and Archibald Robertson as partners. This firm managed the business until 1841, when the contract with the State expired by legal limitation. From this business Mr. Gregory and his partners amassed an immense fortune. It was from him that Horace Greeley borrowed the money with which he started in the publishing business in New-York. In 1833 he removed to Jersey City. He was its first Mayor, and served three times, declining to serve longer. He was elected on the Whig ticket to the Twentieth Congress, and was the colleague of John Quincy Adams, Stephen A. Douglas, Preston King, Joshua Giddings, and others. During the Presidency of Millard Fillmore he was urged for the office of Postmaster General, but the position was given to Mr. Hubbard, of Connecticut. President Filmore tendered him the position of Commissioner of the Customs, and the Senate confirmed the nomination, but Mr. Gregory peremptorily declined. He was twice a candidate before the State Legislature for the United States Senatorship, but was defeated on both occasions, losing the caucus nomination by one vote. He was prominently mentioned for the post of Secretary of the Treasury when Mr. Fessenden resigned. His last public office was as a member of the convention which assembled last year to revise the State constitution. He was one of the first to encourage Prof. Morse in his electric telegraph invention and enterprise. The designs for the first stamps for postal currency, adopted by the United States in 1861, were drawn by him. The remains will be buried next Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the Tabernacle, in Jersey City.

## *CHRISTMAS APPEAL FOR POOR CHILDREN.*

The wintry winds and bitter cold nights should remind all who are happy and well off of the thousands of poor and homeless children in the great City, who shiver in leaky attics, or wander ragged and bare-footed through the snow and mud of streets, or sleep at night in boxes and barges—hungry, houseless, and friendless.

The genial and kind Christmas season ought to bring a bright day to the dark lives of these little ones, in memory of One who has brought so much hope and happiness to the world.

The Children's Aid Society holds itself as the especial guardian and friend of the street children and poor children of New-York. It would gladly, if means are sent, offer during Christmas time a good dinner or festival to the thousands of hungry boys and girls under its charge, in the Boys' and Girls' Lodging-houses and Industrial Schools. It would give thousands of pairs of shoes and warm garments to the half-clad, shivering little ones which it shelters or teaches.

Fifty dollars will provide fifty children with warm dinners for a month.

Fifty dollars will put shoes on the feet of thirty bare-footed children.

But the best of gifts is a home.

Fifty dollars will send three homeless children to a home. Who will help to make up a Christmas party of poor children, to be gathered from the streets and lanes of the City, and sent far away to kind families in the country?

The children of the fortunate and happy ought especially to aid in making a "merry Christmas" for those who are friendless and poor.

This Winter is to be a hard and bitter one for the poor of New-York. Who will help to lighten it for the children of the poor?

C. L. BRACE, Secretary,
Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth street,
New-York.

# WASHINGTON.

## THE CAUCUS OF THE REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

### THE COMMITTEES TO BE UNCHANGED—THE ARKANSAS QUESTION—CLAIMS BASED ON THE STATUTORY AND CUSTOMS VALUE OF THE FRENCH FRANC—THE STEAMER METEOR CLAIM.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The caucus of Republican Senators was renewed this afternoon and lasted three hours. The first business presented was the report of the committee appointed yesterday to make up the list of committees for the session. This report was adopted without discussion or opposition, the changes made being unimportant and only such as were requested by Senators for their personal convenience. The question of electing a President *pro tem.*, was presented; but as Vice President Wilson is now here, and no occasion exists for present action in this matter, the consideration of it was postponed till such time as Mr. Wilson may be absent from the Senate. To choose some other presiding officer now than Mr. Carpenter, in view of his being a candidate for re-election and the bitter personal opposition against him, would make the Senate a partisan in the contest for the Wisconsin Senatorship, or at least it would be so considered. The chief topic of discussion was the order of business for the session, since it was deemed important that some agreement should be made which would give each important subject a place for consideration and avoid waste of time in struggles for supremacy. In this connection a motion was made by Senator Clayton, of Arkansas, that Congress recognize the Constitution which was adopted in that State in 1868, and under which Arkansas was readmitted to representation in Congress, as being the Constitution now in force. This action would set aside the Constitution which was voted upon at the last election in that State, and under which Garland is now administering the State Government. Senators Clayton and Dorsey held that constitution to be fraudulent and unlawful. Pending this discussion it was agreed to appoint a committee to prepare a programme and report at a future meeting of the caucus. A motion was made to give this committee certain instructions. This proposition gave rise to an animated discussion involving various topics, which continued for about two hours, when it was decided to leave the committee to prepare and report an order of business for the session without instructions. The discussion will doubtless be renewed when this report is made. It is evident that on the subject of Arkansas affairs there are very wide differences among Republican Senators.

VALUE OF THE FRANC—CLAIMS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Assistant Attorney General Hill delivered an argument to-day before the Supreme Court, sustaining the circular issued last year by the Treasury Department establishing the value of the French franc in the computation of duties. As this value, which has since been used in computing ad valorem duties, is somewhat greater than the statutory value in the law of 1846, the larger part of the payments of duties affected by it have been made under protest, the difference amounting to about $2,250,000. The number of appeals that have been made are about 8,000, averaging, perhaps, $250 each, as the difference between the duties assessed and what would have been the duties under the old law. Messrs. Evarts and Sidney Webster were the counsel for the importers.

THE STEAMER METEOR CLAIM.

An important case against the United States was argued to-day in the Court of Claims. In January, 1866, the steam-ship Meteor, owned by Robert and John Forbes, of Boston, and A. A. Low & Co., Leonard Jerome, and others, of New-York, was seized at New-York, by the United States Marshal, as she was about to sail, for an alleged violation of the neutrality laws. Spain and Chili at that time were at war, and it was supposed the vessel had been sold to Chili. After trial in the United States District and Circuit Courts at New-York, an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court by the United States, which appeal was dismissed. The owners went to Congress for relief, and by a joint resolution, approved February, 1871, the claim was referred to the Court of Claims for examination and allowance of the amount of damage actually sustained by the owners by reason of the seizure and detention. The claimants lay the damages at $188,000. W. E. Chandler appeared for the claimants, and John Goforth and Joseph K. McCammon for the United States.

THE NAVAJO DELEGATION.

The delegation of Navajo Indians now in the city will have an interview with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-morrow, and will probably conclude their business in the city during this week, and leave for their home as soon as possible. The climate of their country is much warmer than Washington, and they do not like the cold weather, of which they already have some foretaste.

*Dispatch to the Associated Press.*

A SAD OCCURRENCE.

Commander William C. Cushing, United States Navy, whose mental condition has recently been a subject of some anxiety to his friends, has become insane and was last night removed to the Government Hospital for the insane. Commander Cushing is well known as the distinguished officer who led the attack on the ram Albemarle during the late war. He has been stationed at the Navy-yard here for some time.

END OF THE SAFE CONSPIRACY CASES.

In the Criminal Court to-day, Mr. Davidge, Counsel for Harrington, wished to withdraw the pleas in abatement, filed in behalf of his client, and to move the court for an early trial.

Mr. Riddle remarked that he was instructed by the Attorney General to say, in view of the fact that the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has decided that the late Grand Jury was an illegal body as a Grand Jury, he regarded the indictments as nullities, or the indictment as a nullity, and he did not propose to cause further action to be taken upon these indictments, and that so far as the cases are to be regarded as dependent upon those indictments, and resting upon them, the case is at an end. He stated further, that his duties in connection with this case had ended, the Attorney General having revoked his appointment.

Mr. Davidge—What action do you propose to take?

Mr. Riddle—None. I have nothing in the world to do except to go quietly out of court. This paper ends my appointment. I am functus. There is no possible action that I can take.

After some further conversation between the court and counsel, it was thought best to postpone action till to-morrow.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

To-day the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims was occupied in arguments upon the question of presumptive allegiance involved in case No. 129, and upon the question of the character of damages involved in case No. 87. These questions came up on demurrers entered by the counsel for the United States. This latter question is important, involving claims preferred for loss of health resulting from exposure while prisoners on board the Alabama.

JUSTICE SWAYNE, OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Judge Swayne, of the United States Supreme Court, reached his seventieth year yesterday. He is, therefore, entitled under the law to retire from the Bench on full pay. He intends to do so, but has not yet fixed the time.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The portion of the recent Post Office regulations for the prepayment of postage on newspapers and periodicals relative to county papers has been modified [illegible] newspapers, without regard to the frequency of issue, one copy to each subscriber actually for the time being residing in the county where the same are printed, are entitled to pass free of postage through the mails; but the rate of postage on the same, excepting weeklies, when deposited in a letter-carriers' office for delivery by the office, or its carriers, shall be uniform at one cent each. Weeklies, when sent through the mails to or deposited in a letter-carriers' office in the county where printed, shall be weighed in bulk, and be subject to a postage of two cents per pound, to be prepaid at the mailing office by special adhesive stamp.

ECONOMY IN COLLECTING THE REVENUE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has taken the initiative in giving personal examination in the steps taken for a further reduction in the expenses of collecting the revenues from Customs, and is making a thorough examination of the force employed and the actual duties discharged by all persons in the Customs service. It already appears that there will be a saving under the contemplated reduction of probably half a million in the expenses of collecting the Customs revenues during the current fiscal year.

THE PRESIDENT'S BUSINESS HOURS.

The President will observe the same business hours this Winter as last, devoting the morning from 10 to 12 o'clock to Senators and Representatives, and receiving by card from 12 until 2 o'clock on each afternoon, excepting Cabinet days—Tuesdays and Fridays.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commodore George E. Belknap, has been ordered to duty on the coast survey as Hydrographic Inspector. Lieut. Sumner C. Paine has been ordered to special duty connected with the further survey of the Isthmus of Darien. Lieut. Edward W. Very is detached from the Washington Navy-yard and ordered to duty upon the further survey of the Isthmus of Darien. Master M. W. Kimball is detached from the torpedo-boat Alarm and ordered to duty at the experimental battery at Annapolis, Md. Passed Assistant Surgeon Swan is detached from the New-York Navy-yard and ordered to the Brooklyn. Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles L. Cassin is detached from the naval rendezvous, Boston, and ordered to the Brooklyn. Assistant Surgeon John F. Bransford is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to special duty on the Isthmus of Darien survey.

ALLEGED SALE OF A CADETSHIP.

Hon. J. P. Brady, member of the Virginia House of Delegates, arrived here to-day, with charges that Representative Stowell, of that State, sold a cadetship in the Navy. They will to-morrow be presented to the House of Representatives.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $15,521,490; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $48,305,000; coin, $80,337,534; including coin certificates, $22,718,900; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

EXEMPTION OF NORSE STEAMERS FROM CERTAIN DUES.

Two years ago the Minister from Sweden and Norway addressed a note to the Secretary of State, the object of which was to ask in favor of a line of steamers plying between Norway and New-York the same exemption from payment in this country of tonnage, anchorage, beaconage, and light-house dues that have been granted to Belgian steamers by virtue of treaty obligations. Recently the Minister was informed that the Treasury Department, after mature consideration, admitted the claim made on behalf of the Norse line of steamers, and had issued proper instructions in the premises, adding that this decision of the Secretary of the Treasury rests upon the theory and involves the proposition that in case a line of steamers should be established in the future and during the continuance of the treaty, being vessels of the United States engaged in regular navigation between the ports of the United States and Sweden and Norway, the Government of Sweden and Norway will extend to such vessels the same exemption from payment of such duties as the vessels of Sweden and Norway may enjoy in the United States.

## SERIOUS RAILROAD COLLISION.

### A PENNSYLVANIA TRAIN RUNS INTO A HORSE CAR AT NEWARK.

At a few minutes after 5 o'clock last evening a serious railroad collision occurred at the Market Street, Newark, Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Just east of the depot the track of the Linden Avenue Horse Car Line crosses the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks transversely. An eastward-bound train lay on one side of the depot, but as it had stopped to take on passengers the flagman at the crossing signaled the driver of an approaching horse car to drive on. While the driver was driving his car over the westerly track the Amboy train, which had left Jersey City at 4:55, passed up and struck the car just ahead of the rear platform. The driver, seeing the danger, had loosened his horses and they ran at break-neck speed down Market street. The car was flung violently from the track over against a lamp-post which stood upon the sidewalk, shattering the glass globe into fragments and throwing its iron casing to the ground. The rear part of the car was torn away, and one of its broken timbers protruded in such a manner that it came in contact with the glass windows of the three cars upon the railroad train and broke them all out. There were eight or ten persons in the car at the time of the accident, and Leonard Fussler stood with a bag of geese in his keeping upon the rear platform. He was thrown beneath the train, the wheels of which passed over one of his legs. His injuries are such that he cannot recover. He was removed to the German Hospital, where he received all necessary attention. The passengers in the car luckily escaped without serious injury, though all of them were more or less cut and bruised. The flagman will probably be suspended.

## A SCARE FROM BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

A few minutes after 11 o'clock last night a telegram was received at the Central Office, from the Nineteenth Precinct Police Station, addressed to Inspector Speight, who was on duty, informing him that the Warden of the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island had telegraphed to that station for a section of Police, and it was feared that a serious insurrection had broken out among the convicts. A TIMES reporter, on arriving at the station, found Sergt. Michael Fanning behind the desk, and was informed that the telegraphic signal for assistance was received from Blackwell's Island at 11 o'clock, and a platoon of men, headed by Capt. Mount had embarked in small boats, from the foot of Sixty-first street, for the Island. Capt. Mount, with his command, shortly afterward returned and stated that the Island was as quiet as usual, there being no sign of any disturbance or trouble. The Warden stated that he had not telegraphed for assistance, as there was no occasion for it, and Capt. Mount returned to his station with his command a sadder if not a wiser man. On investigation it was ascertained that the ringing of the alarm-bell at the Nineteenth Precinct Police-station, which Sergeant Fanning had mistaken for the signal for assistance, was caused by some derangement of the telegraph wires connecting Blackwell's Island with the Police-station, and, later in the night, this derangement became so complicated as to cut off all communication between the two points mentioned and also with Bellevue Hospital.

## ANNIVERSARY OF THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

The twenty-seventh anniversary of the New-York Academy of Medicine was celebrated last evening in the lecture-room of the Collegiate Reformed Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street. Dr. Austin Flint presided. Prof. D. B. St. John Roosa delivered the annual address. After briefly alluding to the functions performed by the physician, the speaker enlarged upon the subject of hygiene. Architects, he said, had long since conceded that churches and school-rooms could not be properly ventilated, and he thought that the day was not far distant when the subject of proper ventilation would come within the scope of medical men. Children were now compelled to attend school from 9 A. M. until 2 P. M., in badly-ventilated apartments, where they were obliged to recite lessons which necessitated a close study both before and after the hours of assembly in the public school-house, and it was only when they were prostrated upon a bed of sickness that a physician was called in to restore them to health, and enable them to resume the same treadmill existence. The science of medicine, he said, was not as well supported in this City as it should be. The medical academies were principally maintained through the contributions of generous physicians, and the students were compelled to labor for a long period of time for the means of subsistence, before they could think of working in the cause of science. The lecturer concluded by expressing the hope that in a short time the wants of the medical profession would be better understood, and that its sphere of usefulness would be more fully appreciated.

## PROPOSED NEW RAILWAY FACILITIES AT PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 8.—At a meeting of the City Government last evening the Committee on Wharf Facilities made a report recommending the purchase of Galt's Wharf, at a cost of $60,000 in gold, for the use of the Grand Trunk Railway in its ocean traffic. It will cost $50,000 to put the wharf in shape. The Grand Trunk Railway Company have agreed to purchase the property from the city, and also to build immediately an elevator and sheds. The company furthermore promises to make Portland the distributing point for Maine, and portions of New-Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts. With this end in view, the company has made a discrimination in the tariff rates in favor of Portland.

## THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

### ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR 1875—SHARP CONTESTS IN SOME DISTRICTS.

Pursuant to the call issued by the Republican Central Committee, the regular primary elections for the selection of delegates to the Central Committee for the ensuing year were held last evening in the various Assembly districts. Officers of the district associations also were chosen. There was considerable sharp rivalry manifested in some districts, there being in nearly every instance two, and in some three, tickets in the field. In the Third District there was some development of hostility on the part of the rival factions, but Capt. Allaire, with a squad of Police, preserved the public peace unbroken. At the close of the voting the result was announced, 181 for the ticket headed by Geary and 28 for that headed by Smith. The Smith wing entered a protest, claiming that the count was fraudulent, as over 500 votes had been polled, and many Smith voters asserted that they were excluded from voting by the inspectors. Among the amusing incidents of the contest was the detection of some efforts at repeating. The coats of many of the voters were marked with chalk as they passed out of the polling places, and not a few of them were found offering to vote once more while they still unwittingly bore the chalky check-mark on their backs. The election in the Twenty-first District was hotly conducted, with three tickets in the lists, and the Haw party was jubilant at the announcement of the result. The general results of the elections show the following as the successful tickets:

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President, John Robinson; First Vice President, Patrick H. Goodwin; Second Vice President, Charles McKee; Secretary, William H. Baker; Treasurer, Daniel J. Kenney; Inspectors of Election, Timothy Kane, Joseph C. Scully; Delegates to Central Committee, Michael W. Burns, George Hanley, Michael Murphy, John C. Keenan, Samuel N. Fitch, Michael Coleman; Sergeant at Arms, John Grimes.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President, Denis Shea; Vice Presidents, Patrick Elliff, Philip Betz; Secretary, Thomas Brown; Treasurer, George W. Lindley; Doorkeeper, Daniel Lewis; Delegates to Central Committee, Morris Friedsam, Pierre C. Van Wyck, Mathew Stewart; Inspectors of Election, John Sullivan, Joseph Flood.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President, Thomas F. Geary; First Vice President, Francis J. Donnellan; Second Vice President, John Martin; Secretary, James Dalton; Treasurer, James McManus; Delegates to Central Committee, James Fleming, David G. McKelvey, James L. Costello; Inspectors of Election, Thomas H. Reilley, Frank M. McGee; Door-keeper, Owen Boyle.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President, E. S. Newins; First Vice President, Cyrus Allen; Second Vice President, Lemuel S. Slater, Jr.; Treasurer, Archibald Bennett; Secretary, Daniel Quinn; Door-keeper, Robert Nethercott; Inspectors of Election, George Nethercott, Nicholas Kent; Delegates to Central Committee, Nathan H. Hall, Charles N. Brackett, David H. Crowley, George W. Weed, Charles E. Abbott.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President, Austin Leake; Vice Presidents, Dr. S. G. Cook, Daniel Mooney; Secretary, Edward Hallock; Treasurer, John Forshay; Inspectors of Election, William D. Corneen, E. A. Condit; Central Committee, James Winterbottam, Joseph K. Butler, William Vanderhoff, Jacob Riegler, Abraham Lent, Freeman Earle, Joseph Murphy, James H. Lewis, Martin Van Buren Oughletree; Door-keeper, Patrick Kelly.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President, Robert Moore; First Vice President, Eneas Elliott; Second Vice President, Daniel C. Durand; Secretary, James O. Ellery; Treasurer, James H. Campbell; Door-keeper, Michael Fay; Delegates to Central Committee, Henry A. Smith, Frederick Sinzer, William C. Cole, Charles H. Greer, Benjamin F. Powell; Inspectors of Election, Michael Smith, John Simpson.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President, Cornelius Van Cott; First Vice President, Dr. John H. Dorn; Second Vice President, Col. James H. Stevens; Secretary, William Terhune; Treasurer, Gen. P. H. Jones; Door-keeper, Capt. Joseph Wallace; Inspectors, John H. Allen, Gabriel Van Cott; Delegates to Central Committee, Hon. John D. Lawson, Edward Buss, Jacob H. Gumble, Frederick A. Shields, Prof. George W. Clarke, C. Volney King, Francis F. Resch, Dr. Hyland Garnett, Byron W. Buell.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President, John N. Lanthier; Vice-Presidents, Charles W. Verry, John Swanton; Secretary, Joseph McCabe; Treasurer, Edwin C. Lewis; Inspectors of Election, John J. O'Brien, Solon B. Smith; Delegates to the Central Committee, Solon B. Smith, William J. Fritz, Edward Mulry, Charles Schaper, Robert G. McCord, Charles M. Jarolemon, John McDonald, John Lee, William Unversaght.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President, Gilbert J. Hunter; First Vice President, Nathaniel Appleton; Second Vice President, Jacob D. Ackerman; Secretary, George W. Luckey; Treasurer, H. Howard Cargill; Doorkeeper, John Campbell; Inspectors of Elections, Nelson D. Thayer, Charles A. Benedict; Delegates to Central Committee, George B. Deane, James Lynch, Richard M. Collard, John M. Costa, Gilbert Jackson, Livingston H. Cargill, James Cumming, Edward Taylor, George W. Parker, Herman M. Meyer, William E. Noble, Jacob R. Riley.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President, Jacob M. Patterson, Jr.; First Vice President, Charles S. Strong; Second Vice President, Joseph Schneider; Secretary, William Glaser; Treasurer, Thomas H. Oakley; Delegates to the Central Committee, Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., William H. Lockwood, Constantin Nitzsche, Edward M. Rosenbaum, Daniel Sullivan, Joseph Reinboldt, Ferdinand Ehrhardt; Inspectors of Election, Lewis J. Kirk, Henry H. Haight; Doorkeeper, John G. Deubert.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President, George Bliss; First Vice President, Andrew J. Sparks; Second Vice President, Robert G. Cornell; Secretary, Knox McAfee; Treasurer, Marshal B. Blake; Inspectors of Election, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., James A. Christie; Sergeant at Arms, John McNulty; Delegates to Central Committee, Cornelius D. Van Wagenen, George W. Wilson, Alanson S. Jones, Merritt Wickham, John Murray, Samuel Rothschild, Seymour A. Bunce, Samuel G. Acton, George M. Van Nort, George W. Lyon, Robert Utley, James McAfee.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President, Archibald Watts; First Vice President, Frederick Bardes; Second Vice President, Dr. Samuel Cregar; Secretary, Charles McColly; Treasurer, Victor Heimberger; Delegates to Central Committee, John C. Limbeck, Capt. Ed. Wertheimer, John J. Cashman, Asa Bennett, Stephen Myer, William Paar; Inspectors of Election, C. H. Southworth, George W. Coffin; Doorkeeper, George W. Logan.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President, Charles Blackie; Vice President, John W. Marshall; Second Vice President, Samuel J. Clark; Treasurer, William Wade; Secretary, C. G. Archibald; Inspectors of Election, Samuel Reynolds, George M. Gardner; Delegates to the Central Committee, Charles S. Spencer, Hugh Gardner, Samuel B. H. Vance, John A. Meek, Joseph McFarland, Samuel Barclay, William Schlegel, Clarence W. Meade, Charles H. Duell, Frederick G. Gedney; Door-keeper, Everet B. Delahay.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President, John H. Brady; Vice Presidents, George P. Osborne, John S. Phillips; Treasurer, John Nugent; Secretary, Edward Brooks; Delegates to Central Committee, Hiram Merritt, Thomas W. Robertson, Frederick C. Wagner, William H. Falconer; Inspectors of Election, Joseph C. Pinckney, Robert B. Boyd; Doorkeeper, Thomas J. Casey.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President, Henry G. Leask; First Vice President, William M. Montgomery; Second Vice President, Joseph L. Meek; Treasurer, William Burtis; Secretary, Benjamin F. Anderson; Inspectors of Election, Charles O. Grannis, Richard Dwyer; Sergeant at Arms, John J. Garbutt; Delegates to Central Committee, William S. Murray, William Peterkin, Thomas Stewart, John M. Fisher, M. Goodkind, George Hettrick, John J. Pollock, Samuel Hamilton, Jacob Powells.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President, William Henry Anthon; First Vice President, Charles B. L. Holmes; Second Vice President, John Nixon; Treasurer, John Hamilton; Secretary, Alfred S. Bugbee; Inspectors of Election, Thomas Bettridge, James H. Little; Sergeant at Arms, Robert Kennedy; Delegates to the Central Committee, Frank E. Howe, John D. Ottiwell, Charles K. Hyde, Elias E. Disney, Archibald Hance, G. Joseph Ruch, William M. Heagerty.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President, Joel W. Mason; First Vice President, George S. Hart; Second Vice President, Benjamin F. Finley; Secretary, George W. Creiger; Treasurer, Rufus Darrow; Inspectors of Election, Samuel W. Clay, William H. Ross; Door-keeper, Robert Bartley; Delegates to the Central Committee, Benjamin K. Phelps, Clark F. Whittemore, Edward O. Jenkins, William T. Graff, Wilson Berryman, Joseph E. Nairn, Jacob S. Isaacs, James McCaudless, Carl Damm, William H. Aldis, Joel W. Mason, George Guilde.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President, Henry E. Howland; First Vice President, Ferdinand S. Wilmerding; Second Vice President, W. Hayne Johnson; Secretary, Joseph C. Biglin; Treasurer, Spencer Kirby; Door-keeper, Robert W. McKeever; Inspectors of Election, James R. Cosgrove, Samuel W. Swayze; Delegates to Central Committee, Chester A. Arthur, Thomas Murphy, O. P. C. Billings, Bernard Biglin, D. D. T. Marshall, Horace M. Ruggles, Thomas B. Odell, A. M. C. Smith, Jr., Burr W. Griswold.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President, Joseph Cudlipp; First Vice President, William H. Bellamy; Second Vice President, David M. Holmes; Secretary, William H. Wareing; Treasurer, John L. Tonnelle; Door-keeper, Henry Ling; Delegates to the Central Committee, Isaac O. Hunt, Richard H. Greene, Andrew Bleakley, Charles F. Bruder; Inspectors of Election, James Linden, John Hufnagle.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President, Walter S. Pinckney; First Vice President, Nicholas H. Babcock; Second Vice President, Alex. Blumensteel; Secretary, Albert Bogert; Treasurer, Daniel W. Lee; Delegates to Central Committee, Geo. Opdyke, William A. Darling, A. J. Dittenhoefer, Lewis J. Phillips, Salem H. Wales, Willard Bullard, James Millward, James Owens, Charles H. Willson, James R. Davies, Nathan J. Newitter, Jacob Hess; Inspectors of Election, Lawrence Harney, John E. Robinson; Doorkeeper, Frederick Standbrige.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President, Henry C. Robinson; Vice Presidents, George E. Morgan, M. D., Henry Budleman, Jr.; Secretary, Benjamin Page; Treasurer, Simon Seward; Inspectors of Election for 1875, James O. Roper, John K. Boniface; Sergeant at Arms, Robert N. Campbell; Delegates to Central Committee, William Haw, Jr., James M. Gray, Thomas Hanson, Andrew Powell, Sylvanus Eddy, Henry Roffe, Whitman V. White, M. D., John Maguire, Hiram S. Williams, Lyman L. Westover, Moses E. Crasto, John Egan.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.

President, James R. Angel; Delegates to Central Committee, John A. Henry, John H. Davidson, George A. Henshaw.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

President, J. V. Traphagen; Vice-President, J. W. Bolton; Secretary, W. E. Davidson; Treasurer, M. Vreeland; Delegates to Central Committee, Charles Brondollar, William Herring.

# WOMEN OF SHAKESPEARE.

## LECTURE AT THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE.

### FIRST OF THE COURSE TO BE DELIVERED BY REV. JOHN WEISS—BACON AND SHAKESPEARE—WOMEN OF THE ELIZABETHAN ERA.

Rev. John Weiss last night delivered the first of a series of lectures on the "Women of Shakespeare," to be given by him at the Union League Club Theatre on the the 10th, 15th, 17th, and 22d instants. It might more properly be called the introduction to the course as it referred to the plays and their general characteristics. The lecturer began by reviewing at length the discussions touching the authorship of the great dramas, and weighed the several arguments used in support of the Baconian theory. He inclined, however, to the conviction that Shakespeare alone wrote the plays, and in advocacy of this view Mr. Weiss said that the question whether Bacon composed the plays grew pale before a greater one, arising from an absurd paraphrase of the Psalms known to have been the work of Lord Bacon. The badness of Bacon's efforts at poetry had suggested to the lecturer the possibility that some of the didactic passages in the plays which Shakespeare altered and amended for the theatre were left as they came from his pen; just as other passages from the playwrights of that day might be found streaking the rich Shakespearian lode, recognized by their inferiority or difference of style, but no longer imputable to the culprits by name. Pages of this un-Shakespearian matter might have drifted from Bacon's pen into the original passages of some of the plays, particularly into those which set forth periods of history. It was alleged that Bacon did not wish to be reputed a poet lest his preferment and prospects at the court should be impaired; but the lecturer thought that Bacon's verses were so dry that he need not have dreaded any such imputation. One advocate of the Baconian theory thought that the poems of "Lucrece" and "Adonis" were dedicated to Southampton under the name of Shakespeare; but why was Shakespeare selected as the cover? He must have been deemed by contemporaries competent to have written the poems. There was no doubt that Shakespeare was acquainted with Lord Bacon. Why not, indeed, an intimate friend, a frequent visitor at the rooms in Gray's Inn, where, amid the books and apparatus of the philosopher, high themes of speculation, nature's curious secrets, and the lore of Aristotle were discussed? Such an intercourse as this, which varied his close companionship with Essex and Southampton, would be quite sufficient to account for the coincidences which support the Baconian theory; for instance there is the passage in "Troilus and Cressida" that puts into *Hector's* mouth a queer bit of didactic anachronism. Reproving *Paris* and *Troilus*, he says:

> "You have both said well,
> And on the cause and question now in hand
> Have glosed—but superficially; not much
> Unlike young men, whom Aristotle thought
> Unfit to hear moral philosophy."

Aristotle really alluded to "political philosophy," and when Bacon was found making the same mistake in "Advancement of Learning," printed before the play, people thought they could see that book in Shakespeare's hand, or overhear with him the error lapsing in the flow of conversation. There was, indeed, that "semblable coherence" between the spirits of the philosopher and the poet, which qualified them to be mutual instructors; and the mobile and apprehensive intellect of the poet could absorb without books the thoughts that filled the air round Bacon's head. The structure of Shakespeare, open at every pore to every influence, was pervaded with the conversations of his age; the interchange made a thoroughfare of him, and as it passed he detained all the nutriment that his imagination craved, and let the rest escape. The centre of a group of the most advanced, curious, brilliant men of the Elizabethan age, he became in person the coincidence which pervades the dramas; and all inquisitions upon the amount of literary culture, which he achieved, or surmises about his earlier employments, become impertinent, if they are not made ridiculous, as his great reception, broad-domed soul covered over London's world and drew up its variety.

Nature seemed to have draughted all her women in the mind of Shakespeare before she embodied them to play their parts. Antigone, Medea, Electra, already existed; but these did not exhaust her capacity of womanhood. They seemed only sketches of a few single features, portraits of isolated qualities that waited to be combined. Medea was the hate of a mortified and neglected love; Electra was the unsleeping persistency of a daughter's revenge; Antigone the divine constancy of a daughter's love; Alcestes the extravagant submission of a tender wife. They were all single strings of the old Greek lyre, never tuned to sweep into a perfect octave. The note which Alcestes omitted was merely her willingness to die. Imogen sounded the same at the command of a husband who suspected her honor; but it waked the harmony of other strings, and people listened to a chastity that was as spirited and deadly as it was submissive, to a love that was as eager as it was refined, to an honesty that exposed the discord of double dealing by claiming, with a simplicity that scarce knew how to suspect, to a purity that was as unconscious as a girl, while it was as haughty as a man. The chords were rich and solid, and supported the theme of her character through all its movement. So women began to exist for the first time in literature.

Shakespeare discovered woman and took note of her generic peculiarity, which upholds the specific differences of individual women. They all came forth to him as surely as flowers to the sun. He solicited each jealously interfolded sheath and drew out of it the heart of its color; all of them were rooted in the common ground of spiritual sex, but each lifted into the blossom signals of a temper and modulation peculiarly her own. So that, although "Each woman is a brief of womankind," she was also a woman, who must be designated by some one of Shakespeare's famous names. Of course the lecturer did not claim for Shakespeare that his pages included all the varieties of women which nature is capable of producing. But he inclined to think that nature will not be able to invent a fresh style of woman, or to modify the standard types unless she sets out with that essential peculiarity—the womanliness which Shakespeare described. Woman as she resembled man was of less consequence to Shakespeare than woman in herself, apart from what she can do, can earn, or can aspire to. Her sex, said Mr. Weiss, was the unalterable decree, which she can cast no ballots to vote any from her, and assume no profession to raze it from the eternal tablets of her distinction. All the purely modern questions which related to her career, the efforts to equalize with man's her wages, to multiply her opportunities, to claim her interests in the politics of human rights, to secure her alleviating presence in the rude scenes of Republicanism, successful as these tendencies may be, they could not transform woman, and she would not step out of her Shakespearean self. Speaking of the character of the women Shakespeare raised, the lecturer said, he contrived to rear a race of women whose physical soundness was unimpaired. Before the gymnasium and the health-lift were invented at the peevish persuasion of dyspeptics and invalids, who die by inches of fried food, fricassies of high-school programmes, and ragouts of French novels, Shakespeare's women earned their health on horseback in the broad English fields. They saw the sun rise, and could not afford to outflare the setting crescent with gaslight streaming from overheated rooms. They drank small beer for breakfast, and knew the taste of herrings. Not one of Shakespeare's women uttered a line inspired by hysteria. Their bodies matured like nature, and became capable of entertaining the great passion with its own honest ardors. The lecturer next referred to the frequent moderation of Shakespeare's style. His great power was greatly tempered to our human feeling, and his style is full of sincere expression, and the robust, sensuous life of those brave English days, when human habits and emotions dwelt in the middle register of life, and there found nature's own fullness and harmony, the finely blended color of passion and thought.

## LOSSES BY FIRE.

At 2:30 o'clock yesterday a fire occurred in the bakery of Louis Gruing, at No. 735 Ninth avenue, caused by the ignition of wood work round the oven. Damage, $100.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the grocery store of M. F. Tompkins, No. 177 Spring street, caused by a chest of tea taking fire from a stove. Damage, $1,000; insured.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a switchman's sentry-box, at Forty-ninth street and Fourth avenue, belonging to the Harlem Railroad Company, took fire from the stove and was consumed. Damage, $50.

A fire occurred about 10 o'clock last evening in the toy manufactory of Charles W. Dare, Nos. 68 and 70 Kent street, Greenpoint. Before the flames could be extinguished, the stock contained in the factory was damaged to the extent of $10,000. The buildings, which were of wood and two stories in height, were damaged to the extent of $3,000. The factory buildings were owned by Rowland Valentine. The flames extended to No. 72 Kent street, occupied as a wheelright and blacksmith shop by James Campbell, and damaged his stock to the extent of $100. The stock of the toy factory was insured for $7,000 in various companies. Campbell has an insurance of $1,500 on his stock.

## MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—The municipal elections in the various towns of this State took place to-day The Republicans at Fall River re-elected Mayor Davenport by 580 majority.

At Lawrence the Republicans elected Tewkesbury for Mayor by 241 majority.

At Gloucester the Republicans re-elected their Mayor, also at Cambridge, Chelsea, and Haverhill.

At Salem the Citizens' Reform ticket, headed by Henry L. Williams for Mayor, was elected by majorities ranging from 300 to 500.

## GERMANY.

### DECISION ON THE QUESTION OF A PUBLIC TRIAL FOR VON ARNIM.

LONDON, Dec. 9—5:30 A. M.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Daily News* says the decision whether the trial of Count Von Arnim is to be conducted in public rests with the Judges.

It is thought probable that while publicity will be nominally granted, the court will be cleared of spectators during the more important revelations of the witnesses. The defense will rest rather on legal interpretations than on disproval of the charges made.

Tickets of admission have been issued to representatives of the press.

The Emperor has appointed Count Von Arnim-Boitenburg, Governor of Silesia.

## ANOTHER BOLD RAILROAD ROBBERY.

### A TRAIN STOPPED AND THE EXPRESS-CAR ROBBED BY FIVE MASKED MEN.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 8.—One of the most daring train robberies on record occurred this afternoon about 4 P. M. at Muncie, in Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, within eight miles of this city. Five heavily-armed men placed iron rails across the track, and stopped the passenger express from Denver, and, after intimidating the passengers by firing several shots, two of which took effect in the engine cab, took possession of Frank Webster, messenger for Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, whom they compelled to unlock his safe and give up about $35,000—$5,000 in gold dust, and the remainder in currency. They were but fifteen minutes in accomplishing this work. The robbers were all masked, and their conduct toward passengers was rather clever, inasmuch as no attempt was made to rob them. Two watches were taken but afterward returned, the robbers stating that they were not after personal property. They shot two horses, all that were in the little hamlet, to prevent being followed, and left with their booty in the direction of this city. The express company have offered a reward of $5,000 for the recovery of the money, or $1,000 each for the robbers, dead or alive. This sum has been increased by the railroad $5,000, and by the Governor of Kansas $2,500, making $12,500 in all.

This robbery casts the late Gad's Hill robbery, accounts of which have appeared in THE TIMES, into the shade. The people here are greatly exercised about the affair, and parties are forming to go in search of the robbers. The men were mounted upon handsome bay horses, which appeared jaded. The robbers were well armed with breach-loading carbines and navy revolvers, and apparently reckless and determined. A lot of gold and silver brick were on the train, but were not taken.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE ROBBERY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 8.—At about 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, as the train on the Kansas Pacific Railroad reached Muncie, a few miles west of this city, five masked men flagged and stopped it. Cutting off the passenger coaches, they moved the engine and express car some distance ahead, and then robbed the safe of Wells, Fargo & Co. of about $27,000. One case containing gold dust, valued at $5,000, and consigned to Kountze Brothers, of New-York, was also carried off. The robbers were all large men, heavily armed with Henry rifles and revolvers, and rode bay and brown horses. The express company offers a reward of $10,000, the railway company $5,000, and Gov. Osborne $2,500 for the recovery of the property and arrest of the robbers.

## A. T. STEWART & CO.

During the Christmas season Mr. Stewart's great Tenth street store reminds one very much of one of Philadelphia's much-boasted markets at Thanksgiving time. Everybody appears to be pushing along the sidewalk in the same direction, and apparently bent upon spending the last cent they can possibly afford. The rich and the lowly mingle and jostle in the throng, and their dollar finds its level before Mr. Stewart's counters, for it is one of his business axioms to offer goods at a price which shall command a sale to all. This he must do, because his enormous and daily-arriving importations can only be made room for by a corresponding daily vacation of space by sales. In speaking of the attractions which Mr. Stewart offers to his patrons this Christmas, it is difficult to particularize; for it would be a remarkable day in the dry-goods calendar on which he had not many specialties to offer. But, as business men are wont to remark, "the best thing to do is to go with the market," so, a cursory allusion to some of the freshest lines of goods placed on Mr. Stewart's counters will be most in order and most acceptable to the general reader—of course, on the presumption that everything in the dry-goods line which is not mentioned can be obtained, in any quality and at any possible price, side by side with those that are. First, in the silk department there is a splendid line of new silks, just opened and especially ordered for the holidays, in all qualities and at all prices from $1 upward. It comprises all shades in dark and light colors, including the shades of straw, *ciel*, rose-pink, crystal, &c.; also a full line of black silks from $1 upward, fancy silks at 75 cents a yard, and a large invoice of brocaded silks at less than the cost of importation. What an opportunity for ladies, who abhor the nearest approach to smuggling, to buy dresses, furs, and costumes at reasonable prices and—honestly imported. In dress goods, Mr. Stewart offers a well-assorted variety, selected particularly for presents. They are in every shade and style, and at prices ranging from 20 cents upward. A large lot is especially offered, made up in dress lengths, for $2 50 upward; and new patterns in every style of Tycoon reps are marked at prices from eighteen to twenty cents a yard. In calicos, new styles and designs are put up in dress patterns for from seventy-five cents upward; and in patterns, a new lot of French calico is priced at twenty-five cents a yard, which formerly sold at forty-five cents to fifty cents. A. T. Stewart & Co. are also offering great bargains in India shawls from $18 upward, and a very handsome variety of seal sacques at from $40 upward, and then there is the choicest selection of "gentlemen's furnishing goods," including smoking and breakfast jackets, *robes de chambre*, &c.; ladies' ties, cuffs, collars, fichus, &c., &c. And for fancy gifts, bronzes, gilt ornaments, albums, and Russian leather goods; all variety of Swiss carved goods and rich lace fans mounted on pearl, ivory, and shell sticks there is every possible choice.

## THE TICKET COMMISSION SYSTEM.

*From the Chicago Tribune, Dec. 7.*

The ticket commission system, which was abolished by the Saratoga combination as well as the Western managers, is rapidly coming in vogue again, it being understood that most of the roads are again paying commissions, and several scalpers in town are known to have tickets from leading roads for sale. As far as the emigrant traffic is concerned, this reform has lately been officially repudiated, as will be seen by the following notice:

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, ERIE RAILWAY, NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Connecting lines are hereby notified that in the recent rearrangement of passenger business no change has been made or contemplated in the basis for conducting the emigrant business.

This notice is issued to correct any misapprehension on the subject. By order of the Presidents.

D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Passenger Agent Pennsylvania Railroad.
JOHN N. ABBOTT,
General Passenger Agent Erie Railway.
C. H. KENDRICK,
General Passenger Agent N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1874.

## BRILLIANT BILLIARD CONTEST.

The match game of billiards at French caroms, 800 points up, between Messrs. Cyrille Dion and Maurice Vignaux, for $1,000, was played last night at Tammany Hall, on a 5 by 10 table, fitted with Delaney's wire cushions. Mr. Neil Bryant acted as umpire for Vignaux, and Mr. E. D. Davis served in the same capacity for Dion. Mr. Isidor Gayraud acted as referee. The game was begun at 7:21, Vignaux winning the lead. The game was finished at 1:05 A. M. The following is the full score and averages of the players:

Vignaux—1, 0, 1, 0, 28, 68, 26, 2, 0, 26, 2, 0, 41, 21, 0, 0, 0, 18, 0, 10, 1, 0, 9, 12, 0, 0, 15, 0, 3, 25, 4, 16, 29, 6, 0, 52, 0, 6, 5, 0, 25, 11, 23, 2, 0, 38, 7, 9, 0, 20, 12, 2, 100, 22, 3, 1, 0, 1, 1, 26, 48, 0, 26, 0, 3, 2. Total, 800. Average, 11 63-67.

Dion—8, 9, 1, 28, 3, 1, 2, 14, 0, 1, 2, 7, 1, 24, 0, 6, 24, 61, 0, 2, 2, 4, 1, 52, 1, 8, 9, 1, 0, 1, 0, 4, 34, 12, 127, 0, 3, 13, 0, 5, 1, 7, 7, 4, 9, 0, 35, 0, 0, 5, 1, 72, 47, 7, 57, 17, 6, 1, 2, 3, 0, 2, 2, 14, 0, 2. Total, 772. Average, 11 63-66.

Suitable for Holiday Presents.
COLGATE & CO.'S Extract Cashmere Bouquet for the Handkerchief.
Sold by dealers in toilet articles.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

For an elegant fashionable Hat of superior quality go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Announcement Extraordinary!
GRAND OPENING, THURSDAY, DEC. 10,
AT NO. 779 BROADWAY,
Opposite Stewart's,
Of the
MANUFACTURER'S CONSIGNMENT,
$225,000 worth of Solid Gold and Silver Watches.
$50,000 worth of Real Coral, solid gold mountings.
$75,000 worth of Jewelry, Silverware, &c.
To be sold during the Holidays, regardless of cost.
Goods marked in plain figures.
ONE PRICE ONLY.
RICHARD HUMPHREYS,
No. 779 Broadway,
Opposite Stewart's.

My Sufferings with Inflammatory Rhumatism were intense. It settled in my wrists. I could not use them. Was helpless until I used GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA. The result was wonderful. The pain and swelling disappeared. E. W. VOORHIES, No. 213 West 35th st. Depot, No. 451 6th av. Sold by all druggists. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. In quarts, at $2 50, in which there is a great saving.

Refreshing Fragrance.—LUNDBORG'S CALIFORNIA WATER, for the toilet and bath.

Lung and Throat Complaints disappear when WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is used.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. Printers. No branch offices.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains:
THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN FULL.
INTERESTING LETTERS FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, CALIFORNIA, AND ALABAMA.
THE SIEGE OF IRUN.
PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.
ECONOMY OF LABOR.
TROU CULTURE; MANAGEMENT OF COWS.
THE FARMERS' CLUB.
With a variety of miscellaneous reading matter, and special articles on FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, the LIVE STOCK and FARM PRODUCE MARKETS.
Copies for sale at the counter in THE TIMES office; price FIVE CENTS.

## MARRIED.

KNAPP—HEALY.—In this City, Dec. 3, by Rev. W. W. Newell, D. D., Mr. EDWIN AUGUSTUS KNAPP, of Greenwich, Conn., and Miss JENNIE, eldest daughter of the late Edwin Healy, Esq.

WADDINGTON—KING.—At Paris, Nov. 9, at the Mairie of the Arrondissement, and on the 10th of November at the Protestant Chapel, Rue de Provence, by Pasteur Bersier, W. H. WADDINGTON, member of the Institute, Deputy to the National Assembly, President of the Council of the Department of the Aisne, to MARY ALSOP, daughter of the late Charles King, of New-York.

## DIED.

ALDEN.—In Cazenovia, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, Mrs. FANNY ALDEN, in the 84th year of her age.

ANDERSON.—On Sunday, Dec. 6, at 10:45 A. M., PETER R. ANDERSON, aged 65 years, 1 month, and 14 days.

Funeral services from his late residence, No. 119 Elliott place, near Fulton av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 9, at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BANCROFT.—At Rockford, near Wilmington, Del., on Monday, Dec. 7, 1874, JOSEPH BANCROFT, aged 72 years.

Friends of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Dec. 10, at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot at Wilmington, Del., on the arrival of the Limited Express, leaving New-York at 9:25 A. M.

BAYLES.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1874, NATHANIEL BAYLES, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, Main st., on Wednesday, Dec. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, Monday, Dec. 7, MARION LOUISE, infant daughter of George and Sarah Judson Brown, aged 14 months and 20 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 14 Cambridge place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DILWORTH.—At her late residence in Hoboken, N. J., on Monday evening, Dec. 7, MARY D., wife of William H. Dilworth.

The funeral will take place from Trinity Church, Hoboken, on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

GREGORY.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 8, 1874, after a lingering illness, DUDLEY S. GREGORY, aged 74 years, 10 months, and 3 days.

Funeral services for the family and relatives at his late residence, No. 97 Washington st., on Friday afternoon, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, and public services at the Tabernacle at 3 o'clock same day.

GUNNISON.—In Brooklyn, Dec. 7, CARRIE FAULKNER, daughter of Albert C. and Mary A. Gunnison, in the 14th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from her parents' residence, No. 157 Park place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 9, at 8 o'clock, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Troy, N. Y., for interment on Thursday morning.

☞ Troy, N. Y., papers please copy.

IRELAND.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, ANTOINETTE, widow of the late Thomas J. Ireland.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KIMBALL.—At Newburg, Dec. 6, Rev. JOSEPH KIMBALL, D. D., Pastor of the First Reformed Dutch Church of Brooklyn, in the 55th year of his age.

His friends and the clergy of Brooklyn are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the First Presbyterian Church, Newburg, on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock. Trains leave Chambers st., North River, via Erie Railway, at 9 o'clock A. M.

MEAD.—In Brooklyn, E. D., of diphtheria, on Tuesday, 8th inst., FRANK L., only son of Zachariah and Louisa E. Mead.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 118 South 5th st., on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 9:30 A. M. Remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn.

MORGAN.—On Dec. 8, EDWARD .. MORGAN, son of Edward M. Morgan, in his 39th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SCHARFF.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, the 6th, Mrs. IDA C., wife of Adrian Scharff, Esq., in her 71st year.

The funeral services will be held at the North Reformed Church, Broad st., Newark, on Wednesday, the 9th, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at the Centre Street Depot, Pennsylvania Railroad, on arrival of train leaving New-York at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

SCHIEFERDECKER.—On the 7th inst., in the 64th year of his age, Dr. C. C. SCHIEFERDECKER, of this City. Particulars her after.

STORRS.—At Pittsfield, Mass., on Monday, 7th inst., ALICE, wife of Rev. Leonard K. Storrs, and daughter of Hon. John Kingsbury, of Providence, R. I., aged 30 years.

TOPPAN.—In Florence, Italy, Nov. 20, 1874, CHARLES TOPPAN, of this City, in the 78th year of his age.

VAN STAY.—In Brooklyn, Dec. 7, of consumption, MATTHIAS VAN STAY, aged 64 years, 8 months, and 10 days.

Funeral services at the Central Baptist Church, Bridge st., near Myrtle av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 10, 1874, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends are most respectfully invited to attend.

☞ New-Haven, Conn., and Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

WHITE.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, Dec. 8, HORACE A. WHITE, aged 42 years.

Funeral service on Thursday, Dec. 10, at 3 P. M., from No. 241 5th av., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is invaluable. Immediate relief follows its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH; to remove tartar from the teeth; to sweeten the breath and preserve the teeth; to make the gums hard and healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS REQUIRE immediate attention. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or WORM LOZENGES give the best possible effect. Sold by druggists. 25 cents a box.

WALTHAM WATCHES for holiday presents.
The largest assortment in the country at the lowest prices.
HOWARD & CO., NO. 222 5TH AV.
Open in the evening.

HASELTINE! COLLECTION!
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING at 7:30 o'clock, at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, second night's sale of this extraordinary collection of pictures. Also, TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING.
On exhibition at No. 817 Broadway each day until 1 o'clock P. M.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 11:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 11 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 5 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SCIENCE IN STORY.
SCIENCE IN STORY.
BEAMING WITH FUN,
SPARKLING WITH PICTURES,
GLOWING WITH INCIDENT,
and brimful of valuable information respecting the human body. For children and adults. By that cleverest and most fascinating of writers, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, of No. 120 Lexington av. Agents wanted in City and country. Call on or address MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, No. 129 East 28th st., New-York.

"ON TRIAL."—THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH—First-class $2 magazine, three months, for 25 cents, by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
NEW AND CHARMING BOOKS.

I.
THE LIFE AND TIMES OF
SIR PHILIP SIDNEY.
A New and Revised Edition, with Index, &c. Three steel plates, Portrait of Sidney, View of Penshurst Castle, and fac-simile of Sidney's manuscript. 12mo, silk cloth, beveled boards, stamped with Sidney's Coat of Arms in ink and gold. $1 50.
Of the first edition of this book the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin spoke thus:
"Once in a while—in a very long while, we are sorry to say—there comes before the reviewer some work so marked, both by choice of subject, treatment, and external garb, as a book of refined tone, elegant scholarship, and artistic feeling, that it seems out of place among the 'popular' and coarser literary wares of the day. Such, in the fullest sense of our eulogism, is the book before us, whose noble feelings and graceful expressions of spirited and refined thought are well heralded by the quiet elegance of its form. * * * Those for whom it was written will find it a most rare and choice book."
The present edition is as dainty as the appreciators of the accomplished Sidney could desire.

II.
A BORN STORY-TELLER.
THE MAN IN THE MOON,
AND OTHER PEOPLE.
By R. W. RAYMOND. Square, 16mo, extra cloth, beveled boards, handsome gilt and ink-stamped sides, gilt edges. $2.
Twenty of Ros Raymond's best stories, some published before, others not. They embrace Fairy Stories, Wonder Stories, Christmas Stories, Thanksgiving Stories, Stories of Adventure, of War, of Love, Stories about Dogs, about Birds, about Boys, and about Girls—and all bright, witty, engaging, and delightful.
The Brooklyn Eagle says: "His tales have won great popularity by their wit, delicate fancy, and admirable good sense."
*.* To be had through any bookseller, or will be mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price, by the publishers.
J. B. FORD & CO.,
No. 27 Park Place, New-York.

SECOND EDITION READY THIS DAY.
THE HISTORY OF THE CONFLICT BETWEEN RELIGION AND SCIENCE.
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## ENGLISH GOSSIP.

### FINANCE AND TRADE—A ROYAL BABY.

A DULL OUTLOOK—THE RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY—THE RULE OF THE POPE—A CHRISTENING AT COURT.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1874.

The money market is in a very uneasy condition just now, and though some attribute it to the drain of gold abroad, I suspect the real cause is the want of a demand for money at home. The general state of trade is extremely dull and depressed. In South Wales, in South Staffordshire, and the North of England mills and works are being closed from want of business. The "finished iron" trade of the North of England is in a very low state. Last week the hands of a large company employing from 600 to 700 men were laid off. Several of the largest works at Stockton, Middlesborough, and Darlington are closed. "Workmen," writes a correspondent, "have been migrating to Wales, Staffordshire, and other localities in the hope of getting work, but only to find that those are without their full complement of work, and are unable to engage fresh hands." A meeting has been called at Darlington to organize a system of relief for distressed workmen. It is said that it pays to export pig-iron from Middlesborough to Belgium and bring back nail-sheets to be converted into nails almost within the shadow of the furnaces where the iron was originally smelted. Attempts are being made to secure a further reduction of wages both in the coal and iron trades, and several strikes are apparently impending. The extremely rich harvest of the year will no doubt operate beneficially in time, but as yet its influence has hardly been felt.

THE RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY.

The infallibility controversy is still going on, and it is significant that it is, for the present at any rate, confined exclusively to Roman Catholics. It has, in fact, resolved itself into a sort of triangular duel between the Ultramontanes, the moderate Catholics, and the so-called Old Catholics, or Döllingerites. The great body of Protestants are content to look on, amazed and amused at the very extraordinary logic which is displayed by all sections of the combatants. Monsignor Capel has expressed the Ultramontane theory in an unmistakable manner. "The ecclesiastical power," he says, "is superior to the civil power, and defines and limits the one and the other." The O'Donoghue has come forward on the same side. "I am," he says, "the representative of a Catholic constituency, the son of a Catholic nation, the descendant of Catholic ancestors, and I trust I shall be pardoned if there be any arrogance or presumption in saying that I glory in proclaiming my entire submission to the authority of the Pope." He explains, however, that this involves the faithful discharge of his duty as a subject of the Queen. "My mind rejects as preposterous the idea that the Pope may, some fine morning, call upon me to renounce my allegiance." It is obvious, however, that the acknowledgment of the absolute supremacy of the ecclesiastical power, and of the duty of entire submission to it in everything, qualifies rather seriously the obligation of loyalty to the temporal sovereign. Those Catholics who hold with Monsignor Capel and The O'Donohue are loyal to the English Government only in so far as the Pope enjoins or allows them to be so. The second or middle class of Catholics are disposed to discriminate between civil and spiritual authority, but they do so in rather a shadowy way. This is the line taken by Sir George Bowyer and Lord Arundel of Wardour. They feel bound to accept the decrees of the Vatican, but repudiate the extreme interpretation of them in an Ultramontane sense. Lord Arundel repeats what he said in 1864, that the Church decides the limits of the temporal only in deciding what is spiritual, and urges that the objection that this is leaving everything to be determined as the last resort of the Pope, is best answered by practical experience. He argues that, as the Pope has not yet attempted to enforce his supposed supremacy in temporal matters, he is never likely to do so, and that it will be time enough for Roman Catholics to consider the question when it actually arises. Here, again, it is clear that, logically, Lord Arundel would have to submit to the Pope, if his Holiness chose to exercise the power which he claims in theory. But, of course, if a theory is of no consequence, that is another matter. There remain the anti-Ultramontanes, such as Lord Acton, who flatly deny the infallibility of the Pope, and claim the right to exercise their own judgment on all civil questions. There is no difficulty in reconciling faith and loyalty in this case, but on the other hand, Catholics who insist upon the right of private judgment have quitted the only logical foothold of the Catholic faith. In to-day's *Times* Lord Acton justifies, in a letter of nearly four columns, his charges against the Pope. He quotes abundant evidence to show that there is Papal authority for believing that it is no crime to murder an excommunicated person if it is done through religious zeal; that faith need not and in certain cases ought not to be kept with heretics, and so on. His only object in directing attention to this side of the subject is, he explains, to save the Church from the consequences of being identified with Papal infallibility. "I should," he concludes, "dishonor and betray the Church if I entertained a suspicion that the evidences of religion could be weakened or the authority of councils sapped by a knowledge of the facts with which I have been dealing, or of others which are not less grievous or less certain because they remain untold."

A ROYAL CHRISTENING.

There is a very long and minute account of the christening of the Duchess of Edinburgh's baby in the *Court Circular* of last night. The *Court Circular*, as you are probably aware, is an official publication, which is compiled under the immediate supervision of the Queen herself. There is an editor who takes instructions from the Queen's Secretary, and the Queen occasionally supplies a paragraph from her own pen. There are many touches of the royal hand in the report of yesterday's proceedings. It is thought necessary to remind the world that the child is grandson not only of the Queen, but "of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort." It is stated that the lower Bow Room in Buckingham Palace was selected for the ceremony by the Queen "in consequence of its proximity to the apartments occupied by the Empress of Russia," and we are informed that the Bow Room is also called the '53 Room, because it contains portraits of the King of Hanover, the present Empress of Germany, and other distinguished persons who were present at the christening of Prince Leopold, who, by the way, is again very ill. Attention is also called to the fact that Prince Leopold is "painted as wearing the identical christening robe in which Prince Alfred of Edinburgh was this day christened." Indeed, we afterward learn that "the infant Prince was attired in a mantle, gown, and cap of Honiton lace, being the same dress in which all the Queen's children, and those of the Prince and Princess of Wales, were christened." It would appear, therefore, that Sir Charles Dilke and other demagogues who grumble at the cost of royalty, cannot complain of extravagance in this respect. "When the royal family were seated," so the report goes on, "the Lord Chamberlain conducted the infant Prince into the Bow Room. His Royal Highness was carried by the head nurse and attended by Lady Emma Osborne, lady-in-waiting to her Royal and Imperial Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh. The head nurse placed the infant Prince in the arms of the Queen, who handed his Royal Highness to the Archbishop." It is not stated whether the

—— pooty little baby
Was a-sucking of its thumb,

nor whether his Royal Highness made any remark when the Archbishop of Canterbury dropped the water on his face. A special supply of water from the River Jordan is, I believe, usually procured by her Majesty for use on these occasions, but it does not appear whether the fluid provided yesterday came from the Holy Land or the palace pump. After the christening, there was luncheon in the '44 Room, so named we are informed, in commemoration of the death of the Prince Consort's father—it may be remarked that he is never called "the late" Prince Consort, though the names of other deceased persons who are mentioned, have the usual prefix—the birth of the Duke of Edinburgh, and other events which happened in 1844. After luncheon, the Queen received her guests in the drawing-room, and was off again for Windsor by 5 o'clock. This was the only meeting between the Queen and the Empress of Russia, who has been more than a month in the country. It may be mentioned that the Queen had on her usual dress of black satin, with two rows of large pearls, which, I fancy, is a mitigation of her usual deep mourning; the Princess of Wales was in crimson satin, trimmed with fur, and the Duchess of Edinburgh wore a pale pink corded silk, and tunic of pale pink crêpe of China, with lace and feather trimmings. Morning dress was worn by the ladies present; "evening coat, with morning trousers," by the gentlemen. This combination of a dress coat with light trousers is a Continental fashion, which has been introduced at the English Court during the last few years. English noblemen arrayed in the dress of English butlers on morning duty do not, however, present a very imposing appearance. The Empress of Russia, who, always more or less an invalid, has suffered severely from the recent frosts and fogs, went off this morning to Paris on her way to Mentone. As if in rejoicing at her departure, the whole garrison of Dover turned out and fired a *feu de joie*. No princely mother-in-law was ever so shamefully treated. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh go down immediately to their new estate near Ashford, in Kent, where, it is said, there are to be great doings that will quite throw the modest hospitalities of Sandringham into the shade. The Duke of Connaught is going on a tour in the Holy Land. Mr. Disraeli had his usual cold in the head, and could not go to the christening. The Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne, it seems, were not invited.

LORD LYTTON.

It was known that the Government was very anxious to provide Lord Lytton with some new appointment in the diplomatic service, as it is against etiquette for a peer to be a Secretary of Legation or anything below a Minister. Constantinople has been talked of as his destination, but affairs in that quarter are somewhat too delicate and important to be intrusted to the care of anyone who does not possess a special acquaintance with Eastern questions. Lisbon, a quieter and safer place, has therefore been chosen for Lord Lytton, who, inheriting many of his father's gifts, will probably find plenty of time for literary work. J. H. F.

## *MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.*

A tall, youthful-looking countryman paid his first visit to Baltimore a few days ago, and invited a lady acquaintance to visit a theatre with him. The lady accepted the invitation, and the young man, following the crowd, walked up to the ticket-office, laid down a fifty-cent note for his ticket, and turning to his companion said to her, "the price is fifty cents." The lady happened to have her portmonnaie with her, and appreciating the situation, drew from it a fifty-cent note, and her gallant companion passed it in with his money, and obtaining two tickets, handed one of them to her, which she quietly accepted, and passed in after her rural beau.

A moving scene in Virginia City, Nev., is briefly described by the *Enterprise*. During the night of a recent gale, it says, as a lady was turning the corner of C and Union streets, her false teeth blew out and went clattering along the sidewalk. She gave chase, but unfortunately for her a black-and-tan dog that had been trained to play with a ball, observed the occurrence and also gave chase, thinking it was a game. The poor lady shouted lustily at the dog and charged upon him with her umbrella, but he got the teeth and broke into a chop-house with them, where he had them choked out of his mouth. The lady went off with her teeth in her hand, having never cracked a smile during the whole performance.

Mrs. George Alfred Townsend was badly burned Tuesday afternoon at Willard's Hotel, in Washington. She was sweeping before a low-set Franklin stove with a whisp and dust-pan, when she felt suddenly a sensation of burning, and, turning, saw that her wrapper had been flirted in the fire. Instantly she rolled through two doors to an inner bedroom, the burnt carpet showing the scorch, when she tore the dress off and put it in the wash-basin. Saying nothing, she rang the bell and sent for her husband. At his return she was found with her blistered hands in the wash-basin, where she had been waiting for a full half hour. The watchman had smelled burning clothes, and inquired over the transom if there was not fire within, to which she replied, "Only some rags."

A young married woman in Worcester dreamed twice last week that she would die at midnight on the first anniversary of her wedding day, and so strongly was she impressed with the visions that she actually made preparations for her funeral, and even gave a sum of money to a friend to purchase mourning. Her husband, becoming alarmed at her condition, consulted a medical friend, stating all the facts of the case. The astute doctor, after a minute's cogitation, discovered a way out of the difficulty. Telling the husband to keep the patient amused as much as possible till late in the day, he went down to the house in the afternoon and administered a harmless narcotic which kept the lady asleep till the dreaded moment had passed. She is now in good health, and joins with her friends in laughing at her superstitious fears.

A Newport correspondent of the Providence *Journal* asserts that the authorities of a town in Rhode Island lately wished to relieve the town of the support of two orphan children, and did it in this way: They held a meeting at a private residence, the children being present, and one, a boy, was told to go into an adjoining room, where he would find a man asleep, in a certain pocket of whose clothing was a five-cent piece, and he was to bring it to the committee. The boy obeyed the order. The girl was sent to another room where was a woman sleeping, and from her pocket a piece of money, or scrip, was to be taken. She also obeyed the instructions given her, and the children were afterward arrested upon a charge of petty larceny, were tried, and found guilty, and were sentenced to the State Reform School during their minority.

The Baltimore *Gazette* relates this little fable: "Wednesday night a young couple were married in New-York, and took the train for Baltimore and the South. The bride not being accustomed to travel became slightly indisposed, and the over-solicitous bridegroom telegraphed to the Union Depot, in this city, to have a physician at the depot on the arrival of the train. Dr. Thompson, the company's physician, was notified, and he was in attendance at the depot at 4:30 on Thursday morning. A carriage had also been prepared to convey the sufferer to a hotel, and Sergeant Burke was in attendance to render his assistance. All were in expectation, and the physician boarded the train only to find that the young lady had recovered from her temporary indisposition, and was inclined to make merry over the unnecessary trouble every one concerned had been put to on her account through the over-solicitude of her husband. The couple kept on to their destination South, and the only person who expressed any discontent at the turn the matter had taken was the hackman, who lost a job."

### *MISTER.*

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser*, in speaking of white members of the Legislature, places the prefix "Mr." before their names, while the colored members are referred to as "Brown, of Bullock," "Jere Haralson," &c. The *Advertiser* defends the practice as follows: "It is a shorter method and more convenient than to write 'colored' or 'white' after each name. It may be that we have also another reason for making the distinction, but the one given above is sufficient. 'Mr.' is the abbreviation of the old English word, 'master,' (pronounced Mister,) and, as it belongs of right to no man, we take the privilege of bestowing it only when and where it suits our pleasure to do so."

## FIRE-PROOF BUILDING.

### *COMMUNICATION FROM HON. GEO. P. MARSH, AT ROME.*

HOW THE ITALIANS BUILD THEIR HOUSES —FIRES ALMOST UNKNOWN AMONG THEM—EXTENSIVE FIRES AN IMPOSSIBILITY—HOW TO CONSTRUCT FIRE-PROOF WALLS, STAIRCASES, FLOORS, AND ROOFS.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The cities of the United States have in recent years been in so many instances sufferers from disastrous fires, in which have been involved not only ordinary and lightly-built structures, but also whole blocks of massive buildings nominally fire-proof, that any information as to the means which have been successfully employed by other people to avert such disasters, cannot but be of general interest with us. In the cities of Italy fires are of rare occurrence, and when they occur, they rarely extend beyond the building, and are usually confined to the single floor in which they make their appearance. The following statements as to the methods of fire-proof construction employed by the Italians, have been communicated by Hon. George P. Marsh, United States Envoy Extraordinary at Rome, to a friend in this City, and by the consent of the writer are herewith given to the public.

F. A. P. B.

FIRE-PROOF CONSTRUCTION IN ITALY.

Destructive fires sometimes occur in Italy in magazines and other buildings where great quantities of combustible materials are stored, and also in wooden structures, in the rare cases in which such are built; but in stone or brick private houses and other buildings, the fire is almost always confined within the walls of the house where it originates, and the party walls and other outside walls being thick, it rarely communicates to adjacent buildings or overthrows the walls of that where it occurs. I have never witnessed or heard of the spreading of a fire in any of the many Italian towns I am familiar with. The house in which I lived many years at Florence, and which is still occupied by my family in the Summer months, is known to have been an old house 450 years ago, and most of the few original timbers employed in it, including even the small rafters, remain not only unburned, but sound and serviceable. I give a description of its construction, and this is, with occasional variations, the general type of the old and substantial dwellings of Florence and most other Italian towns.

The outer walls are of rubble masonry, and very thick. They are not lined with furring or otherwise, and the plastering is applied directly to the inner surface. In many of the better class of Italian houses a lining, or rather a thin detached wall, of brick—I have seen such in rooms more than twenty feet high of brick laid edgewise, and only two inches thick—is laid a couple of inches within the inner surface of the outer wall to receive the plastering. This inner wall is stiffened and bound with the center wall by an occasional single brick, and is, of course, continuously bound with it around the openings. A better method of stiffening and binding would be with short strips of hoop-iron, which might also be used advantageously at the corners and exposed places. Such linings are very nearly as dry and as warm as wooden framing. All the partition walls, even of small chambers and closets, are of stone or brick, and the door and window casings are of stone. The staircases are all wholly of stone. (In cheap constructions often with treads of tiles laid in a segment of an arch.) It is obvious that, in this mode of construction, there is absolutely no combustible connection between story and story, and consequently a fire can communicate from one story to another only by the breaking down of the floor. The floors are either vaulted with brick, the crown of the vault, including the tile flooring resting on it, not exceeding four or five inches in thickness, even in a room thirty feet square, or they are of timber, board, tiles, and mortar thus laid. Across the room, at distances of eight or even ten feet in the clear, are laid pine or fir timbers of ten by sixteen inches, reaching from wall to wall. To the sides of these timbers, from four to six inches below the upper surface, are spiked molded plank, and on these plank are laid joists, of 3 by 4 inches, or in the large rooms I speak of, 4 by 6 inch scantling, the upper surface of the joists being flush with that of the timbers. The joists are from 10 to 12 inches apart, and between the ends of each pair strips of board are nailed to the timbers to keep the joists in place, but there is no morticing in the frame-work of the floor. On the joists is laid a flooring of 1¼-inch plank, about a foot wide, with a narrow strip of thin stuff nailed along the joints on the under side. On this flooring tiles are laid in mortar, and over the tiles, usually, but not always, a thin coating of stucco. The under side of the flooring is left exposed. (Sometimes lathing of strips of wood, wicker-work, or wire-netting is used to receive plastering, being secured to the under surface of the joists; and very often painted cloth stretched on a frame secured to the under surface of the joists is used as a ceiling.) It is evidently next to impossible that such a flooring should take fire, or even be set on fire.

So far the Italian method of building might be employed in the United States at a little advance on the cost of our common tinder-box method of construction, and with little or no inconvenience or disadvantage.

The only difficulty I can see in obtaining complete security against the spread of fires with us lies in the roof, which, perhaps, could not in our climate be constructed after the Italian fashion, though it is by no means clear that this method would not answer. In the house I refer to the principal partitions of stone or brick are carried up to the roof, and, where they occur, answer the purpose of principal rafters. The wooden principal rafters are of fir wood, ten by sixteen inches in section, and reach from the wall-plate to the ridge-pole, which is a stick of six by ten inches. The principal rafters are from ten to fourteen feet apart. On the principal rafters are laid cross-timbers or joists of six by ten inches, about four feet apart, and on these the rafters proper, of two by three and one-half, or, in some places, three by three or three by four scantling, eleven inches apart, more or less, in the clear. Spikes or nails are occasionally used to hold the frame of the roof together, but there is no morticing. On these rafters there is no boarding, but instead are laid inch-thick flat tiles, six by thirteen inches, and on these, pan-tiles in mortar. This roof is as light as ordinary American roofs, but what rains, followed by heavy frosts, would do to it, I cannot say. Still, tiles are used everywhere in Northern Europe, and why not with us? or why may we not use slate instead of tiles, without or instead of roof-boarding, as in Italy? A roof of this construction will certainly not take fire from sparks or from any ordinary exposure, and it would be a hard matter to set it on fire. The cornices and moldings ought to be of pressed brick; but, even if they are of wood, the roof would not be very much exposed by them.

The weight of such a tiled roof would be as great as that of most snow-falls, and probably with a foot or foot and a half of wet snow such a frame might not be strong enough; but in cities snow is, and everywhere ought to be, cleaned off by some mechanical means.

G. P. M.

In a letter received since the foregoing communication was forwarded, Mr. Marsh gives an interesting account of a fire which actually occurred very recently in one of the largest buildings in Florence, filled with combustible matter, and which, though furious while it lasted, was easily confined to the building in which it originated. This account is given below:

"Night before last the Tiratojo, a thirteenth century building on the left side of the Arno, in Florence, covering 20,000 square feet, was destroyed by fire. The lower story was vaulted, but above this were two stories with wooden floors, and, to some extent, wooden partitions dividing each into numerous compartments, some of which were occupied as lodgings, others as storehouses for large quantities of lumber, straw, and other inflammable material. The roof was covered with tiles, but is said to have been heavily timbered. How the fire originated does not appear, but certainly within the walls. All combustible objects in the structure were consumed, and the roof fell in; but the vaults of the lower story were not crushed, nor, though occurring in a crowded part of the city, did the fire communicate to any of the adjacent buildings. The Fire Department here, though well organized relatively to the occasion for its services, have little of the efficiency of similar institutions in our country; but I greatly doubt whether all the skill and all the engineering of the firemen of New-York could have confined such a conflagration in any building in that city within so narrow limits. Upon further inquiry, I learn that the upper story of the Tiratojo was what is called here a loggia—that is, a story with pillars to support the roof, instead of a continuous wall, the sides being thrown open all round. The floor and various appurtenances were of wood, and of course if the construction of the neighboring houses had not been secure, the sparks and flames pouring out between the pillars before the roof fell would inevitably have set them on fire."

## *THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.*

MODIFICATION OF THE TEMPORARY INJUNCTION RESTRAINING THE EXCHANGE OF THE NEW BONDS OF THE BUFFALO AND ERIE.

In the suit of John T. Arnott against the New-York and Erie Railway Company, the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and others, to restrain the Erie Company from exchanging or disposing of $10,000,000 in new mortgage bonds of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Company, for old bonds of the same road, a motion was made yesterday in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Chief Justice Davis, to modify the injunction. The complaint in the case has already appeared in THE TIMES, and stated substantially that the new mortgage bonds had been improperly issued through fraud, and without authority on the part of the officers of the road; that they were issued as the result of undue influence exercised by the officers of the New-York and Erie Company over the officers of the Buffalo and Erie Company, and were intended to allow the Erie Company to make improvements for its own benefit, at the expense of the Buffalo and Erie. The parties appeared on an order to show cause on the part of the Erie Company why the temporary injunction should not be continued. Affidavits were read on the part of the Erie Company to the effect that no disposition was intended to be made of the bonds in question, except to exchange them for old bonds of the same company; that to the number of 202 of the denomination of $1,000 each they had been so exchanged, and that others of the old bonds were now overdue, for which it was desired to make further exchanges. Neither party was prepared even if the shortness of the notice was not an objection, to argue the case on the merits; but, on the papers as already served, and on the affidavits read in opposition, Judge Shipman, on behalf of the Erie Company, contended that the injunction should be modified so as to permit the exchange of these new bonds for those of the old already overdue, and to permit payment of the interest due on those already exchanged. That, indeed, the injunction could not itself stand in any form, but for the extraneous allegations of fraud, &c., contained in the complaint.

Messrs. Barrett and Hill urged that the bonds in question were conceived in fraud, and uttered without authority by the Directors; that, therefore, they should not be permitted to be negotiated or exchanged, and that the injunction should be maintained in its present form.

After argument at considerable length on the questions of law involved, Judge Davis said he had come to the conclusion at present to so modify the injunction as to permit interest to be paid on those bonds to the extent of 202, which had been already exchanged, and to permit the company to pay off the other old bonds already overdue in any form other than by exchanging new bonds for them. Those bonds already exchanged, he held, when in the hands of bona fide holders, clearly created a right against the company on the part of those who had surrendered their old bonds for the amount thereof and the accrued interest thereon, and the interests of such parties should not be prejudiced in a proceeding to which they were not parties. The order of modification is to be entered this morning.

## *FUNERAL SERVICES OF THE LATE COMMISSIONER GARDINER.*

The funeral services of the late Dock Commissioner William Gardiner, whose remarkably sudden death, on Friday evening last, has already been reported in THE TIMES, were held yesterday afternoon at the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Ridge and Broome streets. The casket containing the remains was taken from the house of deceased's family, No. 272 East Broadway, shortly after 4 o'clock P. M., and borne to the church, where it was deposited in front of the reading desk and surrounded by a perfect arbor of floral tributes in the shape of crowns, crosses, anchors, broken columns, and other emblems of Christian faith and human affection. It was accompanied by a large escort of distinguished citizens, including the surviving Commissioners and the Engineers and Superintendents of Docks, the heads and principal officers of the Finance, Public Works, Charities of Correction, Police, Law, Health, and other Municipal Departments, the Committee of the Common Council, and other public officials, and a number of deceased's personal friends and relatives. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Dock Commissioner Jacob R. Westervelt, Police Commissioner Duryee, Controller Andrew H. Green, H. N. Beers, Washington Hall, Kingman F. Paige, J. W. C. Leveridge, William H. Neilson, Cephas Brainard, and Matthias Dunning. After the coffin had been laid in its place, Rev. Mr. Murphy, of the Port Society Church, led the large numbers who were present to take part in the services in a fervent prayer. He read the usual service and said:

Dear friends, we are indebted to this precious Word, this word of inspiration, for the hope we are permitted to entertain of the blessedness of those whose life is in death. God sends His own life from His own throne, through those precious words into the darkness of the grave, and lights it up. We know from those truths that when our fallen friends are laid away in death, if they love the Lord of Heaven, their happy spirits enter into the city whose maker and founder is God. We have assembled here under circumstances of peculiar solemnity. The lesson we should all receive, from the case of our dear friend before us, is one that should put us upon an examination of our true state in the sight of God. If we are prepared for that event, it matters but little when it comes. In some respects it is more to be desired that we should be taken suddenly into the sight of God without pain or suffering. As we look into the face of our friend let us trust we may be enabled to look constantly into the hour of our departure, and thus be made better by this event.

Rev. Thomas R. Smith, formerly a Pastor of the church, paid an eloquent and affectionate tribute to the memory of his deceased friend in his various capacities as public official, private citizen, church member, Sabbath-school patron, social companion, and head of the family, for whose members' special benefit he offered a heartfelt prayer at the close. The audience then occupied an hour in passing down one aisle and up another to take a last view of the remains, after which the coffin was borne back to the residence in East Broadway, whence the funeral procession will proceed to Green-Wood Cemetery at 10 o'clock this morning.

### *GOV. TILDEN'S SECRETARY.*

Of Hon. Charles Stebbins, whom Mr. Tilden has selected for his private Secretary, the Albany *Times* says: "This gentleman was born at Cazenovia, and is now about forty-seven years of age. He is a son of Hon. Charles Stebbins, Sen., who was State Senator from Madison County from 1826 to 1829, also Bank Commissioner, and died two years ago. Charles Stebbins, Jr., graduated at Hobart College, and has always resided at Casenovia, where he practiced law until appointed one of the revisers of the statutes by Gov. Hoffman, when he gave up the practice of his profession, and has since devoted his whole time to his official duties. Mr. Stebbins is highly esteemed wherever he is known, and is regarded as a learned lawyer and a man of superior ability and attainments. He is married and has several children."

## THE IRON TRADE.

### *ITS PRESENT CONDITION AND FUTURE PROSPECTS.*

CAUSES OF THE PRESENT PROSTRATION—OVER-PRODUCTION, HIGH LABOR, COMPETITION BETWEEN EAST AND WEST.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 7, 1874.

Not even in the gloomy days of 1858, nor indeed since the manufacture of iron became one of the industries of the United States, has the condition of the iron trade of this country been so thoroughly prostrated as it is at the present moment. All through the Spring and Summer the iron-masters tried to look more or less hopefully to the Fall to bring them orders which should relight their blown-out furnaces and cause their silent mills to clatter with new life. But the Fall has gone by without the slightest sign of improvement, and to-day the prospect is darker than ever; so dark, indeed, that the furnace men are proposing to enter into a combination to entirely stop the manufacture of pig-iron for a period of three or four months. Only two years ago all the resources of over six hundred blast furnaces were taxed to their utmost to supply the demand for iron—a demand which bid fair to increase yearly. The product of the furnaces for 1873 was estimated at 2,500,000 tons, while the estimated consumption of all kinds of iron for the same year was placed by those supposed to be most thoroughly conversant with the business at 4,000,000 tons, leaving a large deficiency to be made up from imports and the use of scrap. This year the product of the blast furnaces will probably not exceed, if it reaches, 1,500,000 tons. The imports of all kinds of iron and steel may reach 150,000 tons. And yet, in the face of this great reduction in production, and of the large estimated deficiency of last year, the pig-iron manufacturers are, as I have said, holding meetings and declaring that, unless the production of the country is still further largely reduced, immediate financial ruin stares them in the face. The only way to account for this state of affairs is to frankly acknowledge that the consumption of 1873 was largely overestimated. A fairer estimate would probably have placed it at 3,000,000 instead of 4,000,000 tons. This amount would, I think, be a healthy consumption for the country, were its business in a normal condition, whereas it is not. And even this reduced estimate will be largely decreased this year in consequence of the great economy displayed by consumers, and by the still more important cause—the absence of new railroad enterprises. This latter cause will continue as long as the present want of confidence in our railroad bonds, both in this country and in Europe, continues to exist. Let me point out the extent of this evil. For many years we have been building and equipping about 8,000 miles of railroad per annum. It is easy to imagine the exact increases in the demand for iron thereby created. Furnaces and rolling-mills were erected all over the country to meet this demand. It has suddenly, almost entirely ceased. It would appear, then, that manufacturers must curtail operations till such time as renewed confidence will lead capital once more into railroad building, or till the population of the country has increased sufficiently to consume, in other ways, the amount of iron necessary for the annual construction and equipment of 8,000 miles of railroad. This does not affect the iron trade alone. It affects, directly or indirectly, every form of labor, and it will continue to do so till the finances of the country are placed on such a sound basis as to tempt capitalists to abandon their present position of extreme reserve.

The railroads of this country consume an enormous proportion of its iron products. There are 80,000 miles of track in use. To have kept this length of track in proper repair this year would have required 1,250,000 tons of iron, without considering the new tracks being laid and the motive power and equipment necessary to operate them, which will probably amount to 250,000 tons more. And yet I doubt if the total consumption of iron by these railroad companies for the year 1874 will exceed 1,000,000 tons. However, through this long dull season tracks have been wearing out, cars have been knocked to pieces, and in many cases destroyed, until on some roads there are miles of broken-down cars on the sidings; locomotives have been run when they ought to have been replaced, or, at least, sent to the repair shop; and bridges have been condemned, which, in the near future, must be replaced by iron ones. In fact, the economy of 1874 has been, in a great measure, practically a suspension of needed expenditures for regular wear and tear till 1875. Now that pig-iron, which sold freely for $55 a ton two years ago, is being as freely offered at $25 a ton, the older railroad companies show no sign of becoming satisfied that prices have reached the bottom, and their future plans do not apparently embrace the speedy use of a large quantity of iron. The fact is, so many railroad men are themselves largely interested in furnaces and rolling mills that railroad corporations are as well able to judge of the right time to buy iron as are individuals. Manufacturers must learn to face what appears to be a fact, viz.: that their immediate future depends entirely upon the continuance of the present limited business and low prices. Any rise in prices would effectually stop any improvement. But, say the manufacturers, it is ruin to us to sell iron at present prices. The reply to them is, then reduce the cost of production till the present prices are profitable. This reduction of cost must be made sooner or later. It can be made, and is actually being made, by those who think, and think wisely, too, that no better opportunity than the present time is likely to occur for making it. I would venture the assertion that, with decreased cost of production and the price of coal, ore, and transportation down to a fair and honest rate, blast furnaces, when well located and thoroughly managed, could meet present prices and thrive. All furnaces not coming under this category will have to stop operations, and their being blown out will soon reduce production to the level of the needs of consumers.

Turning to the rolling mills of the country a different, and in some respects, a less hopeful state of affairs is apparent. This arises from the fact that the great majority of the skilled rolling mill employes are less willing than furnace men to concede that the present state of affairs is in any way final, but look forward to a speedy return of the millennial times of the last four years. This is well exemplified by a remark made by a puddler at a conference held in Pittsburg, very recently, between the manufacturers and puddlers. In reply to a gloomy view of the situation as presented by the manufacturers, the puddler remarked: "We cannot see the dark clouds referred to. The prospect don't look so gloomy to us." To see the full force of this remark, it is only necessary to glance for a moment at the rates of wages compared with the prices of iron. Two years ago No. 1 pig-iron sold as high as $55 a ton. Wages rose on the sliding scale, and the exceptional prices obtained for iron enabled the manufacturers to pay exorbitant rates. The men were receiving as high wages as they did when gold was 200 per cent. But now No. 1 iron is selling at $25 a ton, and gold is only 110. Compare then, either under the war price of money or the fancy price of iron, the present rates of wages. They have fallen in some instances as much as 20 per cent., though in the one case, gold has fallen 90 per cent., and in the other, pig-iron has fallen 60 per cent. The labor unions, when iron rose to so unprecedented a price, followed the iron-masters with a demand to participate in the enhanced profit; although in the fall in iron they have fought against any reduction in wages, and in several cases have struck against it. Any further reduction, absolutely imperative as it is, would be followed by further strikes, for the trades-union leaders, while insisting on labor sharing the profits of the iron-masters to the utmost, rebel against the idea of labor in any way sharing in the want of prosperity, much less the adversity of the iron-masters. Many of the men would doubtless be less selfish, but they are kept in ignorance of the real state of things by their leaders. Nevertheless, a readjustment of the wages question will have to be arrived at or the iron trade of the country must come to a stand-still. It may produce a long and bitter strife between employers and employed; but it must be done sooner or later, and the sooner the better. The trades-unions of the iron men are assuming a dictatorial tone which must be fatal to them in the end. The Crispins of New-England tried the same thing with the boot and shoe manufacturers a few years ago. Their society in New-England now exists only in name. Look at the recent 'longshoremen's strike in New-York. Even 10,000 strikers could not overawe half a dozen employers, who knew and felt the justice of their own cause. Unless trades-union leaders will counsel the principles of common honesty in the rise and fall of wages, the unions can only be a curse to both employers and employed. In the case of iron they refuse to do so. There is then only one way to rectify this evil, and the present is an opportune time to do it. Let the iron-masters, having been careful to instruct the working men as to the real merits of the case and their mutual relationship, declare uncompromising war against the dictation of trades-unions. The laborers will soon begin to reflect, and when they exercise their own individual opinions, there is little doubt as to what the nature of those opinions will be. They must know that at the present moment labor contributes more than its due proportion to the selling price of iron, and that such undue proportion means ruin to the iron-master; a ruin they themselves are very largely interested in averting. A reduction in wages will save the iron-master, and yet not reduce the working man to anything like starvation prices.

Another cause, but not nearly so pressing as the wages question, is the growing spirit of competition between the Pittsburg district and the Eastern markets. The Birmingham of America, as Pittsburg delights to be called, has made greater strides in the increase of her iron interests than have been made in any other section of the country. For a long time she was peculiarly situated. With every advantage in fuel and water power for carrying, her iron was cheaply produced and cheaply transported. The boundless West was her market, and her iron masters grew prosperous and powerful. But gradually Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, and even Kentucky, erected their own mills, and Pittsburg had to sacrifice a considerable portion of her heavy profits in order to retain her trade. In this extremity Pittsburg turned to the East, and for the past year she has flooded that section with her surplus iron, at prices, which to say the least, are remarkably low, if not disastrous. The result has, of course, not been satisfactory, and manufacturers have been compelled to inform their mill men that they must consent to a reduction of wages, if they, the manufacturers, are to continue to meet the competition of the eastern mills in the East. This is thoroughly reasonable, but, as I have already intimated, the men refuse to accept a lower scale of wages. At the same time the manufacturers decline to continue paying on the existing scale of wages; so that, if both sides remain firm, and sustain their publicly avowed purpose, a complete suspension of the iron business would appear to be imminent in Pittsburg. It is often asked, how can Pittsburg and the Ohio mills afford to sell iron in the East at present prices? I take the broad ground that they cannot do so at a profit, and that they tell their men the simple truth when they assert that it is a losing business. Comparisons between Pittsburg and Philadelphia, for instance, will show that Pittsburg cannot send iron to Eastern markets cheaper than the Eastern manufacturers can make it. There is, too, the freight from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, $5 per ton, to be added to the price of Pittsburg iron in the Philadelphia market. The advantages and disadvantages are pretty well balanced, and to do any larger amount of business cut-throat sales would inevitably take place. The only conclusion to arrive at from these facts is that a permanent reduction in the cost of making iron must be made, together with, for a time at least, a reduction of production. The cost of production must be reduced from twenty to thirty per cent., economy of the closest kind will have to be observed, and new processes reducing cost must be introduced as fast as practicable. Then, as I said of the blast-furnaces, the rolling mills which are well located and thoroughly and economically managed will live steadily on, while those not possessing these advantages will be forced out of business until times of larger profits give them another and better opportunity to start up again. The all-important question is, will the working men see this and yield, thus taking their fair and proper share of the bad times? or will they persist in endeavoring to avert the inevitable, only to be forced, after much suffering to themselves and families, to give way, and that to a stronger power than that of their employers—the power of circumstances?

## *THE PITTSBURG IRON MEN.*

PROBABLE RESULTS OF THE DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN THE MANUFACTURERS AND THE PUDDLERS.

Referring to the failure of the conference of iron manufacturers and puddlers in Pittsburg, Penn., the *Commercial*, of that city, says:

"The result of the conference can be nothing else than a lock-out or a strike. A large number of the iron firms had signed a paper previous to the assembling of Saturday's meeting agreeing that they would give orders to their watchmen to let the fires go down, as there would be no work to-day if the terms were not accepted. The puddlers knew this, and went out with a full knowledge of the consequences. It is estimated that there is 'muck bar' enough in the various mills to keep their stock sorted up for at least six months. The services of the puddlers will not be required until this stock is exhausted. The impression appeared to be among the puddlers that, owing to orders the mills would be compelled to run. This is evidently a mistake, if there can be any reliance placed in the word of the manufacturers. They all say that they have no orders on hand of any consequence, and do not expect to have soon. One day out of a week will keep up with the demand. Several works would have stopped whether a lock-out had occurred or not, and are glad of this opportunity to shut down with the rest. The American works will not light up this week; neither will any of the others who have not unfinished orders on hand. It is estimated by the manufacturers that the closing of the mills will result in the locking up of $150,000 a day, as it costs about that amount to run all the mills of the city. This will have, of course, a depressing effect on the trade of the city. In addition to this, there is yet another aspect of the case which is still worse. More than 15,000 men will be thrown out of employment, including coal-diggers and laborers, the majority of whom have not a cent laid up to live on. It has been said by the puddlers that they have nearly $100,000 in their treasury ready for such an emergency. However, it appears that the members of the association have been assessed $1 each per week this month for the benefit of the Troy sufferers, and it is said they have but a small amount in their treasury. The difference between the puddlers and the manufacturers may be stated as follows: According to the card, a puddler gets $6 per ton, and makes five heats per day, equal to one and one-eighth ton, making his $6 75 per day. Out of this he pays a helper $2 25, leaving him net $4 50. As proposed by the manufacturers he will get $3 75, and his helper $1 85.

## *AN INDIAN FIGHT—WOUNDING OF LIEUT. KING.*

*From the Arizona Miner, Nov. 10.*

We were deeply pained to learn yesterday evening of the wounding of First Lieut. Charles King, Fifth Cavalry, by a party of hostile Apaches whom he had been pursuing from Camp Verde. From all we have heard thus far it would appear that on the 1st instant his command had made camp for the night in Sunset Pass, near the Rio Colorado Chiquito, and Lieut. King, with Sergt. Taylor of his company and a few friendly Apache scouts were climbing to the summit of a steep mesa, half to three-fourths of a mile from camp, to take observations of the surrounding country. While thus engaged the party was attacked by a band of Tonto-Apaches, concealed in the rocks awaiting their approach. Lieut. King was seriously wounded by the first fire, a bullet striking the right arm near the shoulder-blade. The Tonto-Apaches retired to their main body strongly posted on the summit. Lieut. Eaton, who was in charge of camp, sent a courier to Col. Mason, at Camp Verde, by whose orders Assistant Surgeon Day was dispatched to extend what aid might be needed. The troops had been pressing the renegades very hard and had already recovered much of the stolen stock in their possession. The pursuit was kept up by Lieut. Eaton, but as the Tontos were fully apprised of his presence, he will find it a difficult task to surprise them. Lieut. King is a very valuable officer, whose good work last Winter gave us a most favorable estimate of his character and great hopes of his future career. The Territory cannot afford to lose, even for a brief time, the services of officers of his energy and dash, and we sincerely hope his indisposition may be but transient, and that he may soon again have opportunities for adding to the excellent record made for himself since coming to Arizona six months ago. Gen. Crook and Capt. Nickerson, Adjutant General of the Department, left Fort Whipple for Camp Verde this morning, to return by Saturday or Sunday next.

### *TWO BOSTON INCIDENTS.*

The Boston *Traveller* relates the following: Two young ladies of this city, who were recently out of employment, obtained situations in a concern where fringe is made. They were paid by the piece, and by dint of hard work the first day they earned between them the magnificent sum of fifteen cents. The next day they improved on the first and made eight cents apiece.

In a family residing not a great distance from South Boston is a certain smart little boy of three years of age, who thinks a great deal, as all good little boys do, of his little baby sister. The other day the nurse slapped his sister's fingers for something she had done. He did not like this, so stepping up to her, with his eyes blazing with anger, he said, "Don't you do that again! If you do, I will put you in a balloon and send you up to God; He loves you—but I don't."

## THE PRESIDENT ON FINANCE

### COMMENTS OF LEADING NEWSPAPERS.

THE REPUBLICAN JOURNALS DIVIDED IN THEIR OPINIONS.

The President's views on finance, as once more enunciated in his Message, are meeting with some criticism in the columns of Republican papers Below we quote briefly from expressions of opinion in several leading journals.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS SOUND.

*From the Hartford Courant.*

It will be remembered by the people that in taking his firm position in favor of a sound currency the President has had to resist the strongest pressure of personal friends, representatives of great speculative projects, which are fighting as if for life for inflation, and against every step toward an honest currency. He has also had to resist the persuasions of those timid, conservative Republicans, who while believing in a sound currency, are yet afraid that the enunciation of sound views would hurt the party in the next Presidential campaign. He has had to pull against the current of opinion in Washington; against the wishes of those who wanted to have him do wrong, and the fears of those who were afraid to have him do right. The President could do no more than he has in the urgent financial recommendations, to which the chief place in the Message is given. His views are sound, well-considered, clearly and forcibly expressed. Whether or not Congress shall act upon them wisely, the President has done his duty, bravely and well, and deserves praise and honor from every honest citizen whatever his party.

DOUBTS AS TO THE MEANS.

*From the Utica Herald.*

The President's plan for specie resumption is not the most popular plan. It contemplates a process more violent and uncertain in its effects than seems at all necessary. The condition of its success is the entire removal of the $382,000,000 of greenbacks as a circulating medium. To make this possible, the President recommends the removal of all restrictions upon the national bank circulation in order that there may be a bank paper to take the place of the greenback in the ordinary monetary transactions of every-day business. A simple act of Congress declaring the legal tender redeemable at par in gold, or in a Government bond bearing interest in gold, if the Government lacks specie to supply the demand, would attain the end which the President seeks, without doing any injustice to the great debtor class of the country, and without forcing the withdrawal of the greenbacks any faster than they would naturally disappear. It does not seem possible that the Forty-third Congress can bring itself to act favorably upon the suggestion of the President. The simpler and more direct plan, which has been ably sustained by such financiers as Senator Sherman, is much more acceptable to those Western Representatives whose votes must be relied upon, if there is to be any action looking toward resumption. But the President sincerely believes his plan to be better than that of others; and the country cannot fail to respect him for his adhesion, despite a thousand opposing voices, to that view which his own judgment sustains.

"MOVING THE CROPS" AGAIN.

*From the Philadelphia Press.*

President Grant's views and recommendations may meet with the approval of the Eastern capitalists and the bankers of New-York and other centres, who speculate in money and on the necessities of the people, but they will fail to satisfy the country at large. What the people want is sufficient currency to move their crops, to transact their legitimate business, and to keep the industries actively employed. And by and through this means resumption and prosperity—admitting that the two go together, although experience is against the theory that they are a sort of financial Chang and Eng—will be reached sooner than by any other plan that can be adopted. The talk about the irredeemability of the greenback is wasted upon the average citizen. It pays his taxes, supposing that he is not an importer, and it purchases his food and clothing, presuming that he is not a pampered child of luxury. The value of the greenback may be improved—every dollar of it may be made to equal—to appreciate the value of the coin emitted from the Mint, but it is no more a lie or a cheat than was the flag of the Union when it was so denounced. The same causes sustained the one that did the other, only in the case of the greenbacks they are more potent. The President's concession that after resumption we may have free banking is a sop to Cerberus that will not be greedily devoured. The vast majority of the people prefer the Government to individuals. There is not the remotest probability that the doors of the Treasury Department will ever be closed, or that we will ever see a placard in front of the United States Sub-Treasury in Philadelphia or New-York announcing that payments have been suspended. No, let us keep the Legal-tender act, and further, make the greenback as good in payment of a debt to the United States as it is at the inquisitorial internal revenue agent's office.

CAUSE FOR PROFOUND CONGRATULATION.

*From the Boston Advertiser.*

The President fully meets the public expectation in the urgency and courage with which he calls the attention of Congress to the necessity of currency reform. On this subject he gives forth no uncertain sound. He does not shrink from recommending unpopular though necessary measures to bring forward the day of specie resumption. Even the advocates of hard money have been more timid in their suggestions, and have tried to invent some jugglery by which the inevitable might be avoided. Specie payments without specie, and a specie basis without contraction, are impossibilities. If the restoration of the money of the world is desirable, it must be paid for; and the necessity is none the less, but on the contrary more, urgent because it has been so long delayed. In taking this firm and solid ground the President is willing to accept the conditions which will enable him to hold it. He is willing to advocate an increase of bonded debt in order to secure the gold necessary to resume; and he is prepared to advise that new taxes be added to enable the Treasury to accumulate gold. The Secretary of the Treasury recommends specific measures for reaching the desired result, to which the President gives his hearty indorsement. Whatever Congress may do on the subject, there is cause for profound congratulation in the assurance that all the influence of the Executive in reference to the currency question will be exerted for what is just and wise, and that nothing with an opposite tendency will meet with any favor after it has left the Capitol.

AN UNQUALIFIED INDORSEMENT.

*From the Providence Journal.*

The first step toward a revival of business in whole, or in detail, whether commerce, ship-building, manufactures, or the gaining of other markets for our produce, all in order that we may be the better able to pay our foreign indebtedness, is to resume a currency good wherever civilization reigns. Gold and silver are now the recognized mediums of exchange the civilized world over, and to gold and silver should we return with the least practical delay. And Congress should fix by legislation a method by which we will return to specie payments. The country as a whole, will respond to the opinion of the President, that "there can be no permanent prosperity and revival of business and industries until a policy is adopted, with legislation to carry it out, looking to a return to a specie basis." Either this, or as the alternative "national disasters which will destroy for a time, at least, the credit of the individual and the State at large." The argument by which the President enforces his recommendation of resumption of specie payments is not new to the readers of the *Journal*; it is one which has forced itself upon the attention of all who have undertaken, or were desirous of undertaking, large legitimate enterprises. The great evils of the fluctuation of the currency, in the consequent higher prices, inability to make calculations of the results of manufacturing or producing needed commodities, the fact that the burden of this extra cost of the necessaries of life falls chiefly upon the ultimate consumer—these doctrines are as true as they are trite.

THE TRUE PATH TO PROSPERITY.

*From the Baltimore American.*

Whether it is the wisdom of himself or his counselors, or both, all men who desire to prevent the country from speeding to ruin on the tide of the inflation and rag-money heresy will read with satisfaction the bold and straightforward views of the President. Argument to demonstrate the benefit of a sound currency of equal value in specie is like reasoning that the world moves—that day is light and night is darkness. It seems that all such self-evident propositions ought not to need more than the simplest setting forth to appeal irresistibly to the minds of all thinking men; but there are nevertheless a great many good people in this country who fully believe that an unlimited issue of depreciated Treasury paper would restore a lasting prosperity to all branches of trade and business, to the fireside, the workshop, the manufactory, and the counting-room. If a discussion of the question that is not difficult to understand, being both simple and conclusive, will do anything toward taking the kink out of their minds, they will find the reading of the few paragraphs which the President devotes to this point of great benefit to them. It is not at all likely that Congress will renew the blunders of financial legislation that it made last year, as the Presidential veto confronts any departure from the true path; but it would be a glorious day for the country if the majority would but make progress in the direction to which the President points them.

### SCARLET FEVER IN NEVADA.

The Virginia City (Nev.) *Enterprise* of the 1st inst. says: "The scarlet fever appears to be increasing in virulence in all of our towns. It is also spreading at an alarming rate. In Carson City the public schools have been dismissed until after the holidays on account of the great prevalence and fatality of the disease. Here and in Gold Hill it is not so bad as at Carson, but it is quite bad enough to alarm heads of families and cause them serious apprehensions for the safety of their little ones. Among children it is a disease even more to be dreaded than small-pox. The scarlet fever as now prevailing in our towns appears to be of an unusually fatal type."

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**Happy New Year!**

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FIRST FLOOR} FANCY GOODS, PERFUMERY, JEWELRY, AND LEATHER GOODS.
SECOND FLOOR} FINE DOLLS, FINE WORK-BOXES, CAGES, CANARY BIRDS. COMPLETE DOLL DEPARTMENT, AND FINEST TOYS.
THIRD FLOOR} WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.

THIS SEASON'S EXHIBITION CONTAINS THE LARGEST VARIETY WE HAVE YET OFFERED.

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Are offering FIRST-CLASS

**Fashionable Furs,**

Made from the CHOICEST SKINS, on the premises, under their personal supervision, and warranted in all respects.

IN SETS,
MUFFS, BOAS,
CAPS, FUR TRIMMINGS,
FUR LAP AND CARRIAGE ROBES,
FOOT MUFFS, &c., &c.

**Broadway, Corner 19th St.**

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES**
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

**A FULL SUPPLY**
of carefully selected German, English, Irish, Scotch, and Swedish servants now seeking situations at CARPENTER'S Agency, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**A LARGE NUMBER OF GOOD SERVANTS;** girls want situations, (for very low wages;) good cooks, laundresses, &c., and all kinds of good, tidy help, for City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

**C. JACQUIN'S FRENCH, GERMAN, AND** English Bureau.—Select servants of all nations; well recommended; Protestant and Catholic, for private families. No. 621 6th av., up stairs.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.**—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who is a clean, orderly chamber-maid, also an excellent waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed; would do chamber-work and assist with washing, or do the house-work of a small family; wages moderate; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

**CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH girl; is a first-class waitress; has the best City references; is neat, willing, competent, and very useful. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av., over Russian Baths.

**COMPANION OR GOVERNESS.**—BY A YOUNG lady aged nineteen, as companion to a lady, or governess to children; best references. Address New-York Post Office, Box No. 2.814.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.**—BY a lady to procure a situation for a competent colored girl, either as chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse for infant or children; recommendation unexceptionable. Can be seen Wednesday and Thursday, between 11 and 3 o'clock, at No. 129 West 20th st.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.**—BY A respectable young Protestant girl, in a private family; can do plain sewing, &c.; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 243 West 18th st., rear.

**CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY A PROTESTANT GERman girl to do chamber-work and waiting, or sewing in a fine American family; best reference. Address No. 39 Sullivan st., second floor.

**CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; or would assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th st.

**CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS chamber-maid and seamstress, or housekeeper. Apply at No. 33 Cottage place.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.**—BEST City references. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 607 Lexington av.

**COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER,** or to assist in Washing.—By a superior young woman, uncommonly neat and tidy, very kind, obliging, and very good cook; meats, poultry, soups; excellent bread and other baker; good laundress; very high testimonials, two and seven years; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

**COOK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; can furnish the very best reference from last employer. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

**COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.**—BY TWO ENGlish young women, separately or together, for City or country; one is a capable, reliable cook; the other is a good waitress, chamber-maid, and general house-worker; good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

**COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.**—BY A colored young woman; would like a place as good family cook; is also an excellent bread and biscuit baker, and a superior laundress; can furnish the best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

**COOK.**—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMan; who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th street, corner 6th av.

**COOK.**—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT woman as cook; is a good baker, &c.; is willing to assist in the washing; best of City references; City or country. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

**COOK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG SWEDISH woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

**COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.**—BY A young woman, to cook, wash, and iron; a good cook and excellent laundress; good reference; City and country. Apply at No. 113 Houston st., between Thompson and Sullivan sts.

**COOK, &c.**—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL, TO do cooking or general house-work; is a reliable, efficient, and respectful servant, excellent cook, and first-class washer and ironer; best references; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

**COOK, &c.**—BY A GERMAN GIRL ABOUT THIRTY who is a thorough cook; also, an excellent washer and ironer; City or country; moderate wages; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

**COOK.**—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK; good City references; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 525 6th av.

**OPENING!**—SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, No. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.
GRAND DISPAY OF FASHIONS.
BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS
JUST RECEIVED.
Patterns, with CLOTH MODELS of them, READY.
Patterns FITTED to the FORM WARRANTED perfect.
Open until 8 P. M. THIS WEEK. OUR MAGAZINE is mailed.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.**—BY A young, intelligent girl, well recommended by her present employer; is neat, tidy, and a good washer and ironer; would go either in the City or country. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

**COOK.**—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; understands French, English, and American cooking; will go for $25 in a private family. Inquire for L., at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

**COOK.**—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS A VERY good cook; meats, game, soups, pastry; excellent baker; will work; willing to go to the country; very good references; see to milk and butter. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

**COOK.**—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; excels in baking and pastry; is careful, sober, and obliging; City or country; City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

**COOK AND WASHER.**—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, speaking English; has the best of references; is neat, willing, agreeable, a good cook, washer, and ironer. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths, near 4th av.

**COOK.**—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN IN A PRIvate family; is a superior cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, &c., creams, ices, &c.; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

**COOK.**—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of cooking; City reference. Call at No. 319 West 41st st.

**COOK.**—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, WHO NEVER DISappoints, as good cook and washer; no objection to the country or boarding-house; good references. Call at No. 136 East 28th st., second floor, back room.

**COOK.**—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; excellent bread and biscuit baker; eight years' reference. Address Protestant Cook, Box No. 20 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

**COOK.**—BY A GOOD PROTESTANT COOK; IS willing to assist with the washing; is a good bread baker. Address W. L. L., Box No. 84, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

**COOK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK, washer, and ironer; good bread and biscuit baker; best City reference. Call at No. 208 West 33d st., top floor, front.

**COOK.**—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 316 East 38th st., top floor.

**COOK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE, TRUSTWORTHY French woman as cook; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 525 6th av.

**COOK.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; BEST OF CITY references. Can be seen for two days at No. 269 West 17th st., one door of 8th av.

**COOK.**—BY A FRENCH COOK, LATELY LANDED; best references. Call or address 165 West 31st st.

**DRESS-MAKING.**—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, by the day, week, or month; is a first-class cutter and fitter, and is a very stylish trimmer; no objections to go a short distance in the country; best city references; terms reasonable. Call or address Dress-maker, No. 320 E. 39th st.

**DRESS-MAKER OR LADY'S MAID.**—BY A fully experienced cutter and fitter, a tasteful trimmer, and can also wait upon a lady; dresses hair nicely; has the best of testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

**DRESS-MAKING.**—A DRESS-MAKER WISHES work by the day or week; would take work home. Call at No. 439 West 28th st.

**DRESS-MAKING.**—A DRESS-MAKER, GOOD fitter and trimmer, wishes work in families by the day. Call or address Dress-maker, 448 7th av., in store.

**HOUSE-WORK.**—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED young woman who is a good, plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and a willing and well-tempered woman, or will take a place to cook, wash, and iron; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**HOUSE-WORK.**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO knows how to do house-work well; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; wages not so much an object as a home; City or country; strong and willing to work; good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

**HOUSE-WORK.**—BY AN EXPERIENCED SWEDish girl; is a good plain cook and an excellent laundress, and is able to fill any situation; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., below 9th st., over shoe store.

**HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHER,** and Ironer.—By a respectable young woman; is a very good family cook and first-rate laundress; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 2 Bleecker st.

**HOUSE-WORK.**—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, lately landed, to do general house-work. Call at No. 130 West 19th st.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A VERY NEAT, YOUNG PROTestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has unexceptional City references; no objections to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A FULLY CAPABLE YOUNG Protestant North of Ireland girl, as first-class laundress in a family; has excellent recommendations from former employer; would like to get a place at once. Can be seen at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; City references for neatness, willingness, and competency; can do up fine garments in superior style. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; can be highly recommended by the lady she has been with. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

**NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID, OR CHAMber-maid and Waitress, or do any Work in the House.**—By a young, neat Protestant girl; experienced in the care of children; kind, &c.; City or country; wages moderate; four years' reference. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

**NURSE.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as nurse, who understands the care of a baby from its infancy; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 230 East 54th st., fourth bell.

**NURSE.**—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN; EXPErienced as nurse to an invalid, or as monthly; best reference. Call at No. 230 West 33d st.

**NURSE.**—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCH WOMAN as nurse in a private family; reference given if required. Apply at No. 404 6th av.

## DRY GOODS.

# CONTINUED OPENING

—OF—

# Holiday Goods

—AT—

# STERN BROS'.,

**SIXTH AVENUE AND 23D STREET.**

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, we shall open

**SEVEN CASES,**

which, through delays at the Custom-house, we did not receive in time for MONDAY'S display.
SUPERB RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS.
PARIS OXIDIZED AND BRONZED ARTICLES.
PARIS GILT AND CUT-GLASS GOODS.
BERLIN AND VIENNA NOVELTIES.
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF

**Entirely New and Elegant Goods,**

*Not to Be Found Elsewhere.*

PARIS AND VIENNA FANS,
BERLIN WORSTED EMBROIDERIES,
WITH MANY OTHER DESIRABLE ARTICLES.
OUR OWN IMPORTATIONS.

**Extremely Low Prices**

**STERN BROTHERS,**
**Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street**

EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE
E Everybody will go to R. H. MACY & CO.'S Exhibition. Grand illumination all this week, every evening. E
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FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF
F Friends, go to R. H. MACY & CO'S Holiday Exhibition all this week. Grand illumination, outside and in, every evening. F
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GGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGG
G Go, go, go, go to R. H. MACY & CO.'S Holiday Exhibition all this week. Grand Illumination, outside and in, every evening. G
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HHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHH
H He, she, and all of the rest of us will gather at R. H. MACY & CO.'S grand Exhibition all this week. Grand illumination every evening. H
HHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHH

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**NURSE.**—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT NURSE and seamstress, either for grown children or an infant; excellent City references. Call at No. 216 West 26th st.

**NURSE.**—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF grown children and do sewing; good City references; no objection to country. Call at No. 136 East 28th st., second floor, back room.

**NURSE.**—BY A RESPECTABLE HEALTHY woman as wet nurse. Call at No. 60 West 56th st., present employer's.

**NURSE.**—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE or second girl; best of references. Apply at No. 43 East 19th st.

**NURSE.**—BY A GOOD MONTHLY NURSE OF long experience; one or two engagements. Call for Mrs. Hurley, No. 76 West 38th st., corner of 6th av.

**NO. 1.325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.**—MRS. Hardman—Two Welsh young girls, together or separate, one chamber-maid and waitress, the other nurse and sewing; fourteen months' City reference. Apply for two days.

**NO. 1.325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.,** Mrs. Hardman.—Young girl, American, as nurse or seamstress; willing, obliging; highest City reference. Call for two days.

**SEAMSTRESS.**—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND competent seamstress, who would be willing to wait on a lady or assist with grown children; can cut and fit, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Address B. V., Box No. 82 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

**SEAMSTRESS.**—BY A FRENCH PERSON AS seamstress; cutting and fitting dresses; no objection to do light chamber-work; City references. Address S. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

**SEAMSTRESS.**—BY A SEAMSTRESS WHO UNderstands dress-making and family sewing, by the day or month; City reference. Address No. 327 East 16th st., near the park.

**SEAMSTRESS.**—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as seamstress; can cut, fit, and operate on machine; would assist with chamber-work. Call at No. 237 West 33d st.

**WAITRESS.**—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, AS waitress; thoroughly understands the care of silver and making salad dressings; would do chamber-work and plain sewing; good City references. Apply for two days at No. 349 West 43d st., third floor.

**WAITRESS.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman, as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver thoroughly; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

**WAITRESS.**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COMpetent waitress in a first-class private family; six years' City reference. Apply at No. 147 West 39th st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

**WAITRESS.**—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS waitress; City reference. Call or address No. 259 West Houston st.

**WAITRESS.**—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS WAITress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 307 East 35th st.

### MALES.

**COACHMAN—COOK.**—BY A MAN AND WIFE, Protestants, no family; man as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses; is a good groom and careful driver; can milk and be useful; wife is a good cook and laundress; City or country; best references. Call or address J. C., No. 876 Broadway.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A COLORED COACHMAN; IS A superior man in every respect; is one of the best drivers in the City; wages not so much an object as a home; reference from present employer. Apply at No. 18 West 24th st.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR HIS coachman; an excellent City driver and first-class groom; willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Call or address Coachman, 219 East 35th st.

**FIREMAN.**—THE FURNACES OF THREE OR FOUR private families to take charge of through the Winter, by an experienced and reliable colored man. Address King, No. 128 West 30th st.

**GARDENER.**—OF EXTENSIVE PRACTICE; WHO has thoroughly acquired a competent knowledge of all branches connected with the profession; also, practically conversant with agriculture, and well versed in laying out and improving grounds; unexceptionable testimonials of twenty years. Address T. S., No. 681 Broadway.

**GROOM.**—BY A SCOTCHMAN (SINGLE) AS COACHman and groom, or would take care of road horses; is a first-class man; the best of reference given from his employers as to ability. Address R. R., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

**USEFUL MAN.**—IN A BOARDING-HOUSE OR HOtel, by an Englishman, aged thirty-two years, who can act as porter, wait at table, build fires, clean walks, repair doors, furniture, and locks; also paint, varnish, &c., &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**USEFUL MAN.**—BY A SWISS FRENCHMAN, forty years of age, lately landed; can wait on the table, take care of horses, drive a team, and be generally useful; wages no object. Call at Swedish office, No. 108 East 27th st.

**WAITER.**—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young man, who can wait at table, clean silver, tend door, wash windows, clean walks, build fires, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**WAITER.**—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has five years' City reference. Apply at Bedel's, No. 340 4th av.

**WAITER.**—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS waiter in a private family or private boarding-house; good City reference. Call at or address No. 243 West 15th st., third floor.

**WAITER—CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY A MAN and wife; man as waiter; wife to do chamber-work and sewing; City reference. Call at No. 737 6th av., corner 42d st.

**WAITER.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER (ENGlish) in a private family; best City references. Call or address No. 343 West 24th st.

**WAITER.**—BY A FRENCH WAITER; BEST REFerences. Call on or address H. A., No. 165 West 31st st.

**WAITER.**—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; good recommendations. Address G. S., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

## HELP WANTED.

**WANTED**—A COLORED MAN AS WAITER IN A private family. Address S. S., Box No. 1,441 City Post Office, giving name and references; must be a reliable, first-class waiter.

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY**—MEN THAT ARE POSTed in the book, stationery, and fancy goods trade; no others need apply. Apply at No. 47 4th av., between 10th and 11th sts.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

**ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES**
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

**CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS,** warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. HORSE BLANKETS, Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS, and SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

**FOR SALE**—HANDSOME BREWSTER & CO.'S close carriage, paneled sides; has only been in use three months; in first-class condition; can be bought for less than half original cost. Inquire at No. 36 Broad st., Room No. 36.

**FOR SALE**—A SPLENDID TEAM OF HORSES, carriage, and harness; the horses will be warranted sound and kind; they are sold because the owner has no use for them. Apply at No. 128 West 31st st.

**CARRIAGE, STABLE, AND SWEAT BLANkets; Lap Robes all styles; our usual goods. MAGNUS BROS., No. 104 Fulton st., up-stairs.**

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES**
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

**TWO GENTLEMEN DESIROUS OF SECURing** a comfortable and permanent home in a family where there are only a few boarders can do so by addressing immediately "COMFORT," Box No. 214 *Times* Office. A father and son, or two brothers, preferred. References must be unexceptionable; terms moderate; locality 43d st., near Broadway and Sixth avenue cars; convenient to the St. Cloud Hotel; if preferred, parlor floor will be rented without board, or with breakfast served in private parlor.

**A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING** in a first-class house in 30th st., east of Madison av., will rent a handsomely furnished room, (all modern improvements,) or room and bed-room, with or without breakfast, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, J. L. T., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

**NO. 207 WEST 38TH ST.,**
convenient to Broadway cars, desirable rooms, with board, on second and third floors, at very moderate rates. Ample closets and bath; home comforts. References.

**NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND** 6th avs.—To let, to a small family, or to a party of gentlemen, a handsomely-furnished second floor, with private table, or breakfast only; also, back parlor and extension. References exchanged.

**ONE BLOCK FROM 5TH AV.**—A SUPERIOR suite of rooms, with handsomely-served table, can be secured by a party willing to pay a fair price for home living. Address G., *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

**NO. 21 WEST 31ST ST.**—TWO FRONT SUNNY rooms on second floor, with private table if desired; also two rooms on fourth floor, rear, with good board. References exchanged.

**HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARLOR AND** bedrooms near Madison square. Inquire of DREW & CO., No. 3 West 23d st. Board and private table if desired.

**FIFTH AV., NO. 347.**—A VERY LARGE DESIRable room and small room connecting, with first-class table; unexceptionable references given and required.

**FIFTH AV., NO. 222.**—ELEGANT APARTMENT house, one beautiful front suite, newly furnished, parlor, bedroom, bath, &c.; also, upper rooms for gentlemen; steam heat; janitor.

**NO. 205 WEST 22D ST.**—A VERY COSY BACK parlor, with gas, heat, and first-class board, for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife or single gentleman, at very moderate rate.

**ONE ENTIRE FLOOR, FOUR HANDSOME** rooms, plenty of closets, hot and cold water, to let, unfurnished, with or without board, in a small private family; house first class. No. 201 West 56th st.

**TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 120 EAST, NEAR** 4th av.—Three handsomely-furnished connecting rooms, also hall rooms, with first-class table; references exchanged.

**NO. 19 5TH AV.**—FURNISHED APARTMENTS; the parlor floor, three rooms deep, with private bath, &c.; connected with Brevoort House by passage way.

**ELEGANT BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS;** best houses; all locations; prices and particulars free. Many choice suites at reduced prices. Open day and evening. GEORGE HANKINS, No. 1,209 Broadway.

**NO. 33 W. 31ST ST.**—A SUITE OF THREE rooms, newly and handsomely furnished; with or without board, to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

**NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS OFF** Broadway.—An elegant suite of apartments, handsomely furnished, to let, with or without private table.

**NO. 41 EAST 21ST ST.**—FOURTH STORY, square room, southern exposure, to let, with board; references.

**SECOND FLOOR AND SIDE ROOM, SUITable** for family or gentlemen, with board, No. 22 East 41st st.

**TO LET**—UNFURNISHED, NO. 21 WEST 44TH ST., second floor, six rooms in fine order; rent, $35 per month. Apply at No. 110 East 35th st.

**MADISON AV.**—FLOOR OF FIVE ROOMS; PRIvate table if desired. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

**NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.**—DESIRABLE SUITES of rooms on the second and third floors; private table if desired. References exchanged.

**NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.**—A handsomely-furnished suite of rooms to let, with or without private table; references given and required.

**FURNISHED ROOMS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY** on second floor; bath-room on same floor. Call at No. 68 Irving place.

**NO. 35 WEST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND** 6th avs.—Desirable rooms to let, with or without private table; also rooms for single gentlemen.

**TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 45 WEST.**—One large, sunny room on third floor, front, to let, with board; best reference given and required.

**NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.**—SECOND AND third story front and fourth story back rooms to let, with board. References exchanged.

**NO. 354 WEST 23D ST.**—A FINE LARGE second-story alcove room to let, with board, in a private family. References exchanged.

**NO. 52 WEST 15TH ST.**—TWO LARGE ROOMS on second floor; also two on third floor, with board.

**NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.**—Second floor, with board; rooms singly or in suites.

## BOARD WANTED.

**WANTED.**—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom, with bathroom and closets on the second floor, between 4th and 6th avs., and below 42d st.; private table; price, $50 a week; references furnished and exchanged. Address Box No. 3,201 New-York Post Office.

**BOARD WANTED**—FOR TWO GENTLEMEN, IN a genteel neighborhood, on third floor, hall room adjoining; French, German, or Spanish spoken. Address, with price and particulars, COMFORT, Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

## WINTER RESORTS.

**ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,**
Nassau, N. P., Bahamas. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. For full information address J. Lidgerwood & Co., No. 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail every two weeks.

## AUCTION SALES.

**UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.**

STEAM-SHIP WEYBOSSET AT AUCTION.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of New-York, and to me directed, I will sell
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY D. S. QUIMBY, JR., AUCTIONEER, ON
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9, 1874,
At 12 o'clock, noon, on board thereof, at Roberts' Wall Street Stores, near Wall Street Ferry, Brooklyn,
THE STEAM-SHIP WEYBOSSET,
HER TACKLE, &c.

This steam-ship was built in 1863. Length, 164 feet; breadth, 32 feet; depth, 17 2-10 feet; 710 56-100 tons burden; is in good condition and ready for sea. A perfect title will be given under Marshal's bill of sale.

S. R. HARLOW, United States Marshal,
Eastern District of New-York.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 30, 1874.

JAMES K. HILL, Proctor for Libelant, No. 62 Wall st., New-York City.

**SEVENTY-FOUR $1,000 NORTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENT. BONDS.**—New-York Supreme Court.—The UNION TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, against JOHN M. COURTENAY.—In pursuance of a judgment of this Court duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date Aug. 17, 1874, I, the undersigned, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 12th day of December, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, by E. A. Lawrence, auctioneer, 74 State of North Carolina Six (6) per Cent. Bonds, each for $1,000 par value. Nos. 301 to 350, Nos. 376 to 394, Nos. 396 to 400, issued Oct. 1, 1869, payable Oct. 1, 1899, under an ordinance to aid the Williamston and Tarboro Railroad Company, ratified March 11, 1868; coupons from Oct. 1, 1870, to Oct. 1, 1899, attached.—Dated New-York, Dec. 9, 1874.

JAMES M. OAKLEY, Referee.

MILLER, STOUTENBURG & PECKHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 18 Wall st., New-York.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

**BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADway,** will sell on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M., collections of English and American books, some of which are elegant, many rare and beautiful. Catalogues ready.

**MORTGAGE SALE.**—BY VIRTUE OF A CHATtel mortgage I will sell this day, at 11:30 o'clock A. M., the contents of the lager-beer saloon at No. 230 Chrystie st.

E. M. FRIEND, Attorney for mortgagee.

## ICE-CREAM.

**HORTON'S**

# ICE-CREAM,

Being made from pure Cream, is most popular and best. $1 60 per Gallon. CHARLOTTE RUSSE and JELLIES, delicious and cheap. Families, boarding-houses, parties, churches, fairs, &c., promptly supplied. Depots 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. EVERY NIGHT AT 8**
Carriages may be ordered for 10:30.
Proprietor and Manager........MR. AUGUSTIN DALY

TO-NIGHT (Wednesday) AND THURSDAY EVENING, for the only times, the new sensation, from the Spanish stage,
"YORICK!"

With Mr. Louis James, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. F. Hardenberg, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. James Lewis, and Mr. Jennings, Miss Sara Jewett and Miss Nellie Mortimore in the principal characters. Also, the favorite comedy of MY UNCLE'S WILL.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 11 and 12, LONDON ASSURANCE.

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30,
"YORICK!" and "MY UNCLE'S WILL."
Only matinee and last performance.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, Dec. 14 and 15,
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, Dec. 16 and 17,
MAN AND WIFE.

In rehearsal—The two newest London comedies, SWEET-HEARTS and A MADCAP PRINCE.

**MACCABE—ROBINSON HALL—MACCABE.**
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,
in a revised edition of his entertainment,
"BEGONE, DULL CARE,"
comprising, with countless additions, the same
REPERTOIRE OF MIMICAL ODDITIES
as presented by Mr. MACCABE during his late season of FIFTY NIGHTS at Steinway Hall.

Brilliant success of the new programme, including an entirely Original, Sensational, Double Voicical Melodrama, in one act and a half, entitled
SIR ROWLAND THE RUFF-UN;
in which Mr. MACCABE, by a peculiar contrivance of dress, will personate two characters at once, (male and female,) remaining during the final scene upon the stage, in full sight of the audience.

ROBINSON HALL has been redecorated and elegantly furnished, and can be safely pronounced one of the most comfortable and beautiful salons in the City.

Admission, 50c. Reserved seats 50c. extra.
Ticket office, Robinson Hall, open daily from 9 till 5.

**PARK THEATRE.**
THIRTEENTH WEEK
of
Mr. JOHN T. RAYMOND
as
COL. MULBERRY SELLERS,
the Speculative Hero, in
MARK TWAIN'S DRAMA.

Secure seats in advance to avoid the crush.

EIGHTY-SIXTH PERFORMANCE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9.
COL. SELLERS
EVERY NIGHT
and
SATURDAY MATINEE.

Tobin matinee at 3, EVERY DAY, excepting Saturday, a varied and attractive programme.

**LYCEUM THEATRE.** SOLDENE.
M. GRAU AND CHIZZOLA........Lessees and Managers
MISS EMILY SOLDENE
and her celebrated
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY,
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, DEC. 9,
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA
of Hervé's beautiful opera,
CHILPERIC,
the English version.
CHILPERIC.........................Miss EMILY SOLDENE
supported by the full strength of her
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
New scenery, new costumes, new properties, &c.
CHILPERIC MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.
Seats secured six days in advance.

**SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.**
NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD & BACKUS.
First week of Mr. J. H. CARL.
Street cars may be ordered at 10.
FAMILY MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

**BOWERY THEATRE.**
J. J. McCLOSKEY'S drama, entitled
SMOKE.
Smoke.............................Mr. W. T. Melville
Miss MAUD GREY'S great sensation, the
STATUE OF THE PERIOD.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,** Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM P. BRECK, and WILLIAM B. SCHERMERHORN, as partners composing the late firm of BRECK & SCHERMERHORN, and individually, Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second, third, and final general meetings of the creditors of the above-named Bankrupts, and of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 19th day of December, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., the Register of said court, in bankruptcy, in charge of the above-entitled matter, pursuant to an order of said Register, for purposes mentioned in Sections 5,092, 5,093, 5,096, 5,099, 5,100, and 5,101 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," that I have filed my final accounts as Assignee of the estate of said Bankrupts, and of the separate estate of each of said Bankrupts, with the said Register, and that at said meetings I shall apply to the court for a settlement of my said accounts and for a discharge from all liability as Assignee aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of said section 5,096.—Dated this 7th day of December, 1874.

GEO. H. CAREY, Assignee,
No. 65 Wall st., New-York City.

**DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED** STATES.—For the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAX ROSENSTOCK and LEOPOLD COHEN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Max Rosenstock and Leopold Cohen, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 22d day of December, A. D., 1874, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal.—Messenger.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED** States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of OLIVER L. GARDNER, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the twenty-ninth day of December, A. D. 1874, at ten o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

d9-law3wW* R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of GEORGE R. LEE and FRANCIS E. LEE, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at Newark, in said district, on the nineteenth day of December, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Statts S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, in said district, (No. 663 Broad street,) for the purpose mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt Act of March 2, 1867.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee.

## PROPOSALS.

**BOARD OF EDUCATION.**

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 14th day of December, 1874, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for the materials and work for a new school building, to be erected on the north side of West 54th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason-work," "Proposal for Carpenter-work," "Proposal for Painting."

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

JOEL W. MASON,
JOHN MORGAN,
JAS. B. CUMING,
ADNA H. UNDERHILL,
WALTER CARTER,
Board of School Trustees Twenty-second Ward.
Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1874.

**BOARD OF EDUCATION.**

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Thursday, Dec. 10, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for Additions and Alterations to Grammar School Building No. 66, situated near King's Bridge.

Sealed Proposals will also be received, at the same time and place, for the Desks, Seats, &c., required for said school.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the school, and at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

MORRIS WILKINS,
GEO. H. MOLLER,
FERDINAND MEYER,
FRANKLIN EDSON,
M. K. HAMILTON, Jr.,
Board of School Trustees, Twenty-fourth Ward.
L. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.
Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1874.

**PROPOSALS FOR OIL FOR 1875-6.**

OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 24, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, the 6th day of January, 1875, for supplying one hundred and thirteen thousand (113,000) gallons of the best quality Winter-strained pure Lard-oil, for the United States Light-house service, according to the specifications bearing date as above, copies of which may be had, after Nov. 30, on application to the Light-house Board; to the Light-house Inspector, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y.; the Light-house Inspector at No. 14 Pemberton square, Boston, Mass.; and the Light-house Inspector at Detroit, Mich.

JOSEPH HENRY, Chairman.

**THIRD DISTRICT COURT-HOUSE.**

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners for the erection of the Court-house in the Third Judicial District, until 12 o'clock noon, Dec. 11, 1874, for the HEATING APPARATUS and STEAM ELEVATOR of a Court-house, Bell Tower, and Prison Building in the Third Judicial District.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

**DRY GOODS.**—PROPOSALS DEPARTMENT OF Public Charities and Correction, until Dec. 21. See *City Record*.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**HIPPODROME AND MENAGERIE.**

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LADY HURDLE LADY HURDLE LADY HURDLE
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AND ALL THE BRILLIANT CHARIOT RACES
AND ALL THE BRILLIANT CHARIOT RACES
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Grand Menagerie open at 1 and 6:30. Performance at 2:30 and 8. Box office open from 9 to 4. Seats secured six days in advance. Children under ten half price. Wild animals fed at the close of afternoon entertainment.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE,** No. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE......................Manager
By PUBLIC DEMAND, Continuation of the great
BURLESQUE BLACK CROOK.
THE OLYMPIC FEMALE BALLET CORPS.
First appearance of Messrs. WAYNE AND LOVELY,
Signor BARTOLLI, the MADRID WONDER.
THE DARKEY'S DREAM OF MINSTRELSY,
introducing a full Band of Olden Time serenaders.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

**BILLIARDS.**—FOURTH MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD, CHALLENGE CUP, and $2,000, between A. P. RUDOLPHE and A. GARNIER, at TAMMANY HALL, THURSDAY, Dec. 10, 600 points up, on a Collender Standard Bevel Table, and according to the rules of the Championship.

Tickets, $1; reserved seats, $1 50.
Game at 8 P. M.
Paris Mutual Pools will be sold at Chris. O'Connor's Union Square Billiard Rooms.

**GRAND CONCERT**
IN
MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH,
Madison av. and 57th st.,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1874.
Miss ROSA McGEACHY, Soprano.
CHURCH CHOIR AND SELECTED CHORUS.
Mr. Orsan N. Brown, Accompanist. Prof. O. M. Newell, Pianist and Organist.
Tickets, 50 cents.
Doors open at 7:30 P. M.; commences at 8 P. M.

**THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL FAIR FOR THE** benefit of the Boys' Boarding-school, at Shanghai, China, under the auspices of the Society of Earnest Workers for China, will be held in the Sunday-school Rooms of the First Presbyterian Church, in 11th st., near 5th av., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 9th and 10th of December, 1874, opening at 11 A. M. and closing at 10 o'clock P. M. Chinese and Japanese goods imported by the society for sale.

**GRAND ORGAN CONCERT**—CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison av. and 42d st., WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, 1874, at 4 P. M. Organist, HENRY CARTER, of Trinity Church, New-York; Vocalist, Mrs. J. M. DAVIDSON, contralto. Admission, 25c. Packages of ten tickets, $2; to be had at all music stores and the church.

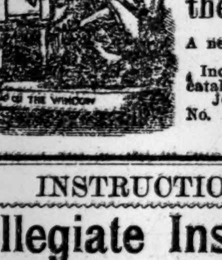
**WOOD'S MUSEUM.** WOOD'S.

| AFTERNOON AT 2. | EVENING AT 8. |
|---|---|
| Only Wednesday Matinee of<br>DOMINICK MURRAY<br>in<br>THE ORGAN MAN. | Last time of<br>DOMINICK MURRAY<br>in<br>THE ORGAN MAN. |

**METROPOLITAN THEATRE.**
Miss AGNES SUTHERLAND, Miss MAGGIE GRAY, FRANK BELL, N. B. SHIMER, JAMES O'NEIL, Mlle. DE ROCHEFOUCAULD,
In the celebrated PARISIAN CAN CAN.
Matinée WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

**MR. GOODYEAR ON THE DI CESNOLA COL**lection THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, at 8 o'clock. Lecture-room of Dr. Crosby's Church, 4th av. and 22d st. Stereopticon illustration.

## FINE ARTS.



**ROGERS' STATUARY.**

**"The Tap on the Window."**

A new group. Price, $15.

Inclose 10 cents for catalogue and prints to JOHN ROGERS, No. 212 5th av., up stairs, New-York.

## INSTRUCTION.

# Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

**A FAMILY HAVING CHILDREN TO EDU**cate can find a pleasant home and thorough instruction at Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Home School, Newburg, N. Y.

**IRVING SCHOOL OF ART.**—DRAWING, WATER-color and oil painting, No. 67 University place, New-York Society Library; evening classes Wednesdays and Saturdays.

**FRENCH LESSONS BY A YOUNG FRENCH**man from Paris, graduate of the University of France. Address LOUIS MENARD, 226 Thompson st.

**VENTRILOQUISM.**—PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION wanted; state ability, terms, &c. VENTRILOQUIST, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

**CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH** st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

**MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY** School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

**ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252** Madison av. Pupils prepared for the counting-house, college, the School of Mines, &c.

**MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE** Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

**MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL** for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

**PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.**—New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

**CLAVERACK** College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

## DANCING.

**A. DODWORTH'S**
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

**C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING** Academy, No. 175 State st.—Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a "Dancer's Assistant."

**DE GARMO'S, NO. 82 5TH AV., CORNER OF** 14th st.—Afternoon classes in
LE MENUET DE LA COUR.
GENTLEMEN Monday and Thursday evenings at 8.

## INSURANCE.

# CONTINENTAL

**LIFE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Accumulat. Assets Jan. 1,'74 | $6,539,325 |
| Surplus Jan. 1, 1874 | $671,641 |
| Annual Income | $2,932,601 |
| Amount of ins. in force | $57,791,483 |

M. B. WYNKOOP, Vice Prest. L. W. FROST, Prest.
S. C CHANDLER, JR., Act'y. J. P. ROGERS, Sec.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**TO MECHANICS OR MANUFACTURERS** of any staple article connected with, or which can be introduced in, the hardware jobbing trade, and which may be manufactured by boys' labor. Parties having this kind of labor would like to employ a part of it with any one capable of manufacturing a good article. Address J. C. B., Station L., New-York City.

**$100,000.**—WANTED—A PARTNER, either as special or general, with a capital of $100,000, to engage in the Hide and Leather, and Tanning Business, with practical man who have capital insufficient for the purpose. For an interview, address TANNER, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

## COAL AND WOOD.

**COAL.**—AMERICAN CANNEL, THE FINEST IN THE market for grates, is offered at reduced rates for a few days in small lots to dealers and consumers at No. 157 East 23d st.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**UNION SQUARE THEATRE.**
Proprietor..............................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..................................Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Over at 11.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 7,
BRILLIANT REVIVAL
of Lovell's great play, in six acts, entitled,
LOVE'S SACRIFICE,
with new scenes, costumes, and appointments, and with the following superb cast:
Mathew Elmore....................Mr. McKEE RANKIN
St. Lo.................................Mr. C. R. THORNE, Jr.
Eugene De Lorme....................Mr. J. W. COLLIER
(His first appearance here.)
Paul Lafont...........................Mr. F. F. MACKAY
Jean Ruse.............................Mr. STUART ROBSON
Morinee...........................Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS
Du Viray.............................Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY
First Dominie.........................Mr. THOS. E. MORRIS
Servant.................................Mr. W. S. QUIGLEY
Margaret...............................Miss ROSE EYTINGE
(Her first appearance this season.)
Herminie De Vermont...............Miss KATE CLAXTON
Manon...................................Mrs. MARIE WILKINS
Jenny..............................Miss ROBERTA NORWOOD
SATURDAY, Dec. 12,
FIRST MATINEE OF LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
In preparation the immensely successful Parisian sensation,
THE TWO ORPHANS,
which will be produced with a powerful cast, magnificent scenery, and superb costumes.

**THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES AND** BARNUM'S, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

**BOOTH'S THEATRE.** CLARKE'S FAREWELL.
PROGRAMME OF THE WEEK:
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, REDMOND TAPE and Major WELLINGTON DE BOOTS. Two irresistible comic parts.
TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, the same capital bill repeated.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, the occasion of the FAREWELL BENEFIT of Mr. J. S. CLARKE, he will give two of his greatest comic impersonations, TIMOTHY TOODLES, and Dr. PANGLOSS in the HEIR AT LAW.
NO MATINEE the coming SATURDAY, the stage being required for a full rehearsal of the entirely new romantic drama,
☞ THE HERO OF THE HOUR, ☜
which is to be produced on next Monday. SALE OF SEATS begins Thursday morning.

**BOOTH'S THEATRE.** CLARKE'S FAREWELL.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, LAST NIGHTS
of
Mr. JOHN S. CLARKE,
as
RED TAPE and Major WELLINGTON DE BOOTS.
In answer to numerous inquiries, JARRETT and PALMER are happy to announce that Mr. CLARKE will sustain the character of
TOODLES,
TOODLES,
On FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS,
being his last performances in New-York prior to his departure for Europe.
Mr. CLARKE will also appear for the first time in many years in this City, in Coleman's comedy in five acts, of the HEIR AT LAW, as acted 250 times in London, with Mr. CLARKE as Dr. PANGLOSS, LL. D. and A. S. S.
Seats for the last nights of Mr. CLARKE may now be secured.

**WALLACK'S.**
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
in a new and original Irish play, entitled
**reacpap**
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. B. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL also in the cast.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:40.
Seats secured three weeks in advance.

**GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.** BLACK CROOK.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE
the Imperial Spectacle,

# THE BLACK CROOK,

presented in all the grandeur of superb new scenery, beautiful new costumes, a GRAND BALLET OF OVER THREE HUNDRED BEAUTIFUL GIRLS, novel marches, delicious music, unique evolutions, special features, &c., &c.
POPULAR PRICES PREVAIL notwithstanding the enormous outlay.

**GRAND FAIR AND ENTERTAINMENT,**
By the Ladies of
FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
(Rev. Dr. Crosby's,)
To aid in building a chapel for "Hope Mission," at the Masonic Temple, 23d st., corner 6th av., afternoon and evening, Dec. 8, 9, and 10.
ADMISSION 25 cents.

**LADIES' FAIR**
In aid of fund for repairs to the
CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS,
Dec. 7 to Dec. 12, inclusive,
REPUBLICAN HALL,
33d st., one door east of Broadway.
A large variety of useful and fancy articles suitable for Holiday presents will be for sale. The Learned Pig will be on exhibition, and will perform every half hour during the day and evening.

**MIRTH, MUSIC, AND MIMICRY,**
*Dr. J. Jay Villers,*
AMERICAN HUMORIST,
AT THE FINE ARMORY OF
*Twelfth Regiment,*
45th st. and Broadway,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.
Tickets at Armory and music stores.

**Y. M. C. A.**
ASSOCIATION HALL.
Members' Lecture Course.

# Prof. W. S. Andrews,

Will lecture FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11.
**Subject—OUR HUMORISTS.**
Tickets...................................Fifty cents.

**ASSOCIATION HALL.** VANDENHOFF.
Last Matinée but one,
THURSDAY, Dec. 10, 11:30 A. M.
RICHARD III. THE HISTORY AND THE PLAY.
Tickets at Pond's, No. 39 Union square, and Gurley's, under hall.

**BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.**
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

**THE GRAND PANORAMA OF BUNYAN'S PIL**grim's Progress will be exhibited on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 8 and 9, at the Reformed Church, in 34th st., west of 8th av., at 8 o'clock. Admission, 35 cents; children, 20 cents.

## MUSICAL.

**THE HAINES PIANO-FORTE.**

Call and see them, or send for circular. Undoubtedly the BEST SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MADE.
Ranging in price from $350 to $700.
Also, NEW PIANOS RENTED and rental allowed as purchase money, (if parties wish to purchase,) by the month, quarter, or year.
WARE-ROOMS,
HAINES BROS.,
No. 27 Union square.

# 300 PIANOS and ORGANS

**New and Second-hand,** *of* **First-Class Makers,** *will be sold at* **Lower Prices** *for cash, or on* **Installments,** *or for rent, in* **City** *or* **Country,** *during these* **Hard Times** *and the* **HOLIDAYS,** *by* **HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted** *to sell* **Waters' New Scale Pianos,** *and* **Concerto Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great Inducements** *to the* **Trade.** *A large* **discount** *to* **Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Lodges, Schools,** *&c.*

**FOR SALE**—A FIRST-CLASS CHURCH ORGAN, which has only been used a little; its present owners will dispose of it at a very reasonable rate if applied for immediately, as they have no use for it. For particulars apply to S. K. M., No. 151 West 28th st., or T. E. G., No. 327 West 45th st.

**A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE** pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

**AN IMMENSE STOCK**—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

**LIGHTE & ERNST, OLDEST PIANO HOUSE** in New-York, offer great bargains for cash and on easy monthly payments, at their new warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st., between Broadway and 5th av.

**UPRIGHT PIANOS.**—A LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

## LECTURES.

**SIR WALTER SCOTT.**

A STUDY IN BIOGRAPHY AND LITERATURE. Rev. Dr. WILLIAM M. TAYLOR will lecture on the above subject in the BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, corner 34th st. and 6th av., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 14,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Tickets, at $1 each, may be had at Scribner & Armstrong's, No. 654 Broadway, and at A. D. F. Randolph & Co.'s, No. 770 Broadway. Doors open at 7:30 P. M.

## MEETINGS.

**ADJOURNED MEETING OF SAN DIEGO** (CAL.) LAND COMPANY.—All parties wishing to invest in lots or lands in this young city at terminus of Texas Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads, with the finest climate and harbor in the world, who were unable to be present at meeting on Tuesday, will please meet at O. H. Pierson's office, No. 5 Pine st., THURSDAY, 11 A. M., to examine maps, select locations, &c., and complete arrangements for sending agent to examine lands.

O. H. PIERSON, President.

# LOCAL MISCELLANY.

## ARREST OF HORSE-LIVERY THIEVES.

### SEIZURE OF STOLEN LAP-ROBES AND HORSE-BLANKETS—A NUMBER OF THE ARTICLES IDENTIFIED.

For months past complaints have been pouring into the detective office in relation to the numerous thefts of lap-robes and horse-blankets from private carriages, express wagons, and stables. Scarcely a day passed without receiving a complaint of this nature, and Capt. Irving, in an endeavor to put a stop to these thefts, directed Detectives Leahy, Clapp, and Walling, of the Central Office, to investigate the matter and to use their utmost exertions to discover the thieves. In the course of their investigations the officers had reason to suspect that the stable of Hulen Odell, an Ex-Assistant Alderman, and a horse-dealer of an unenviable reputation, at No. 144 East Twenty-fourth street, was used by the thieves engaged in stealing lap-robes and blankets as a place of deposit for their plunder. They accordingly determined to overhaul the stable referred to, and calling in the aid of Detectives Henderson, of the Fifteenth Precinct; Kelly, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and Connor, of the Eleventh Precinct, they made a descent upon the premises at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and took into custody Joseph Rodgers, Henry Esselbon, Thomas Lynch, and William Davis, whom they found in the stable. The officers thoroughly searched the premises, and found twenty-nine lap-robes and horse-blankets, which they removed to Police Headquarters, together with the prisoners, who were locked up. Several of the officers remained on guard in the place, and while there Richard Roach, Conklin Pearsall, Michael Eagan, and Charles Bennett, (colored,) entered the stable, and were also arrested. Odell, the proprietor of the stable, was subsequently arrested at his residence, No. 84 Willett street. All the prisoners and the property are now at Police Headquarters awaiting identification. Among the property captured in Odell's place is an elegant otter lap-robe, lined with blue cloth, and valued at $160. This was identified as the property of Mr. Albert Clark, the proprietor of the Brevoort House. A heavy white blanket was identified by Mr. Sheridan Shook, proprietor of the Union Square Theatre, and another blanket of a similar description was found to be the property of Patrick Whalen, who keeps a livery stable in Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. A pair of heavy horse-blankets were claimed by Mr. Frederick H. Selden, a livery-stable keeper, of No. 156 East Twenty-third street, having been stolen from one of his coaches several weeks ago. There are also a pair of heavy lambswool horse blankets, and several horse covers, lap-robes, and blankets of inferior quality. One of the horse covers is marked "American Prince." Mr. T. W. Decker, of No. 309 East Twenty-seventh street, called at the Central Office yesterday afternoon and identified one of the blankets as his property. He stated that a pair of blankets were stolen from his carriage about two weeks since. The blankets bore his monogram, worked in blue braid, and the blanket he identified at Police Head-quarters bore the marks where the monogram had been removed. The prisoners will be arraigned at the Tombs Police Court to-day.

## A BROOKLYN BOND-ROBBER CAPTURED IN MICHIGAN.

In September, 1873, Controller Schroeder, of Brooklyn, discovered that Rudolph Kessler, a clerk in his office, had stolen and sold some city bonds which had been given him to cancel. Mr. Schroeder at once caused Kessler's arrest, and on the 6th of October following reported to the Common Council that two, and possibly seven bonds, of the value of $1,000 each, had been stolen from his office. Kessler was taken before Justice Walsh, on a charge of grand larceny, and after an examination, held in $5,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. The bail was furnished by a contractor named Dunn and a furniture dealer named Chrismass. A few days after the examination Kessler disappeared from the city, and was not again heard from by the authorities until last Saturday. Further investigation by the Controller revealed the fact that Kessler's bond operations were more extensive than it was at first supposed they had been. Mr. Schroeder notified all the banks to look out for the stolen bonds, and by this means succeeded in securing the return of twelve $1,000 bonds. The coupons of the bonds were presented at the Nassau Bank by a man named Frankes, who said when questioned that the coupons had been sent to him by mail to have the interest on the bonds collected, and that he did not know the name of the sender. A day or two after the payment of the coupons was stopped at the Nassau Bank the twelve bonds were returned to Controller Schroeder by mail from Albany. The very careful examination which was made of the books of the Controller's office after the robbery was first discovered, showed that in all eighteen $1,000 bonds had been taken. Twelve of these were returned, as stated, from Albany and four others were traced to the hands of innocent holders. The forfeited bail of Kessler more than covered the rest, so that the city did not lose a cent by the robbery. Mr. Schroeder was determined, however, to secure the capture of Kessler, and for that purpose kept detectives continually looking for him. On Saturday last Detectives Folk and Corwin of the Central Office learned that Kessler was living in Flint, Genesee County, Mich. On Sunday they reached that place and on the evening of the same day arrested Kessler. Kessler had resided in Flint for nearly a year, and had opened a lager-beer saloon under the name of Kenster. The prisoner arrived with his captors in Brooklyn yesterday, and, after a short consultation with his counsel, Mr. P. Keady, was committed by Judge Pratt to Raymond Street Jail. Several new indictments have been found by the Grand Jury against Kessler since his flight.

## THE COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM.

At the annual meeting of the New-York City Council of Political Reform, held on Monday, the following officers were elected:

William H. Webb, President.
Willy Wallach, Vice President.
Philip Bissenger, Treasurer.
H. N. Beers, Secretary.

Subsequently measures were taken for a more vigorous prosecution of the objects of the council on a more comprehensive and systematic plan. Preparations were made to maintain the usual representatives of the council at the Legislature to influence right and to oppose wrong legislation. The following resolutions in reference to the death of William Gardiner, one of the oldest and most active members of the council, were adopted:

*Whereas*, It has pleased Providence to remove by sudden death our late associate, William Gardiner, Esq., while in the midst of onerous public responsibilities; therefore,

*Resolved*, That while we bow to this expression of the Divine Will, the members of this council have experienced in this dispensation a loss well-nigh irreparable—so discriminating was our friend in all his judgments, so efficient in action, so disinterested and faithful in the discharge of every service.

*Resolved*, That during the years of our association with our friend we especially recognized his habit of thorough investigation of every interest intrusted to him; his honest, firm, yet modest support of every measure which he deemed to be in harmony with the spirit of true Municipal reform, and his unswerving faith in the triumph of public and private virtue.

*Resolved*, That the labors of Mr. Gardiner, in ameliorating the moral and social condition of the poor of the ward in which he resided, no less than his constant watchfulness in the discharge of his more public duties as Dock Commissioner, will long insure his grateful remembrance.

*Resolved*, That we respectfully tender to the family of the deceased our sincere condolence in their grevious affliction, and that as a mark of respect to his memory this council will attend his funeral in a body.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, attested by the President and Secretary.

## A PAIR OF SHOPLIFTERS DETECTED.

John W. Pierce, aged nineteen, who said he was a carpenter, and resided at No. 111 Bleecker street, and Henry Morse, aged twenty-four, who said he was a clerk and roomed at the Revere House, were yesterday arraigned before Justice Murray, at the Tombs Police Court, charged with shoplifting. Mr. John H. Pearce, a merchant doing business at No. 106 Franklin street, appeared as complainant against the prisoners. He said that they went into his store, and that the elder of the two, Morse, said he wanted to buy some goods, and was asked to sit down until a salesman would be at liberty to wait upon him. Meantime, the younger man (Pierce) walked about the store examining the stock. After a considerable time they left the place, saying they would come in again. Thinking their actions suspicious, Mr. Pearce followed them and called an officer and had them arrested. When taken to the station-house a number of silk and cotton handkerchiefs of the value of $49 were found in their possession. They both pleaded not guilty, and were committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail each.

## UNITED STATES GRAND JURY INDICTMENTS.

Judge Benedict presided in the United States Circuit Court, criminal side, yesterday morning. The Grand Jury made three reports, and were discharged for the term. The following indictments were presented: John Reis and William Just, for conspiracy to defraud the Government of the United States; Peter Campbell and John Carroll, for conspiracy to defraud the Government of the United States; Charles Leach, for perjury; George B. Brewa, for smuggling; Dennis Holland, for smuggling; John Reis, for running an illicit distillery; Gonzalo Sardo, for smuggling; Serapio Serpa, for smuggling; John Carroll, for running an illicit distillery; Peter Campbell, for running an illicit distillery; John B. Marquez, for smuggling; Blas Du Bouchet, for smuggling; George F. Hilt, for counterfeiting; Patrick Conners, for smuggling; Michael Gallagher, for smuggling; William H. Tindle, for fraudulent bankruptcy; David P. Harris, for conspiring to defraud the United States Revenue, and William P. Girard, for smuggling.

## CHURCH FAIRS.

### OPENING OF A FAIR FOR THE HOPE MISSION BY THE LADIES OF DR. CROSBY'S CHURCH.

A grand fair, under the auspices of the ladies of Dr. Crosby's Church, in aid of the fund for building a chapel for the Hope Mission, was opened last night in Masonic Hall, Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, and will be continued to-morrow and Thursday. The Hope Mission, which is situated in a thickly-populated district at Avenue C and Fourth street, has a Sunday-school of 300 children and a church membership of sixty, and is sadly in need of a new chapel, for the erection of which the lady managers of the fair have made such praiseworthy efforts. A pleasing incident in connection with the opening of the fair was the presentation to Rev. Dr. Crosby of a superb picture of himself, elegantly mounted. The picture, which is the gift of the ladies of the congregation, headed by Mrs. Pancoast, was presented on their behalf by Mr. James McIntosh, in an appropriate address. Rev. Dr. Crosby returned thanks in a humorous speech, and was followed by Rev. Dr. Anderson, of the First Baptist Church, and Rev. Dr. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle. The fair was then declared opened, and the business of buying and selling was commenced, and prosecuted with the most commendable zeal. Of the novelties displayed, it is sufficient to say that they embraced every conceivable article in the way of toys, fancy-goods, needle-work, wood-work, pictures, stationery, and notions, together with a bewildering assortment of the dainty little nothings, the uses of which are only known to the female mind. Good music was supplied, business was brisk, and as the prices charged by the polite ladies are reasonable, the proceeds of the fair will probably reach a handsome figure. Among the more prominent features of the mammoth sales-room are a miniature Creedmoor range, under the management of Mr. Moore, a Manx cat; a fortune-telling booth, under the auspices of Misses Bailey, Porter, Harris, and Zabriskie; an elegant floral temple, presided over by Misses Bull, Condie, Barnes, and Lewis; a Post Office, where Mrs. Capron sells prize missives at ruinously low prices; a Punch and Judy show, manipulated by Mr. John Daisy; amateur legerdemain by Dr. Mott; a well embosomed in evergreens, from which Rebecca, Miss Nellie Jenkins, dispenses lemonade and makes good profits; a country store, at which orders for all kinds of supplies are solicited by Dr. Fetter; telegraph offices, by means of which messages are sent through the hall by students of the School of National Telegraphy; a capital restaurant, the good things in which (contributed by the congregation) are retailed by Mrs. Fitch, Mrs. Beldon, and Miss Gunn, and a book department by the Taintor brothers. The following are the names of some of the ladies who preside at the different tables: The Misses Martin, Graham, and Haines, Mrs. Bull, Misses Myers, White, Tuttle, and Wells; Mrs. J. C. Barnes and Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Moore and Miss Beale, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Pancoast, Miss Lillie Pancoast, Mrs. Thorne, and Mrs. Aylette.

### OTHER FAIRS.

The bazaar in aid of the Church of the Strangers, which was opened on Monday evening at Republican Hall, Thirty-third street, near Broadway, is now in full operation, and promises to be a decided success. The display of novelties is rich and varied, and the prices charged remarkably low. Among those presiding at tables are Mrs. C. F. Deems, Miss Lulu Deems, Mrs. Henriques, Mrs. Roebach, Mrs. T. E. F. Randolph, Miss Lottie De Groot, Mrs. Lonsdale, Miss Sherwood, Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Swinton, Mrs. Thomas, and Mrs. Allen. A superb collection of wax flowers, contributed by Miss Bloodgood, a floral temple restaurant, and an endless variety of fancy and needle work are among the features of the fair.

A very successful fair is now in progress at the Fifty-seventh Street Church, near Lexington avenue, for the purpose of aiding Dr. E. O. Flagg's Church of the Resurrection in Eighty-fifth street. A New-England kitchen, with aristocratic waitresses in old-time costumes; Rebecca at the Well; the different tables laden with confectionery, fancy goods, pictures, needle-work, toys, and useful household articles, are well worth a visit.

The ladies' fair in aid of the Church and school of the Holy Innocents, at Thirty-seventh street near Broadway, is perhaps one of the most attractive of the season. The tables are presided over by the good Sisters of Charity, and a large number of the ladies of the parish, and excellent music is supplied by the Sixty-ninth Regiment band. The varieties on exhibition comprise rich specimens of needle-work and embroidery, articles of *vertu*, fancy goods, sewing machines, clocks, bronzes, toys, flowers, and prizes of household articles.

The ladies' fair, for the relief the poor, in the hall of St. Francis Xavier's College, West Sixteenth street, which has proved so attractive and profitable, closes to-morrow evening, when all articles remaining unsold will be disposed of.

The fair in aid the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, at present in progress at No. 30 Union square, continues to dispose of the novelties on exhibition at reasonable rates, and will undoubtedly realize a large sum for the aid of a worthy object. The fair closes on the 15th inst.

A children's fair in aid of the French Orphan Asylum, under the auspices of the pupils of Mlle. Tardivel's Institution, No. 25 West Forty-sixth street, which commences on the 17th inst., promises to be an attractive event.

## COUNTRY BOOKS IN THE CITY.

### A SINGULAR CASE WITH A QUEER BEGINNING AND SATISFACTORY ENDING.

Mr. Henry Miller, a dealer in books and prints at No. 82 Nassau street, bought thirty-six volumes of a book called the *American Tune Book*, in November last, from a man who represented that he was a dealer in old paper, and had bought them as such. As these books have no value in the New-York market beyond that of old paper, except to dealers who, like Mr. Miller, have trays of cheap second-hand publications in front of their stores, Mr. Miller bought them at a price little above that of old paper. He then exposed the tune-books for sale on the stands he has outside his store, and thought nothing further of the matter. Yesterday he was much surprised to receive a summons, issued by Justice Murray, of the Tombs Police Court, requiring him to show how the books came into his possession. When the case was called at the Tombs, Mr. Miller presented himself before the Judge with a white paper parcel under his arm, and awaited the development of the case. Justice Murray then asked the complainant, the agent of an express company, to state what was the trouble about the books. He said that he had found a number of copies of a book called *The American Tune Book* on a stand in front of Mr. Miller's store, and he thought they were some of a lot which had been stolen from one of the company's wagons in November last, from the fact that the books in question were never put on this market, and were sold in the country exclusively. He was then sworn by the Justice, and said that he could not swear that they were a part of the lot stolen from the wagon, but he thought they were. Upon being asked what he had to say in regard to the matter Mr. Miller promptly opened his parcel, and producing a receipt-book, showed a receipt signed by the man from whom he had bought the books. He then exhibited two of the books to the Justice and said that all he had bought were exactly like them. Justice Murray then said that as it was impossible for the complainant to identify the property he could do nothing in the case, but as he felt sure that Mr. Miller had no desire to retain any property about which there was the slightest shadow of a doubt as to the ownership, he was convinced that he would willingly surrender all the books he had remaining, upon being paid the amount he had given for them. This proposition was agreed to, and the parties left the court well satisfied with the arrangement.

## BANK CLERKS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

At the regular annual election for officers of the Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association, held yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President, Octavius D. Baldwin, Fourth National Bank; Vice President, Thomas L. Raymond, Produce Bank; Recording Secretary, Fernando Baltes, Mechanics' and Traders's National Bank, New-York; Corresponding Secretary, John H. Brennen, Gold Exchange Bank; Treasurer, Richard W. Swan, Metropolitan National Bank; Directors, Walter Coggeshall, Bowery Savings Bank, and Charles H. Dummer, Merchants' Exchange National Bank; Trustees, Robert Fash, Shoe and Leather National Bank, vice P. R. Kissam; E. Kellogg Wright, National Park Bank, vice M. F. Readidg; William A. Nash, Corn Exchange Bank, vice W. H. Pooler. Inspectors of Election, Edward D. Jones, City National Bank; E. Baldwin, National Bank of New-York; F. H. Chapin, Union Dime Savings Bank; H. A. Mead, National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank; W. Morrison, Long Island National Bank.

## A SAD CASE.

At 8 o'clock last evening Miss Margaret Wynne, aged twenty-five, of No. 256 West Tenth street, while passing through Houston street, was taken suddenly ill, and went into the drug store corner of Wooster street, where she procured a phial of Hoffman's anodyne, which she was in the habit of taking, as she was subject to fainting fits. As she was leaving the drug store she uncorked the bottle and drank a portion of its contents. She then fainted and fell to the sidewalk. Mrs. Maria Leavenworth, aged fifty-five, residing at No. 5 Charlton street, who was passing along on the opposite side of the street with her daughter, aged thirteen, noticed the action of the girl and saw her fall. She immediately ran over to the prostrate girl to render what assistance she could, when some person in the crowd, which had gathered at the spot, remarked that the girl had committed suicide. Mrs. Leavenworth seemed to experience a great nervous shock when she heard this announcement, for she reeled and fell to the sidewalk. Patrolman Smith, of the Eighth Precinct, was soon on the spot, and both women were removed to the station-house. On arriving there it was found that Mrs. Leavenworth was dead. She had for years been subject to disease of the heart, and it is supposed that death had resulted from that cause, superinduced by the shock to her system upon seeing Miss Wynne, as she believed, commit suicide. Coroner Eickhoff was notified, and gave a permit for the removal of the remains of Mrs. Leavenworth to her late residence, where an inquest will be held to-day. Miss Wynne was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

## D. APPLETON & CO.

None, however poor, and many have been made poor by the passed year's tribulations, will, if possible, neglect to make their annual Christmas gifts to their families and friends. All regard it as a social duty; the more especially as, if they cannot afford to present jewelry and other costly gifts, they can, by a comparatively small outlay, tender a book as an offering—an offering which may be, more than likely, more highly prized than all the more costly articles which New-York stores so abundantly display. Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. display in their publishing stores at Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway, an array of books so valuable, so diverse, and so comcomprehensive that it would be impossible to give more than a mere cursory notice of them, for it must be borne in mind that their regular publication list embraces all the standard classical works and works of fiction. And here a word of advice to general readers will be timely. If you can afford it, subscribe for *Appleton's Cyclopædia*, of which nine volumes have been published, and which can be had in every variety of binding. If you have already subscribed for the Encyclopedia, put your name down for a copy of *Picturesque America*, two of the most magnificently illustrated volumes ever yet produced. Almost every crowned head in Europe has subscribed for this important work, Pope Pius IX. having experienced so much pleasure in its perusal that he was constrained to forward a silver medal to the publishers as a token of his appreciation of its literary and artistic worth.

Among the more notable works which the Appletons are offering to their cultured literary friends are the works of Jean Foucquet, the contemporary of Raphael, and known as the Prince of Miniaturists. The miniatures were executed by Foucquet, as a devotional book, entitled *The Hours*, for the Chevalier Estienne, the Treasurer General of France during the reigns of Charles VII. and Louis XI. The *Virginal*, now in the gallery of the Louvre, was bid for by the poet Rogers, to the amount of £8,000, but France would not part with it. The reproduction of the miniatures has been done by the famous artist, Kellerhoven. The text comprises: The Offices of the Virgin and the Passions, Prayers to the Male and Female Saints, Lectures and Meditations by the Abbé Delaunnay, and translations of the *Immitation de Jesus Christ*, subjects specially designated for that purpose by the Archbishop of Paris. The miniatures and borders are said, by the best authorities, to be *chef-d'œuvres* of art of the renaissance period.

Among other highly interesting works, new and standard, which are suitable as Christmas or New-year's gifts the Appletons offer:

*Military and Religious Life in the Middle Ages, and at the Period of the Renaissance.* By Paul Lacroix. Illustrated with fourteen chromo-lithographic prints by J. Kellerhoven, Regamey, and L. Allard, and upward of 400 engravings on wood. 1 vol., royal 8vo. Half bound, $12; half calf and morocco, $15; calf, $18; tree calf, $21; morocco, extra $20; super extra, $25.

*Manners, Customs, and Dress During the Middle Ages and During the Renaissance Period.* By Paul Lacroix. Illustrated with fifteen chromo-lithographic prints by F. Kellerhoven, and upward of 400 engravings on wood. 1 vol., royal 8vo. Half morocco, price, $12; half morocco, extra, $15; half calf, $15; calf, $18; tree calf, $21; morocco, super-extra, $25.

*The Amazon and Madeira Rivers.* Sketches and Descriptions from the Note-book of an Explorer. By Franz Keller. With sixty-eight illustrations on wood. 1 vol., folio, cloth, gilt. Price $7 50.

*Rome.* By Francis Wey. Illustrated with 346 engravings on wood, by the most celebrated artists, and a plan of Rome. With an introduction by W. W. Story, Esq. Folio. French morocco, extra, gilt edges, $30; antique, $40; tree calf, $45. A new and cheaper edition. 1 vol., 4to. Cloth, $15.

*The Shyp of Fooles.* Translated by Alexander Barclay, (Preste.) Being a faithful reprint of the Pynson edition of 1509, with introduction, notes, and glossary. By T. H. Jamieson, Keeper of the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. Illustrated with nearly 120 quaint and interesting fac-simile wood engravings. 2 vols., crown 4to, cloth, $25; half morocco, gilt top, $35; half vellum, $40; morocco, $50; smooth morocco, $50.

*Allison's Europe*, 22 vols. and atlas, full morocco; *Knight's England*, 8 vols., tree calf, illustrated; *Abbotsford Waverley*, 12 vols, 2,500 illustrations; *Sir Horace Walpole's Works*, 250 illustrations, tree calf; *Miss Pardoe's Works*, 10 vols., polished calf; *Carlyle's Works*, 34 vols., half Russia; *Grote's Greece*, 12 vols., best edition; *Miss Strickland's Queens of England*, original edition, crown or calf; *Grote's Greece*, 12 vols.; *Thackeray's Works*, 22 vols.; *Percy Society* Publications, 8 vols., polished calf—a collection of Old English Poetry not accessible in other sources; *Froude's England*, 12 vols., beveled edges; *Fielding's Works*, 11 vols.; *Smollett's Works*, 8 vols.; *Sterne's Works*, 4 vols.; *Goldsmith's Works*, 4 vols. Bulwer, Dickens, Irving, Prescott, Bancroft, Motley, and all the popular favorite library books.

## BURGLARS FRUSTRATED.

### A POLICEMAN WHO KNOWS HIS BUSINESS—HE CAPTURES THE THIEVES' HORSE AND WAGON AND RECOVERS THEIR PLUNDER.

Shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday morning, as Patrolman Cummings, of the Fifth Precinct, who had been relieved from duty and was on his way to the Leonard street Police station, was passing through West Broadway, he saw two men emerge from the hallway of No. 105 West Broadway, a tenement-house, (the front door of which is always open,) carrying a large bag, which they threw into a wagon in front of the house. The movements of the men aroused the suspicions of the officer, who crossed over toward them. When the men observed the policeman approaching, one of them struck the horse a violent blow, which had the effect of starting him at a fast gallop down West Broadway, and the men ran along the sidewalk, keeping up with the wagon. The officer soon overhauled the wagon and sprang into it, intending to use the vehicle in pursuing the fugitives. As soon as he got into the wagon, however, the horse stood stock-still, and several minutes were lost in getting under way again. By this time the men had turned up Thomas street toward Church street, and ran along Church street, still pursued by the officer; but when he reached Church street they had disappeared. Although the chase after the fugitives attracted the attention of a large number of passers-by, no attempt was made to intercept them, and the policeman hesitated in using his revolver, fearing that some innocent bystander might be shot. Finding that the fugitives had escaped, the officer drove back to the house in West Broadway, and found there a bag of goods on the sidewalk and two other well-filled bags similar to the one in the wagon in the hallway of the house, making in all four bags. These were found to be filled with spools and skeins of sewing-silk, and the contents were valued at $2,000. On making an investigation, it was found that the second floor of the premises Nos. 13 and 15 White street, occupied by Josephthall & Brothers, clothiers and dealers in tailors' trimmings, had been visited by burglars, and the goods recovered by Officer Cummings had been removed from the premises. The burglars effected an entrance by passing through the hallway of the house in West Broadway, which brought them to the rear of the White street building. By means of a ladder which they found in the rear of the premises the burglars ascended to the second-story window, which they forced open. The goods were then packed in bags and thrown out of the window into the yard, and thence were carried through the hallway to the sidewalk, to be loaded into the wagon in waiting to receive them. A fine bay mare and a covered box wagon, used by the burglars, are now in possession of Capt. Caffrey, of the Fifth Precinct Police, and are valued at $300.

## NEBRASKA SUFFERERS.

The Commissioners of Nebraska announce that the American, Adams, National, and United States Express companies of New-York will carry free over their lines all packages of clothing, &c., for the Nebraska sufferers addressed to Nebraska Relief, No. 11 Barclay street, New-York.

## THE METUCHIN MURDERER.

Sullivan, the alleged murderer of old Mr. Talmage, of Metuchin, N. J., was several times threatened with lynching during the Coroner's inquest on Monday. The feeling ran so high at one time that Mr. Nathan Robbins, proprietor of Robbins' Hall where the proceedings were taking place, stepped forward toward Sullivan, and spoke as follows: "Now, boy, I have done all in my power to catch you; when you are called upon tell the whole truth, and if you can give me a reasonable doubt of your innocence I will stick to you through thick and thin. Now, remember, I will keep my word; no matter who goes against you if you will do this." Sullivan's face flushed, and tears sprang into his eyes. The scene seemed more like fiction than reality, and deeply impressed a few, at least, of the bystanders with pity for the accused.

## ARREST OF "FIDDLER" NEARY.

Martin Neary, alias "Fiddler" Neary, a noted pugilist and ruffian, was arrested by Detective Rielly, of the Central Office, charged with being a fugitive from justice. He was arrested in October last for assault and battery and malicious mischief, on complaint of Arthur Chambers, also a well-known pugilist, in Philadelphia. Two of his friends, named Matthias Cassidy and Frederick Smith, gave $800 bail for his appearance at the Quarter Sessions last month, and Neary was released. When the case was called for trial Neary failed to appear, and the bail was forfeited. Yesterday his bondsmen came to New-York in search of him, and Detective Reilly found him in "Billy" Madden's saloon, in Mott street, and arrested him. He will be taken to Philadelphia to-day.

## SUPPOSED MURDER.

TOLEDO, Dec. 8.—The body of Bernard Mahon, a detective, who has been missing since Nov. 2, was found in the river to-day. The only external mark of violence is a cut, two inches in length, on the forehead.

# CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

## NEW-YORK.

The European steamers took out 50,285 letters and sixty-seven bags of newspapers yesterday.

The annual invitation hop of the "U. B. A." will be held at No. 125 Rivington street, on Wednesday evening, the 30th inst.

Company A, Seventy-first Regiment, will hold a reception at the Lexington Avenue Opera-house, on Friday, the 18th inst.

Waldorf H. Phillips will deliver an address before the Young Men's Woman Suffrage League at Plimpton Hall, this evening.

The annual ball of the Thistle Benevolent Association will take place at Lyric Hall, No. 723 Sixth avenue, to-morrow evening.

"Ireland Revisited" was the subject of a lecture delivered under the auspices of the Clan-na-Gael at Cooper Institute last evening.

The Union League Club will give a reception in honor of Hon. W. E. Forster, of England, at the Club-house next Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

The Registry Department of the Post Office, in this City, yesterday received and disposed of 3,300 letters, 900 of which arrived by steamer from Europe.

The Board of Pilot Commissioners met at their office, No. 40 Burling slip, yesterday, but adjourned without transacting any business of importance.

Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., will deliver a lecture entitled "That Boy" at the Yorkville M. E. Church, Eighty-sixth street, near Lexington avenue, to-morrow evening.

Mr. Henry A. Ockershausen, of No. 11 West Twenty-ninth street, fell on the pavement at Twenty-ninth street and Madison avenue, yesterday, and fractured his left leg.

Several of the leading Philadelphia dry-goods firms have accepted an invitation extended to them by the leading dry-goods merchants of this City to dine at the Merchants' Club rooms to-day.

Judge Blatchford called the admiralty calendar in the United States District Court yesterday. As none of the parties to the suits were ready days were set for the trial of several suits by the Judge.

Frank Warren, of No. 139 Division street, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Murray, of the Tombs Police Court, charged with keeping a lottery office. He was held to bail in the sum of $2,000.

The Supervisors of Election and the Special Deputy United States Marshals of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Sixth Assembly Districts will be paid this evening at 6:30 o'clock at the Marshal's office.

The fourth billiard match for a purse of $2,000 and the championship of the world will be contested by Albert Garnier and A. P. Rudolphe at Tammany Hall to-morrow evening. Play will commence at 8 o'clock.

A musical and literary entertainment will be given by the Young People's Association at Berean Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing streets, to-morrow evening, the proceeds to revert to the Sunday school.

The United States Circuit Court, civil side, was opened by Judge Shipman yesterday. No business was done, as none of the parties interested in the suits were ready for trial. The Judge set days for the hearing of various suits.

Richard Dougherty, aged forty-five, of No. 244 West Twentieth street, was run over by a horse and truck at the corner of Eighteenth street and Third avenue, yesterday, and had his left knee fractured. He was taken to his home.

John Chatonay, a porter employed at No. 22 Liberty street, was yesterday sentenced to four years in State Prison for stealing property valued at $2,800 from L. A. De Baray. The thief was apprehended by Mooney's Detective Agency.

The Cheap Transportation Association will hold their regular monthly meeting on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at their rooms, No. 110 Pearl street. Full reports of the proceedings of the Richmond Convention will be read and discussed.

Mrs. Cutler's lecture on "Marrying for Money," delivered at Weber's Rooms last evening, was attended by a cultured and fashionable audience. The subject was treated with much taste and ability, and the lecturer was frequently applauded.

John Gillick, of No. 66 Broome street, was yesterday arrested and taken before United States Commissioner Shields, charged with selling liquor without having paid the United States Special Tax. He was held to appear for examination, in the sum of $500 bail.

James Murphy, of No. 136 Norfolk street, was held in $1,500 bail by Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of stealing $27 from Hugh Murphy, of No. 19 Staunton street. The prisoner was arrested by Officer Crook, of the Eighth Precinct.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hunter, of No. 276 West Thirty-eighth street, was yesterday held in $1,000 bail by Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with larceny. It appears she hired a piano worth $450 from S. X. Ball & Co., of No. 15 East Fourteenth street, and failed to give the owners notice of removal.

Last evening Peter Starr, aged thirty-nine, residing in Yonkers, and employed as the janitor of the Belt Railroad office, while driving across the Harlem Railroad track at Sixtieth street and Fourth avenue, was run into by a Harlem Railroad train going north. He was thrown from his wagon and seriously injured. He was cared for at St. Luke's Hospital.

William Hewitt alias Watson, the conductor on the Sixth Avenue Railroad, who was arrested for defrauding the railroad company by means of an alarm in imitation of the bell-punch, was released on giving $2,500 bail in the District Attorney's office yesterday. Alexander H. and Edward H. Wallace, of No. 1,360 Third avenue, became bondsmen for the accused.

Frank McGinn, of Graham avenue, Brooklyn, was yesterday arrested and taken before Justice Murray, at the Tombs Police Court, charged with having stolen a gold watch of the value of $135, on the 30th of October last, from Theodore W. Cranback, of No. 128 Greenwich avenue. The prisoner admitted his guilt, and said that he had pawned the watch for $10. He was committed for trial in default of $2,000.

The Public Health Association of New-York will hold a regular meeting, at the School of Mines, Forty-ninth street, near Fourth avenue, to-morrow, at 8 P. M. Dr. J. Lewis Smith will read a paper, entitled "The Causes and Nature of Diphtheria." Dr. Elisha Harris will review the history of diphtheria in this country, and a paper upon "The Public Sanitary Control of Diphtheria" will be read by Dr. George Bayles.

Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, of this City, delivers the next (second) lecture in the course for the benefit of the Swedish Gustavus Adolphus Church, in the church, Twenty-second street, near Third avenue, on next Thursday, the 10th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. Subject: "Ancient Oriental Monarchies." The lecture will be illustrated by use of blackboard, maps, &c.

The French Société Union Fraternelle held its annual meeting last evening, when the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, P. Bourdonnay; Vice Presidents, M. Ugo, and M. Guillemet; Secretary, J. B. Brindasso; Assistant Secretary, F. Mensuy; Treasurer, M. St. Gaudens; Assistant Treasurer, M. Philippop. The society is at present composed of 300 members, and from the reports submitted it appears to be in a flourishing condition.

The annual election of the Sea Cliff Grove and Metropolitan Camp-ground Association was held yesterday at the Treasurer's office, No. 479 Broome street, when the following gentlemen were chosen Trustees: L. A. Battershall, William H. Boole, L. C. Coe, A. B. Cornell, William H. De Puy, Henry Dubois, J. S. Fountain, John Falconer, George W. Kelsey, Samuel P. Kittle, W. G. McCormack, W. J. Pease, Egbert Rhinehart, H. L. Richardson, Joel Sammis.

William P. Girard, the Purser of the steamer Crescent City, of the Havana Line, was yesterday arrested on a bench-warrant and taken before United States Commissioner Shields, charged with being engaged in the smuggling of 20,000 cigars from on board said steamer. This lot of cigars is the same for which Inspector David P. Harris was arrested on Monday last on a charge of collusion in having them brought on shore without the proper payment of the duties. Both Girard and Harris have been indicted for the offense by the Grand Jury.

## BROOKLYN.

There is a balance of $1,492,666 64 in the City Treasury.

James Collins, aged sixty-five years, while attending mass at the Roman Catholic Church of the Visitation, died suddenly yesterday in one of the pews. Death was caused by apoplexy.

It came to the knowledge of the Board of Health yesterday that Christina Liefried died at No. 208 Myrtle avenue from what is believed to have been malpractice. Coroner Jones will investigate the facts of the case.

The regular meeting of the Long Island Historical Society was held at the Chapel of the Packer Institute last evening. An interesting paper descriptive of life in India was read by Prof. Julius H. Seelye, of Amherst College.

Patrick Jackson, aged seventeen, was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury by Justice Walsh, yesterday, on a charge of stabbing another boy named Patrick Connolly, in a carpenter's shop in Orange street. Connolly's wound was slight.

## NEW-JERSEY.

Patrick Brock, an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was run over and killed by a passing train on that road yesterday.

The City Treasurer of Paterson reports his monthly expenditures as $185,979, including $142,944 paid for State and county taxes.

The heirs of a supposed beggar, who died in Newark eight years ago, are endeavoring to secure the title to property left by him valued at $300,000.

Rev. Edward Eggleston delivered a lecture entitled "Talk," under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of Elizabeth, last evening.

William Howard, an employe of the Singer Sewing-machine Company, at Elizabeth, was badly burned yesterday by upsetting a ladle of moulten iron upon his feet.

It is thought from papers found on his person, that the man who was killed Sunday morning at the Eagle Line Steam-ship Docks, was Anton Dorlor and that he left Germany to avoid punishment for crime.

The Standing Committee of the Episcopal Diocese of Northern New-Jersey met in Newark yesterday afternoon, and gave their consent to the consecration of Rev. John Scarborough as Bishop of New-Jersey.

A large meeting of the working men of Paterson who are out of employment was held yesterday afternoon in a vacant lot in the vicinity of the Watson bridge works. After the meeting was over the men proceeded in a body to the Mayor to demand work or bread. Fears of a bread riot were for a time anticipated, but the men soon after quietly dispersed upon being informed by the Mayor that he was powerless to grant their request.

Peter Burns, boss foreman at the sugar-house, Jersey City, was arrested yesterday, charged with having on Friday last assaulted Timothy McRutliffe, one of his subordinates, so severely that he has since been confined to his bed. Burns directed McRutliffe Friday night to go home, because of his being under the influence of liquor. Some words ensued, when Burns knocked him down, and, as alleged, brutally beat him.

William B. Rogers, aged sixty years, proprietor of the flouring mills at Bristol, Penn., met with a serious railroad accident at the Market Street Depot, in Newark, yesterday noon. Mr. Rogers, in attempting to cross the western track, was struck by the 11 A. M. train from New-York, and thrown some distance. When he was picked up it was found that he was severely injured in the right hip, and had also received serious wounds upon the right side of the head.

## ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gov. Henry Howard, of Rhode Island, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Baron W. De Wagstaff, of Russia, is at the Brevoort House.

Hon. Lucius Robinson, of Elmira, is at the St. James Hotel.

Naval Constructor W. L. Hanscom, United States Navy, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Hiram Sibley, of Rochester, and R. S. Joyce, of the Irish Team, are at the Windsor Hotel.

F. Gonzalez Errazuriz, Chilian Minister at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Aristarchi Bey, Turkish Minister at Washington, and Congressman J. O. Whitehouse, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Judge D. L. Follett, of Norwich, N. Y., and Hon. D. C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Gov. A. E. Burnside, of Rhode Island; Hon. George S. Batcheller, of Saratoga; Lieut. Underwood, of the British Navy, and State Senator F. W. Tobey, of Port Henry, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Franklin Ames, of Boston, Mass., is at Earle's Hotel.

[Advertisement.]
Gentlemen's Hats and Ladies' Fancy Furs for Holiday gifts are obtainable at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

## MARKETS.

WATERTOWN, Dec. 8.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 935 head. Most of the stock at the market was of good description. The trade was active and the prices very firm. Sales—Choice market Beef at $10 50; Extra, $9 75@$10 25; first quality, $9@$9 50; second quality, $6 50@$8 50; third quality, $5@$6. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 5,127 head. The supply was light with no selected lots of all Lambs, although there were many choice Lambs mixed in with Sheep. Sheep of first-class could not be bought as easy as last week, and prices shaded in favor of owners. Sales—Sheep in lots at $2 50@$3 75 each; Extra, $4@$6. Spring Lambs, 5½c.@7½c. ⅌ lb.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 11½; Extra, $1 15; Amber Michigan, $1 08¼; No. 2 Red, $1 07½; No 3 do., $1 02. Corn steady; High Mixed, 71c.; December, 70¾c.; January, 71½c.; May, 77c.; Low Mixed, 70c.; no grade, 69½c. Oats dull and declining; No. 2 and Michigan, 55½c.; White, 57c. Seeds nominal. Dressed Hogs, $7 50@$8 25. Receipts—8,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—27,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 8.—Flour firm and in fair demand; low grades scarce; Medium, $6; Choice, $7@$7 25. Corn dull and lower at 84c.@85c. Oats active and higher at 67c.@68c. Pork nominally $22, in store. Lard quiet and weak at 14¾c.@15½c. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged.

DETROIT, Dec. 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 15¼@$1 15½; No. 1. $1 12. Corn steady at 75c. Oats in good demand at 55c.@57c. Hogs, $8@$10 30. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 8.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Pork unchanged. Bacon—None here. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@13c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7⅛c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.@10½c. Lard, 14½c.@15¼c. Whisky, 97c.

ALBANY, Dec. 8.—Wheat—No movement. Rye steady. Corn steady at 90c.@92c. Oats dull but firm. Barley active; sales, 7 cars No. 2 two-rowed State, $1 35; 5 cars No. 2 Bay Quinte, $1 55; 3 cars No. 2 two-rowed State on private terms; 2 cars three-rowed State, do.; 1 car No. 2 six-rowed State, do. Malt steady.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 8.—Business at the Brokers Board to-night was brisker; nearly 1,000 tcs. Lard were sold at 13c., spot, and December and February; 12½c. bid, January. Pork—$20 bid, March. Hams, in Pickle, offered at 11c., cash; Green Hams, 10½c.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—Live Hogs dull; buyers demand a reduction; sales, 9,500; common, $6 50@$6 75; medium to fair, $6 90@$7 10; good Packing, $7 15@$7 30; chice Butchers', $7 40@$7 50; the bulk of the sales were at $7@$7 25; about 15,000 were left unsold.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 8.—Corn firmer; Mixed, 90c.@91c.; Choice White, 93c. Bran advanced; sales at $1 20. Pork, $21 25. Dry-salted Meats dull; Shoulders, 7¾c.@7⅞c. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 111. Exchange—New-York Sight, ¼ discount; Sterling, $5 35.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 8.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 31¼c. Resin weak; Strained, $1 85. Crude Turpentine steady; Hard, $1 60; Yellow Dip and Virgin, $2 60. Tar Steady at $1 85.

## PASSENGERS SAILED.

*In steam-ship Klopstock, for Hamburg.*—F. Triacca, Mrs. Georgiana Albert, Miss Katy Albert, Miss Mary Albert, Miss Dorta Albert, Miss Clara Albert, Miss Leda Albert, and one servant, Andreas Stupe, A. Gfillich, Hy. Von Arsdale, C. W. Hall, Mrs. Emma Hall and one servant, George Cooke, Dr. Francisco Marill, Charles E. Brooks, J. A. Robinow, Mrs. A. Ponce De Leon, Miss A. Ponce De Leon, Carlos De Leon, Herm. Schwarz, Mrs. Ruse Toplitz, Miss Melville Toplitz, Master George Toplitz, D. Hyman, George C. Stenz, Daniel Herman, David Magnus, Ludwig Friedrich, Frederick Friedrich, Adolph Wittemann, Robert W. Brand, Gustavus Metz, Samuel Littleton, Leopold Loewe, Herman Cramer, Ludwig Schmegel, Wilhelm Heintzmann, B. Brunner, Gustavus Metz, Ernest Lang, Carl Breitkopf, Miss Margaret Schwan, Miss Luitgard Lehmann.

*In steam-ship City of Antwerp, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. J. C. Bates and child, R. Eversleigh, M. Clark, F. H. Brabe, Joseph Newton, D. N. Valentine, H. C. Whipple, James T. Vanston, Thomas Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Gove, Pedro Vera, José Zamarana, George Hollinshed, B. S. Bernpart, Charles M. Legge, S. W. Benjamin, John McMannus, Mrs. John McMannus, Mrs. Steventon, Mrs. R. Wybrants.

*In steam-ship England, for Liverpool.*—Jarvis Pelourbet, Master Louis Pelourbet, Horace Wall, Miss Ella Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. John Moir, Mrs. Hotchkiss, William Woolley, Mr. Davis.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

*In steam-ship Hansa, from Bremen*—Otto Schoemann, Robert Ostermayer, Johannes Hesse, Mrs. Venegenad De Codozo, family, and servants; Frank Blake, Baron Von Wagshaff, Mrs. Caroline Büttner, Albert Freund, Johann Conrad Seib, Moses Mendel, Louis Ullman, Moses Blum, Ludwig Neustaetter, F. Kerkow, C. Brandt, Jacob Lorenz, John Lorenz, Mrs. Sophie Von Wangenheim, E. Moritz Kiskalt, Mrs. Julie Nuhn, Albert Seeligmann, C. Von Liehn, Mrs. Auguste Von Liehn, Otto Holzschuher, Ferd. Baum, Nel. Tastenengo, Ph. Harbold, W. Pietjen.

*In steamship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool*—J Stewart, Mr and Mrs J P Davis, Miss E Coppon, Miss B Caden, Mrs Thomas Caden, J Quinn, Sister M A McGrease, Mrs Ellen Evans, G S Wright, Mrs Wright, Miss Wright, R S Joyce, Rev J Borazzi and servant, Mr and Mrs Louis Frager and two infants, Miss Lizzie Squire, Mrs G Lafitte and daughter, Mr Peddington, F W Otheman, Mrs J D Booth, G H Foster, Mrs Foster, J M Paliee, Mrs S Robinson, Miss Robinson, Rev Mr Andrews, Miss Parmelie and two children, Mr Warden, G H Flok.

*In steam-ship Helvetia, from Liverpool*—Dr. and Mrs. Morrow, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Scarborough, C. H. Remington, E. Morris, John Clarke, Rev. M. J. Hurley, T. McCoy, Wm. Shaw, Dr. A. C. Hosie.

## MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:13 | Sun sets....4:33 | Moon sets...5:30
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..7:57 | Gov. Island..8:46 | Hell Gate..10:08

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........TUESDAY, Dec. 8.

## CLEARED.

Steam-ships Klopstock, (Ger.,) Fischer, Hamburg, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne; Duna, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, Bowring & Archibald; Cleopatra, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Mediator, Martin, Fernandina and Port Royal, H. Gelpke; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia, J. Hand; England, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Lever, Liverpool via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Manhattan, McKee, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; Geo. W. Elder, Lawrence, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships Helene, (Ger.,) Raschen, Liverpool, J. A. Paulli; Importer, Sherburne, San Francisco, Simonson & Howes.

Barg Hebe, (Br.,) Taylor, St. Johns, N. F., Hewlett & Torrance.

Brigs Carl Johann, (Swed.,) Trapp, Oporto, Funch, Edye & Co.; Afton, Copp, Point-a-Pitre, J. Boynton's Sons.

Schrs. Anna McKeen, McKeen, Jacksonville, Gilchrist, White & Co.; Millie Trim, Bowers, Port Spain, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Robert Byron, Trask, Georgetown, Dem., F. W. Whitney & Co; L. & M. Knowles, Dinsmore, Sagua la Grand, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Iris, (Br.,) Buckard, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son.

## ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Hansa, (Ger.,) Klugkist, Bremen Nov. 21, via Southampton 24th, with mdse. and 216 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. The first part of the passage experienced very rough and stormy weather, and the sea extremely high, afterward more moderate, the wind mostly S. W. and N. W.; Dec. 5, lat. 42 10, lon. 60 15, passed steam-ship Silesia hence for Hamburg.

Steam-ship Helvetia, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool Nov. 25, via Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and 159 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst; Nov. 30, lat. 48 54, lon. 28 09, passed a National Line steam-ship bound E; Dec. 7, lat. 40 18, lon. 68 45, a Dutch bark showing signals H. B. J. L., Commercial Code, bound W.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Richmond, Reed, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Neptune, Berry, Boston.

Bark Adam Von Koss, (Ger.,) Arfert, Gloucester 77 ds., with salt to order. Took the northern passage, and had strong westerly gales; lost and split sails and stove bulwarks.

Brig Pansy, (of Sunderland,) Evans, Taganrog 84 days, with wool to Muszinger & Pitzipio, vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 26; took the middle passage, and had moderate weather.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. W.; clear.

## SAILED.

Steam-ships Klopstock, for Hamburg; City of Antwerp, for Liverpool; Cleopatra, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; bark H. Buschman, for Liverpool; schr. Chas. T. Heyer, for Barbadoes.

## LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Sld. for the United States, Carl and Admiral.

Arr. out on the 8th inst, Fornjot, Guillermo, Dorothea, and Dr. Von Thuenen Tellow.

Also arr. out, Martino Cilento.

LARNE, Dec. 8.—The State Line steam-ship State of Nevada, Capt. Braes, from New-York Nov. 27, arr. here to-day.

The steam-ship State of Georgia, of the same line, sld. hence at 7 o'clock last evening for New-York.

HOLIDAYS.
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE.

Will keep their store open in the evenings during this month.

WATCHES.

The assortment in this department is complete. Their watches for ladies are of the same system as their Standard Watch, are thoroughly adjusted to heat, cold, and position, are stronger and of much higher grade and finish than any yet offered. They are cased in all the desirable styles, and some in ornamentation not before shown in this market.

For gentlemen they offer their standard Stem-winding Watch, and a full line of Complicated Watches.

Chronographs making fifth seconds.
Chronographs with split seconds.
Chronographs with split and independent seconds.
Five-minute Repeaters.
Minute Repeaters.
Self-acting Repeaters, striking hours and quarters.

For Boys—Fine movements of very desirable sizes in silver cases, both stem and key winders.

STEINWAY.
Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos,
The Standard Pianos of the World.
FIRST OF THE GRAND GOLD MEDALS OF HONOR.
World's Fair, Paris, 1867, London, 1862.
Special attention is respectfully directed to the latest improvement in their Piano-fortes:
The New Patent Tone Sustaining Pedal.
This valuable and important invention greatly enlarges the capacity of the Piano-forte for the production of musical effects.
Warerooms—109 and 111 East 14th st., N. Y.

CLOCKS, BRONZES,
Musical Boxes, &c.
ALEX. M. HAYS & CO.,
23 Maiden lane and 27 East 15th st.,
HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH AND VIENNA NOVELTIES, AND AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.
DIAMONDS!
WATCHES, JEWELRY.
Solitaire Diamond Ear-rings,
RANGING IN WEIGHT FROM 1 TO 15 KARATS, AND AT PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION.

AITKEN, SON & CO
BROADWAY, CORNER 18TH ST.
LACE AND LINEN HANDKERCIEFS.
FANCY NOVELTIES
In Made-up Lace Goods
FOR
HOLIDAY TRADE.

CHEAPEST BECAUSE BEST.
GEO. STECK & CO.
RECEIVED THE HIGHEST PRIZE,
The Only Gold Medal,
FOR THE BEST
PIANO-FORTES,
AT THE
World's Fair, Vienna, 1873.
Warerooms, No. 25 East 14th st., New-York.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING!
REMEMBER THE LITTLE ONES.
You can buy Baby Carriages, Velocipedes, Propellers, Spring, Hobby, and Shoo-fly Horses, Doll Carriages, Wagons, Carts, Sleighs, &c., wholesale and retail, at manufacturer's prices. Send for price list.
CRANDALL & CO., Manufacturers,
NO. 569 3D AV., NEW-YORK.

SILVER
BRIDAL GIFTS,
AT RETAIL BY
The Gorham Company,
*No. 1 Bond St., near Broadway,*
AND BY
Joseph Bachman & Sons,
No. 3 MAIDEN LANE.

B. L. Solomon & Sons,
657 AND 659 BROADWAY,
ARE NOW OFFERING AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF THE FOLLOWING GOODS AT PRICES THAT WILL WELL REPAY AN INSPECTION BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.
LACE CURTAINS,
Nottingham Curtains,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
AND
Furniture Coverings,
COMPRISING EVERY NEW FABRIC NOW BEING PRODUCED IN EUROPE.
Cretonnes and Satines,
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES.
Gilt Window Shades,
IN NEW TINTS.
PIANO & TABLE COVERS,
Clocks, Ornaments, Pedestals, Easels,
AND A VARIETY OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR
Holiday Presents.

CHICKERING
PIANOS.
THE STANDARD INSTRUMENTS OF THE WORLD.
THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,
and First Grand Gold Medal,
WORLD'S FAIR, PARIS.
The Grand Prize Medal,
WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON.
AND 81 GRAND PRIZES IN THE U. S.
Warerooms, No. 11 East 14th st., N. Y.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY.
A SCENE AT STEINWAY HALL.

The Drawing that Took Place Yesterday—The Second Drawing of the Industrial Exhibition Company.

A large and respectable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen was held at Steinway Hall yesterday. About 700 males and 100 ladies were present, the occasion being the second drawing of the Industrial Exhibition Company.

On the stage, which was well lighted, and enveloped in a background of red curtain, was placed the big wheel, whose revolutions decided the prizes. Then there was a youthful individual who called out the prizes in a loud voice, added by signs, with big black figures. On the stage were also the committee and the officers of the company.

The drawing took place full in the sight of all the audience, and gave general satisfaction. There were no hitches, no delays, no postponements. Everything was well managed, and everything transpired in an orderly manner.

Some of the episodes were of interest. One lady who drew a thousand-dollar prize almost swooned for joy. Another young man who drew $500 uttered a yell of delight, but the majority of the lucky ones took their good luck quietly. Even those who drew no prize were satisfied, as each drawn series bond, even if it drew nothing else, was entitled to $21.

Bond Series 1,258, No. 97, drew the capital prize, $35,000. Bond Series 1,258, No. 29, drew $[illegible]. Altogether, the Second Premium Drawing of the Industrial Exhibition Company was a success.

$20
WILL BUY A FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND
of the
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
EVERY BOND
purchased on or before MONDAY, Jan. 4, will participate in the
THIRD SERIES DRAWING,
TO BE HELD ON
JANUARY 4, 1875.
Capital Premium, $100,000.
The proceeds of the sales of these Bonds will be used for the erection of a permanent Exhibition Palace, to be erected on the grounds of the Company, situated on 98th to 102d st., from 3d to 4th av.
THESE BONDS
will make a splendid Christmas or New-Year's present, as there is no risk of any loss. Every Bond will be redeemed with a
PREMIUM.
Address for Circulars, full information, and Bonds,
MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
NO. 23 PARK ROW, N. Y. (P. O. Drawer No. 29.)

BLACK, STARR & FROST,
NO. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
SUCCESSORS TO
BALL, BLACK, & CO.
FINE WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
AND A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
HOLIDAY GOODS.

"GOOD NIGHT" SHIRTS
$1.50 each by mail or express.
Don't go to bed without one
PERREGO, 85 Nassau St. N. Y.

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS.
NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.
WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

### SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 8.

#### SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| 00 West. Union..s3. 82½ | 700 Ohio & Miss....... 32 |
| 00 do.......... 82½ | 400 do.......b3. 32 |
| 200 do.......... 82⅝ | 200 do.......s3. 31⅞ |
| 00 do.......c. 82⅝ | 200 do.......... 31⅞ |
| 200 do.......... 82½ | 600 do.......... 31¾ |
| 00 Union Pacific..... 35⅝ | 100 St. L. & I. M....... 24½ |
| 00 do.......s3. 35⅝ | 100 Del., L. & W...b3. 107¾ |
| 100 do.......... 35⅝ | 100 N. W. Pf.......s3. 62⅛ |
| 200 do......b3. 35⅝ | 100 North-west.....s3. 47⅛ |
| 00 Erie......... 27⅛ | 700 do.......... 47¼ |
| 00 do......s3. 27 | 1000 do.......... 47⅜ |
| 00 do.......... 27⅛ | 800 do.......... 47¼ |
| 00 do.......... 27¼ | 1100 do.......s3. 47¼ |
| 000 do......s3. 27⅛ | 600 do.......... 47⅜ |
| 00 do.......... 27⅛ | 300 do.......b3. 47⅛ |
| 1000 do.......... 27¼ | 300 do.......... 47⅜ |
| 00 Rock Island...... 101⅜ | 700 do.......c. 47⅛ |
| 00 do.......... 101⅞ | 500 do.......b3. 47⅜ |
| 00 do......s3. 101¾ | 1400 do.......... 47¼ |
| 00 Pacific Mail...... 40¾ | 500 do.......s3. 47⅛ |
| 00 do.......... 40⅝ | 500 do.......... 47 |
| 700 do.......... 40½ | 900 do.......... 47⅛ |
| 400 do.......... 40⅝ | 100 do.......s3. 47⅛ |
| 00 do.......c. 40⅜ | 500 St. Paul......... 39 |
| 00 do.......... 40½ | 200 do.......c. 39 |
| 00 do.......... 40⅝ | 200 do.......... 39⅛ |
| 2900 do.......... 40½ | 200 do.......... 39 |
| 00 do.......... 40⅝ | 300 do.......s3. 38⅞ |
| 00 do......b3. 40½ | 500 do.......... 38¾ |
| 00 do......s3. 40⅝ | 500 Tol. & Wab....... 30½ |
| 00 N. Y. C. & H...b3. 102 | 500 do.......s3. 30⅝ |
| 00 do.......... 102 | 500 do.......... 30½ |
| 00 Lake Shore...... 80⅜ | 200 do.......... 30⅝ |
| 00 do.......... 80¼ | 100 do.......s3. 30¼ |
| 00 do.......c. 80¼ | 100 do.......... 30⅜ |
| 00 do......b3. 80⅜ | 900 do.......... 30½ |
| 00 do......s3. 80¼ | 300 do.......s3. 30⅜ |
| 00 do.......... 80¼ | 300 do.......b3. 30½ |
| 00 do.......... 80½ | 300 do.......... 30½ |
| 00 do......b3. 80¼ | |

#### GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R........12. 115⅝ | $10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67......12. 115⅝ |
| 3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.....b. c. 112¼ | 2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........ 119⅜ |
| 1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65........ 116 | 42,000 do.......12. 119⅜ |
| 3,000 do.......... 115⅝ | 2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.........12. 112⅝ |
| 50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n. b. c. s3. 118½ | 10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R........12. 112¼ |
| 4,000 do......b. c. 118½ | 10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C. 112⅝ |

#### FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $1,000 California 7s.. 114 | 700 Un. Pac. R. b. c. b3. 35¾ |
| 10,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s.. 57½ | 300 do.......... 35¾ |
| 1,000 Mo. 6s, L. bds. 98½ | 1000 do.......... 35⅝ |
| 2,000 Mo. 6s, '76..... 100 | 300 do......s3. 35½ |
| 7,000 Mo. 6s, '77..... 99 | 100 do......s4. 35½ |
| 5,000 Mo. 6s, '78...... 98½ | 100 do......c. 35½ |
| 5,000 Wes. Pac. ba. b. c. 87⅝ | 100 do.......... 35½ |
| 1,000 Al. & Sus. 2d.. 102½ | 500 L. S. & M. S. R. R. |
| 2,000 do......b. c. 102¼ | b. c. b3...... 80¼ |
| 1,000 B., C. R. & M. 1st. 51 | 300 do.......... 80¼ |
| 3,000 do.......... 50 | 300 do.......... 80⅜ |
| 6,000 Ches. & O. 1st, | 500 do......b3. 80½ |
| coupon on.... 51½ | 100 do......s3. 80⅜ |
| 1,000 M. & St. P. 7 3-10. 93 | 2300 do.......... 80½ |
| 11,000 C. & N. W. con. | 1600 do......b3. 80½ |
| coup. G. bds. 82 | 1000 do......s3. 80⅜ |
| 10,000 L. S. con. coup. | 3200 do.......... 80¼ |
| 2d........ 91¼ | 100 do......b3. 80¼ |
| 2,000 do......b. c. 91⅞ | 800 C. & N. W. R. b. c. 47¼ |
| 2,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 101 | 400 do.......... 47⅜ |
| 1,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s. 109 | 300 do......s3. 47⅜ |
| 1,000 C. P. G. bds.... 96¼ | 100 do.......... 47½ |
| 2,000 Erie 2d........ 100 | 300 do......b3. 47½ |
| 1,000 U. P. 7s. L. G.. 89 | 1600 do.......... 47⅜ |
| 11,000 U. P. Sink. F... 77¾ | 500 do.......... 47¼ |
| 7,000 P. R. of M. 1st. 90 | 400 do......c. 47⅛ |
| 5,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 70 | 200 do......s3. 47¼ |
| 1,000 St. L. & I. M. 2d. 71 | 500 do.......... 47⅛ |
| 10,000 T. & W. 1st. | 2800 do.......... 47 |
| St. L. D...... 74½ | 600 do.......... 46⅞ |
| 1,000 T. & W. con. c. 57 | 200 do.......... 46¾ |
| 5,000 do.......... 56½ | 2200 do.......... 46⅞ |
| 2,000 G. W. 1st, '88. 89 | 600 do......s3. 46⅞ |
| 3,000 M. & E. 7s, '71. 99¾ | 1200 do......s3. 46¾ |
| 30 Fourth Nat. B.... 98 | 900 do.......... 46⅞ |
| 50 Merchants' Bank. 120 | 500 do......b3. 47 |
| 20 Bank of Rep...... 104 | 400 do.......... 47 |
| 15 Del. & H. Canal.. 116 | 100 P. R. of Mo...b. c. 47½ |
| 100 Mary. Coal Co. b. c. 19¾ | 100 C. & N. W. P...b. c 62⅛ |
| 100 Mar. L. & M. b. c.. 4½ | 500 do......b3 62¼ |
| 400 Am. Dis. Tel. b. c. 40 | 300 do.......... 62¼ |
| 100 Wes. U. T. b. c. s3. 82½ | 100 do.......... 62 |
| 400 do.......... 82⅝ | 100 do.......... 61½ |
| 800 do......s3. 82⅝ | 100 C., C. C. & I. R. s60. 59½ |
| 700 do......b3. 82⅝ | 100 do. b. c. b60. 60 |
| 50 do.......... 82½ | 100 do......s60. 59 |
| 500 do......s3. 82¾ | 20 N. J. C. R.....b. c. 106¼ |
| 500 do......b3. 82⅞ | 100 do.......... 106 |
| 600 do.......... 82⅞ | 20 do.......... 106⅛ |
| 400 do......b3. 82¾ | 200 C., M. & St. P. b. c. c. 38⅞ |
| 800 do.......... 82¾ | 200 do.......... 38⅞ |
| 1100 do......s3. 82⅝ | 200 do......b3. 39 |
| 700 do.......... 82⅞ | 700 do.......... 39 |
| 20 do.......... 82⅝ | 100 do.......... 38⅞ |
| 100 do......s3. 82¾ | 200 do.......... 38¾ |
| 200 do.......... 82¾ | 300 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. 57¾ |
| 110 Adams Ex.....b. c. 114 | 400 C. & R. I. R. b-c. b3. 101⅞ |
| 150 N. Y. C. & H...b. c. 102 | 500 do.......... 102⅛ |
| 50 Mich. Cen. R....... 80½ | 700 do.......... 102 |
| 50 do......b. c. 81 | 200 do......b3. 102 |
| 800 do.......... 81½ | 40 do.......... 102 |
| 10 do.......... 81 | 10 do.......... 102¼ |
| 100 do......b3. 81 | 100 do......s3. 101¾ |
| 100 Panama Rail. b. c. 114½ | 300 T., W. & W...b. c. 30⅝ |
| 200 P. M. S. S. Co. b. c. s3. 40⅜ | 900 do.......... 30⅜ |
| 100 do.......... 40⅜ | 700 do.......... 30⅞ |
| 800 do......c. 40⅝ | 700 do......s3. 31 |
| 500 do......s3. 40⅝ | 100 do.......... 31⅛ |
| 600 do.......... 40½ | 800 do......s3. 30⅞ |
| 10 do.......... 40⅝ | 300 do......b3. 31⅛ |
| 200 do.......... 40⅝ | 500 do.......... 31 |
| 1400 do.......... 40⅞ | 1500 do.......... 31⅛ |
| 700 do......b3. 40⅜ | 800 do......b3. 31¼ |
| 500 do.......... 40⅜ | 1200 do.......... 31¼ |
| 100 do.......... 40¾ | 600 do......s3. 31⅛ |
| 200 do.......... 40½ | 100 do......s3. 31 |
| 200 do......b60. 40⅜ | 100 do.......... 30⅞ |
| 100 do......b3. 40⅝ | 600 do.......... 31 |
| 200 do......s3. 40½ | 100 do.......... 31⅛ |
| 200 do......s3. 40½ | 200 do.......... 31 |
| 300 do.......... 40½ | 18 A. & T. H. Pf. b. c. 26¼ |
| 200 do......b3. 40⅜ | 100 St. L. K. C. & N. |
| 300 do.......... 40⅜ | Pf.........b. c. 29 |
| 100 Erie Railway. b. c. 27⅜ | 15 C. & A. R.....b. c. 102 |
| 300 do......s3. 27¼ | 700 Oh. & Miss. R. b. c. 31⅞ |
| 300 do.......... 27¼ | 600 do......b3. 32 |
| 1400 do......s3. 27⅛ | 100 do.......... 31⅞ |
| 800 H. & St. J. R. b. c. 27 | 600 do.......... 31¾ |
| 100 do.......... 26¾ | 100 O. & M. R. Pf. b. c. 63¾ |

#### SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $5,000 U. S. C. 6s, '81. 119½ | 800 Lake Shore....... 80¼ |
| 7,000 U. S. 5-20 G., | 1500 do......s5. 80¼ |
| '65, new..... 118 | 5 do.......... 80 |
| 14,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 119⅛ | 300 do......s3. 80⅛ |
| 2,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s. C. 88 | 2200 do.......... 80⅛ |
| 4,000 T. & W. C. Conv. 56½ | 10 New-Jersey Cen.. 106¼ |
| 2,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, | 200 St. Paul....... 38¾ |
| St. L. Div...... 74½ | 25 North-western.... 47¼ |
| 5,000 Canada So. 1st, | 700 do......b3. 47 |
| coupon on..... 65 | 1700 do.......... 46⅞ |
| 200 Erie......s3. 27⅛ | 700 do.......... 46¾ |
| 300 do.......... 27¼ | 700 do.......... 46⅝ |
| 100 Pacific Mail..... 40¾ | 2000 do.......... 46⅝ |
| 100 do......b60. 40⅝ | 800 do......s3. 46⅝ |
| 100 do.......... 40⅝ | 500 do......s10. 46⅝ |
| 200 do.......... 40⅝ | 100 do......b3. 46¾ |
| 400 do.......... 40½ | 800 do......s3. 46⅝ |
| 100 do.......... 40¼ | 100 Tol. & Wabash... 31⅛ |
| 1100 do.......... 40⅛ | 200 do......b3. 31⅛ |
| 700 do......s3. 40 | 200 do.......... 31 |
| 1500 do.......... 40 | 200 do.......... 30⅞ |
| 600 West. Union...b3. 82⅞ | 10 Del., Lack. & W.. 108¼ |
| 1800 do.......... 82⅞ | 200 Ohio & Miss...... 31⅞ |
| 500 do......s3. 82¾ | 700 do.......... 31⅝ |
| 500 do.......... 82¾ | 100 Han. & St. Jo.... 26⅞ |
| 100 N. Y. C. & Hud..... 102⅛ | 10 Pacific R. of Mo.. 47 |
| 600 Union Pacific..b3. 35⅝ | 100 St. L. & Kan. C. b3. 24 |
| 500 do......s3. 35½ | |

#### GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $20,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81.....b. c. 115⅝ | $15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. new. b. c. 118¼ |
| 5,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '65, new. b. c. 114½ | 5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......b. c. 119⅝ |

#### SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $10,000 Va. 6s Con. b. c. 58⅛ | 100 Erie.......b. c. s3. 27⅛ |
| 1,000 Mo. 6s, Long bds. 98½ | 600 L. S. & M. So...b. c. 80⅛ |
| 1,000 S. C. 6s, n. J. & J. 23 | 200 do......s3. 80⅛ |
| 2,000 Alb. & Susq. 3d. 100 | 200 Un. Pac...b. c. b3. 35½ |
| 3,000 Un. Pac. 1st..... 92 | 1500 Chic. & N. W. b. c. 46⅝ |
| 5,000 Pt. Ft. W. & C. 1st. 111½ | 3600 do.......... 46½ |
| 4,000 Erie, 3d......... 100 | 700 do.......... 46⅝ |
| 1,000 Chic. & N. W. | 900 do......s3. 46½ |
| Con. G. Bds.... 81¾ | 1200 do.......... 46⅝ |
| 2,000 Chic. & N. W. Con. 89¼ | 100 N. J. Cen.....b. c. 106½ |
| 2,000 G. Western, 1st. 89 | 1100 Chic. & R. I. b. c. 101½ |
| 4,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st. 93 | 100 do......s3. 101½ |
| 3,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d. 80½ | 200 C., Mil. & S. P. b. c. b3 38½ |
| 30 Fourth Nat. Bk... 98½ | 300 do.......... 38½ |
| 100 Mar. L. & Mg...b. c. 4½ | 300 do.......... 38⅝ |
| 100 Quick. Min....b. c. 33½ | 700 Tol. Wab. & W. b. c. 30⅞ |
| 500 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. s30 102 | 700 do.......... 30¾ |
| 500 do.......... 102⅛ | 100 do......s3. 30⅝ |
| 500 Pac. M.......b. c. 40 | 400 do.......... 30⅝ |
| 1500 do.......... 39⅞ | 200 Del., Lack. & W.. 108 |
| 300 do......s3. 39¾ | 400 do......b. c. 108¼ |
| 2300 do.......... 39¾ | 2600 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 31½ |
| 1600 do.......... 39⅞ | 200 H. & St. Jo. Pref.. 35 |
| 600 do......s10. 39¾ | 200 Col. C. & Ind. C. b. c. 9⅝ |
| 800 do.......... 40 | 900 W. Un. Tel. b. c. s3. 82⅝ |
| 900 do.......... 40⅛ | 500 do......b3. 82¾ |
| 1200 do.......... 40 | 1400 do.......... 82¾ |
| 500 do.......... 39⅞ | 400 do......s3. 82⅝ |
| 600 do......c. 39⅞ | 1000 do.......... 82⅝ |
| 1400 do.......... 39¾ | |

#### SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1200 Pac. Mail...... 39⅞ | 100 Rock Island..b3. 101⅝ |
| 1200 do.......... 40 | 100 do......s3. 101½ |
| 2300 do.......... 40⅛ | 100 St. Paul......... 38½ |
| 500 do......b3. 40¼ | 100 do......s3. 38⅝ |
| 600 do.......... 40⅛ | 100 St. Paul Pref..... 57¼ |
| 500 do......s3. 40 | 100 do.......... 57 |
| 300 do.......... 40 | 400 Tol. & Wabash... 30¾ |
| 400 do......b3. 40⅛ | 300 do.......... 30⅝ |
| 500 do.......... 40⅛ | 700 do.......... 30½ |
| 700 do.......... 40 | 50 Del., Lack. & W.. 108½ |
| 100 do......b10. 40 | 200 St. Louis & I. M.. 25¾ |
| 100 do......s3. 39⅞ | 100 Ohio & Miss..b3. 31½ |
| 700 do.......... 40 | 500 do.......... 31⅜ |
| 100 N. Y. C. & Hud... 102⅛ | 100 St. Louis & K. C. 25 |
| 1500 Western Un..b3. 82¾ | 400 C. C. & I. C....... 9¾ |
| 100 do.......... 82¾ | 900 Erie.......s3. 27⅛ |
| 900 do......s3. 82⅝ | 100 do.......... 27⅛ |
| 200 North-western... 46½ | 400 do.......... 27 |
| 300 do......b3. 46½ | 1000 Lake Shore..b3. 80¼ |
| 800 do.......... 46⅝ | 1500 do.......... 80⅜ |
| 300 do......s3. 46¼ | 400 do.......... 80¼ |
| 400 do.......... 46¼ | 300 do......s3. 80¼ |
| 300 do......s3. 46⅜ | 200 do......b3. 80¼ |
| 200 do......b3. 46¼ | 200 do......s3. 80⅛ |
| 100 Union Pac........ 35½ | 400 do......s5. 80⅛ |
| 800 do......s3. 35½ | 400 do.......... 80⅛ |

TUESDAY, Dec. 8—P. M.

The stock market was less active than yesterday, and about half of the day's business was in Pacific Mail and North-western. The former sold first at 40¾, or ¼ ⅌ cent. below the last price of Monday, soon declined to 40⅜, recovered in the course of the morning to 40⅞ on a considerable trade, fell off in the afternoon to 39¾ on some pressure of "short" stock, and finally sold at 40, or 1 ⅌ cent. lower than yesterday. The election of the new President, Mr. Alexandre, was at first favorably received, but the hesitation in the market is no doubt partly due to the delay in the publication of the promised statement, now anxiously awaited by the Street. Mr. Russell Sage's letter was very well spoken of in respect both of its composition and its dispassionate and reasonable tone, but some surprise is justly expressed at his confession that at so late a day he was personally ignorant of the true condition of the company's finances, and obliged to rely upon the statements of his subordinate in regard to them. Ignorance of this kind is hardly in keeping with Mr. Sage's previous well-established reputation as a shrewd man of business. North-western was unusually firm at the outset, and advanced during the morning to 47½, the highest price marked during the recent movement in that stock. At and about this point it is believed that the party which is managing the upward speculation effected very considerable sales, for the quotation soon declined, with large transactions, to 46¾, and after a slight rally fell off in the afternoon to 46⅛, selling last at 46¼. The downward movement was partially assisted, if not in great part caused, by free offerings of stock by the bear party. Lake Shore was steady within a very moderate range. Western Union was conspicuous for firmness at 82½@82⅞, with a decline at last to 82⅝. Wabash improved from 30½ to 31¼, and finally returned to 30½ after a fair trade, marked in the later dealings by a good deal of hammering on the part of the bears. Union Pacific was dull and steady. Ohios were strong and moderately active at 32@31¾ most of the day, but were largely sold in the afternoon by the same broker who did most to depress Wabash and North-western, and they declined finally to 31⅜.

London advices quote Consols easier at 91½@91⅝ for money, and 92 for the account. The Bank of England gained £41,000 sterling in bullion in balance to-day. For our bonds the prices are fairly better, doubtless on the favorable recommendations in the President's message and Secretary Bristow's report. The last quotations are 1865s, old, 106⅜; 1867s, 109½; 10-40s, 104⅜; new fives, 103⅛@103¼. Erie firm at 25⅛. The French Rentes are lower at 62f. 45c.

Sterling Exchange is in rather better demand at $4 84¾@$4 85 for prime 60 day bills, and $4 89¾@$4 90 for sight. Prime commercial is wanted at $4 84@$4 84¼. The inquiry has been materially assisted by the lower price of Gold, which opened weaker, with quotation 111¼, though it is doubtful if any sales were made at that price. There was a decline to 111 in the course of the first hour, and later to 110⅝ and 110 9-16, (the latter quoted 110½,) the market showing great heaviness, and the sales appearing to be mostly in the way of realizing at considerable loss. The decline was doubtless assisted by the news of a gain in bullion at the Bank of England and increased firmness in our securities in the London market. The dealings in the afternoon were marked by considerable recovery, with a firmer tone, and sales as high as 110 15-16, and the final quotation is 110⅞@111. The engagements for export by to-morrow's steamers are reported at $600,000 gold coin. Actual shipments to-day, $305,000, of which $200,000 was gold coin and the remainder silver bars. On gold loans the rates were mostly 2 and 2½ ⅌ cent. for carrying, with an exception at 1 ⅌ cent. In one instance, also, there was a charge of 3 ⅌ cent. for borrowing. Clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank, $40,829,000; gold balances, $2,485,949; currency balances, $2,819,092.

Government Stocks have been fairly active at a further decline of ¼@⅜ ⅌ cent., with a recovery at the close of about ⅛ ⅌ cent on the final rally in gold. The coupon issues were again the weakest, and the foreign bankers were free sellers of 1862s against purchases made abroad. The transactions in this one issue amount to about $300,000. It will, however, be observed by our quotations below that the coupon 1867s are fully up to yesterday's price. The purchases by domestic investors were respectable in amount, and no large lines of bonds were offering, though the market was feverish and unsettled during most of the day on the sudden fluctuations in the price of gold. The business would be safer and, on the whole, more profitable to the large dealers if it were conducted more nearly on a gold basis. Currency 6s were unchanged.

State Stocks were dull, and for Tennessees ¼ ⅌ cent. lower. Virginia Consols improved to 58⅛ sales and bid. South Carolinas are better at 23. In Railroad Bonds there was a fair trade, with some irregularity in prices, most issues remaining firm and partly better, while the Pacific Railroad Bonds were lower on moderate sales for foreign account, the decline in Gold enabling bankers to import them at a profit. We give a few closing quotations, in addition to prices at the first board in the list below: Central Pacific 6s, 95¾@96½; Union Pacific, 92⅛ bid; Land Grants, 88¾@89⅛; Sinking Funds, 77½@77¾; Fort Wayne Firsts, 111@111½; North-west Gold Bonds, 81¼@81¾; St. Paul 8s, 107¾ bid; Ohio and Mississippi Sinking Funds, 97⅝@98; ditto, Consols, 95¾@96½; Iron Mountain Firsts, 91@92; Western Pacific Firsts, 87½ bid. Michigan Central Firsts, 101⅛@102.

Money was abundant, and the rates for call loans, 3½@3@2½ ⅌ cent., were rather a disappointment to lenders, who had been expecting an opportunity for more profitable employment of their balances on the indications afforded by the last bank statement. The business was mostly at 3 ⅌ cent. Only a very little was done at 2½, and that at the close, when most borrowers had already supplied themselves for the day.

#### RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

| | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing. Bid. | Closing. Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Western Union......... | 82⅞ | 82½ | 82⅝ | 82¾ |
| Pacific Mail............ | 40⅞ | 39¾ | 40 | 40⅛ |
| New-York Central...... | 102⅛ | 102 | 102 | 102¼ |
| Harlem.................. | .... | .... | 130 | 131 |
| Erie...................... | 27⅜ | 27 | 27 | 27⅛ |
| Lake Shore............. | 80½ | 80⅛ | 80⅛ | 80¼ |
| Wabash.................. | 31¼ | 30½ | 30⅜ | 30½ |
| North-western.......... | 47½ | 46⅛ | 46⅛ | 46¼ |
| North-western Pref.... | 62¼ | 61¾ | 61¼ | 61½ |
| Milwaukee & St. Paul.. | 39⅛ | 38⅜ | 38⅜ | 38½ |
| Milwaukee & St. Paul Pf. | 57¾ | 57 | 57 | 57½ |
| Ohio & Mississippi..... | 32 | 31⅜ | 31¼ | 31⅜ |
| Rock Island............. | 102½ | 101⅛ | 101½ | 101⅝ |
| Union Pacific........... | 35¾ | 35½ | 35⅜ | 35⅞ |
| C., B. & Quincy........ | .... | .... | 105½ | 107½ |
| Illinois Central......... | .... | .... | 97 | 98 |
| Chicago & Alton....... | .... | .... | 101½ | 102 |
| Chicago & Alton Pref.. | .... | .... | 106 | 109 |
| Panama................. | 114½ | 114½ | 114½ | 115½ |
| Pittsburg................ | .... | .... | 88 | 88⅜ |
| Fort Wayne............. | .... | .... | 94⅞ | 95¼ |
| Michigan Central....... | 81¼ | 81 | 80½ | 81 |
| Morris & Essex........ | .... | .... | 98¾ | .... |
| New-Jersey Central.... | 106½ | 106 | 106 | 106½ |
| Del., Lack. & Western.. | 108 | 107¾ | 108⅛ | 108¼ |
| Atlantic & Pacific Pref. | .... | .... | 16¼ | 16½ |
| Missouri Pacific......... | 47½ | 47½ | 47 | 47¼ |
| Hannibal & St. Joseph. | 27 | 26¾ | 26½ | 27 |
| Hannibal & St. Jo. Pref. | 35 | 35 | 34½ | 35 |
| Iron Mountain.......... | 25¾ | 24½ | 26 | 27 |
| C., C. & Ind. Central... | 7⅝ | 9⅝ | 9¾ | 10 |
| Am. District Tel. Co... | 40 | 40 | 39½ | 40 |
| Atl. & Pacific Tel. Co... | .... | .... | 19¼ | 19½ |
| Quicksilver.............. | 33½ | 33½ | 33 | 34 |
| Quicksilver Pref........ | .... | .... | 44 | 45 |
| Adams Express......... | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114¾ |
| Wells-Fargo Express... | .... | .... | 83 | 83½ |
| American Express...... | .... | .... | 65¼ | 65¾ |
| United States Express.. | .... | .... | 63½ | 64½ |

Total sales, 189,500 shares, including 47,000 Pacific Mail, 43,500 North-western, 22,900 Lake Shore, 18,100 Wabash, 20,100 Western Union, 8,500 Ohio, 7,100 Union Pacific, 6,500 Erie, 4,900 St Paul, and 4,000 Rock Island.

#### CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6s, 1881, r..... | 115½ | 115¾ | 5-20s, 1867, r.. | 115½ | 115¾ |
| 6s, 1881, c..... | 119¾ | 120 | 5-20s, 1867, c.. | 119⅜ | 119½ |
| 5-20s, 1862, r.. | 112⅜ | 112½ | 5-20s, 1868, r.. | 115½ | 115¾ |
| 5-20s, 1862, c.. | 112⅜ | 112½ | 5-20s, 1868, c.. | 119¼ | 119½ |
| 5-20s, 1864, r.. | 114 | 114½ | 10-40s, r....... | 112⅝ | 112⅞ |
| 5-20s, 1864, c.. | 114¼ | 114½ | 10-40s, c....... | 113⅝ | 114 |
| 5-20s, 1865, r.. | 115¾ | 116¼ | 5s, 1881, r..... | 112¼ | 112½ |
| 5-20s, 1865, c.. | 116¼ | 116⅜ | 5s, 1881, c..... | 112¼ | 112⅜ |
| 5-20s, 1865, n. r. | 114¾ | 115¼ | 6s, currency.. | 116¼ | 116½ |
| 5-20s, 1865, n. c. | 118¼ | 118½ | Gold........... | 110⅞ | 111 |

#### CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF STATE STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama 5s, '83....... | 39 | N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.. | 21 |
| Alabama 5s, '86....... | 39 | N. C. 6s, A. & O...... | 21 |
| Alabama 8s, '86....... | 50 | N. C. 6s, N. C. R., J. & J. | 51 |
| Arkansas 6s, F'ded.. | 21 | N. C. 6s, N. C. R., A. & O | 51 |
| Ar. 6s, L. R. & Ft. S. iss. | 9 | N. C. N. C. R. 7 off, J. & J | 35 |
| Georgia 6s............ | 79 | N. C. N. C. R. 7 off, A. & O | 35 |
| Georgia 7s, new bds.. | 91 | N. C. new bds. J. & J. | 12 |
| Georgia 7s, indorsed. | 85 | N. C. new bds. A. & O. | 12 |
| Louisiana 6s.......... | 27 | N. C. S. Tax, class 1. | 5 |
| La. 6s, new bds...... | 22 | N. C. S. Tax, class 2. | 5 |
| La. 6s, new Fl'g Dbt. | 21 | N. C. S. Tax, class 3. | 5 |
| La. 7s, Penitentiary.. | 21 | South Carolina 6s.... | 30 |
| La. 8s, Levee bds.... | 25 | S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. | 23 |
| La. 8s, Levee bds.... | 25 | S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.. | 23 |
| La. 8s, Lev. bds. of '75. | 26 | S. C. L'd C., '89, J. & J. | 18 |
| Mo. 6s due in '75.... | 101½ | S. C. L'd C., '89, A. & O. | 18 |
| Mo. 5s due in '79.... | 98½ | S. C. 7s of '88......... | 18 |
| Mo. 6s due in '80.... | 96½ | S. C. Non-f'dable bds. | 6½ |
| L. bs., due '81 to '91 in. | 98½ | Tennessee 6s, old.... | 57 |
| H. & St. Jo, due '75.. | 101½ | Tennessee 6s, new.... | 56¾ |
| H. & St. Jo, due '76.. | 99 | Tenn. 6s, new series. | 56½ |
| H. & St. Jo, due '86.. | 95 | Virginia 6s, old...... | 38 |
| H. & St. Jo, due '87.. | 95 | Virginia 6s, new bds. | 38 |
| N. Y. R. Bounty Ln. | 108½ | Va. 6s, Consol. bds... | 58⅛ |
| N. Y. C. Bounty Ln. | 108½ | Va. 6s, ex-mat. Coup. | 55½ |
| N. Y. 6s, Can. Ln., '77. | 110 | Va. 6s, ex-m. C., 2d s. | 41 |
| N. Y. 6s, Can. Ln., '78. | 110 | Va. 6s, Def. series... | 11½ |
| N. Y. 5s, Gold Ln. 76. | 108 | | |

The following were to-day's bids for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.. | 107 | L. S. div. bds.......... | 99 |
| Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.. | 101½ | L. S. con. coup. 1st.. | 100 |
| Alb. & Sus 3d. bds.. | 99 | L. S. con. reg. 1st... | 100 |
| Bos., H. & Erie 1st.. | 22 | L. S. con. coup. 2d... | 91½ |
| Bos., H. & Erie guar. | 30 | Mar. & Cin. 1st....... | 103½ |
| Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. | 51½ | Mich. C con. 7s, '02.. | 100¾ |
| Chi. & Alt. 1st....... | 109 | Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82, S. F. | 111 |
| Chi. & Alt. Inc....... | 100½ | N. J. So. 1st 7s...... | 25 |
| Jol. & Chi. 1st....... | 106 | N. Y. & N. H. 6s..... | 100½ |
| La. & Mo. 1st, guar. | 83 | N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... | 97½ |
| St. L., J. & C. 1st... | 97 | N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... | 101 |
| C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st. | 113 | N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.. | 97 |
| Chi., R. I. & Pac.... | 108⅝ | N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n. | 97 |
| Cen. R. of N. J. 1st, n. | 109 | N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.... | 102⅛ |
| Cen. R. of N. J. C. C. | 101½ | N. Y. C. & H. 1st cou. | 111 |
| Am. D. & Imp. bds | 102 | Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85 | 108¾ |
| M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. D. | 107 | Hud. R. 7s, 3d S. F., '75. | 100 |
| M. & S. P. 1st, 7 3-10, P. D. | 93 | Har. 1st, 7s, coup.... | 107½ |
| M. & St. P. 7s, G. R. D. | 84 | Har. 1st, 7s, reg..... | 107½ |
| M. & St. P. 1st, La C. D. | 90 | North Mo. 1st......... | 86 |
| M. & St. P. 1st, I. & D. | 73½ | O. & Miss. con. S. F. | 97½ |
| M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M. | 82 | O. & Miss. con....... | 95⅝ |
| Mil. & St. P. 2d...... | 75½ | O. & Miss. 2d con.... | 80 |
| Chi. & N. W. Int. bs. | 97¼ | Cen. Pac. Gold bds... | 96 |
| Chi. & N. W. Con. bs. | 88 | C. P. State Aid bds... | 105½ |
| C. & N. W. C. G. bs. | 81¾ | West. Pacific bds.... | 87¼ |
| C. & N. W. R. G. bs. | 80 | U. P. 1st mort. bds... | 92 |
| Gal. & Chi. Ex....... | 104 | U. P. Land Grant, 7s. | 88½ |
| Gal. & Chi. 2d........ | 101 | U. P. Inc., past due. | 90 |
| Win. & St. P. 1st.... | 70 | U. P. Sink. Fund.... | 77½ |
| D., L. & W. 1st....... | 101 | P. R. of Mo., 1st m.. | 99 |
| Mor. & Es. 1st....... | 108¼ | P. R. of Mo., 1st C. B. | 72 |
| M. & E. Bds., 1909... | 94 | P. R. of Mo., 2d m... | 80 |
| M. & E. 7s of '71.... | 99¾ | P. R. 7s, guart'd by M. | 100 |
| Erie 1st In........... | 103 | P., Ft. W. & C.. 1st m. | 111½ |
| Erie 2d 7s, '79........ | 101 | C. & P. Con. S. F'd.. | 102⅞ |
| Erie 3d 7s, '83....... | 100 | C. & P., 3d mort...... | 100½ |
| Erie 4th 7s, '80...... | 97¼ | C. & P., 4th mort..... | 96 |
| H. & St. Jo. L. Gt.. | 103½ | C., C. & Ind., 1st m. | 70½ |
| H. & St. Jo. 8s, Con. | 88 | St. L. & I. M., 1st m. | 91 |
| Il. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct., '75.. | 101 | St. L. & I. M., 2d m. | 71 |
| I. B. & W. 1st....... | 40 | Alt. & T. H., 2d m. Inc. | 72 |
| M. S. N. I. S. F'd, 7 p. c. | 104½ | B. & S. I R., 1st m., 8s. | 94½ |
| Cleve. & Tol. S. F'd. | 105 | T., P. & W., E. D.... | 80¾ |
| C., P. & Ash. old B.. | 100 | T. & W., 1st m., Ex. | 92½ |
| Det., Mon. & Tol. B. | 100 | T. & W., 1st m., S. L. D. | 74½ |
| Buff. & Erie new B.. | 99 | T. & W., 2d m....... | 73¼ |
| Buff. & State L. 7s.. | 100 | Gt. West., 1st m., '88. | 88 |
| Kal. & W. Pig'n 1st. | 85 | Gt. West., 2d m., '93. | 68¾ |

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1874. }

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold receipts.................. | $371,484 39 |
| Gold payments................. | 841,274 06 |
| Gold balance................... | 54,079,554 20 |
| Currency receipts.............. | 1,545,235 78 |
| Currency payments............ | 1,609,491 98 |
| Currency balance.............. | 47,178,965 08 |
| Customs......................... | 292,000 00 |

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

| | |
|---|---|
| Currency exchanges.................... | $73,967,908 |
| Currency balances...................... | 3,331,807 |
| Gold exchanges......................... | 6,597,805 |
| Gold balances........................... | 997.780 |

The Sub-Treasury paid out to-day in coin $76,000 on account of interest, and $410,396 for principal of bonds. At Washington the Treasury disbursed $1,250,000 for called bonds. The National Bank notes received for redemption amounted to $460,000.

The following is the comparative statement of exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New-York for the week ending Dec. 8, and since Jan. 1:

| | 1872. | 1873. | 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the week.. | $4,586,084 | $5,170,064 | $4,103,914 |
| Previous...... | 221,003,963 | 277,179,045 | 265,218,046 |
| Since Jan. 1 | $225,590,047 | $282,349,109 | $269,321,960 |
| Gold........ | 112¾ | 109¼ | 111 |

The Imports of Specie at this Port during the past week have been as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Nov. 30—Steamer Acapulco, Aspinwall: | |
| Silver.......................... | $550 |
| Gold............................ | 1,507 |
| Dec. 1—Steamer City of Mexico, Vera Cruz: | |
| Silver.......................... | 91,649 |
| Gold............................ | 65,582 |
| Silver bars..................... | 18,091 |
| Dec. 1—Steamer City of Merida, Havana: | |
| Gold............................ | 25,000 |
| Dec. 4—Steamer Atlas, Savanilla: | |
| Gold............................ | 400 |
| Dec. 4—Steamer Crescent City, Havana: | |
| Gold............................ | 175,235 |
| Dec. 5—Steamer Klopstock, Hamburg: | |
| Silver bars..................... | 793 |
| Total for the week.............. | $378,807 |
| Previously reported............. | 4,972,962 |
| Total since Jan. 1, 1874....... | $5,351,769 |
| Same time 1873.................. | $17,890,422 |
| Same time 1872.................. | 5,468,096 |
| Same time 1871.................. | 8,461,330 |
| Same time 1870.................. | 11,492,784 |
| Same time 1869.................. | 14,928,616 |
| Same time 1868.................. | 6,703,582 |
| Same time 1867.................. | 3,058,048 |
| Same time 1866.................. | 9,552,705 |

The regular quarterly dividend of *Two ⅌ cent.* on the capital stock of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company has been declared, payable at the company's office, on the 15th proximo. The transfer-books will close on the 15th inst. and reopen Jan. 20.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pks.......... | 19 | Hominy, bbls......... | 100 |
| Beans, bbls......... | 501 | Leather, sides....... | 28,279 |
| Copper, bbls........ | 57 | Butter, pks.......... | 5,147 |
| Copper, cakes....... | 328 | Cheese, pks.......... | 5,769 |
| C. S. Oil, bbls...... | 50 | Beef, pks............. | 556 |
| Flour, bbls.......... | 15,466 | Pork, pks............. | 4,278 |
| Meal, bbls........... | 300 | Cut-meats, pks....... | 2,416 |
| Meal, bags.......... | 760 | Lard, tcs............. | 3,151 |
| Wheat, bushels...... | 97,500 | Lard, kegs........... | 100 |
| Corn, bushels........ | 20,300 | Oil-cake, pks......... | 84 |
| Oats, bushels........ | 28,725 | Resin, bbls........... | 274 |
| Rye, bushels......... | 500 | Spirits Turp., bbls... | 58 |
| Malt, bushels........ | 2,800 | Sugar, bbls........... | 548 |
| Peas, bushels........ | 300 | Skins, cases.......... | 66 |
| Seed, bags........... | 608 | Spelter, pcs.......... | 1,143 |
| Cotton, bales........ | 3,499 | Tow, bales............ | 28 |
| Dried Fruit, pks..... | 284 | Tallow, pks........... | 91 |
| Eggs, bbls........... | 661 | Tea, pks.............. | 70 |
| Grease, pks.......... | 30 | Tobacco, hhds........ | 134 |
| Hops, bales.......... | 192 | Tobacco, pks......... | 417 |
| Hides, No............ | 697 | Wool, bales........... | 156 |
| Hides, bdls........... | 5 | Whisky, bbls.......... | 481 |
| Lead, pigs............ | 1,076 | | |

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer Duna, for Liverpool—84 bbls. Bark, 14,285 bushels Wheat, 117 bags Clover-seed, 600 Oars, 164 hhds. Tobacco, 362 tcs. Beef, 117 bbls. Ale, 232 pks. Rubber, 71 pks. Beef, 50 bales Hemp, 1,750 bales Cotton.

By the ship Helene, for Liverpool—761 hhds. Tobacco, 4,787 Staves.

By the steamer City of Antwerp, for Liverpool—1,418 bbls. Apples, 7 bales Furs, 150 cases Rifles, 67 pks. Agricultural Implements, 50 pieces Maple, 8 cases Spokes, 70 pks. Handles, 837 bxs. Bacon, 305 bxs. Clocks, 10 tcs. Jowls, 4,600 bxs. Cheese, 25 cases Cotton Velvets, 95 pks. Butter, 800 bales Cotton, 40 pks. Gum, 353 sacks Ore.

By the schooner Millie Trim, for Port Spain—900 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Beef, 100 bxs. Cheese, 200 pails Lard, 100 bbls. Bread, 100 bbls. Crackers, 150 bags Corn, 100 bbls. Peas, 250 Shooks, 100 bags Oats, 38 Mules, 8 Horses.

By the brig Carl Johann, for Oporto—4,200 Staves, 11,273 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Klopstock, for Hamburg—4,300 tcs. Lard, 100 bxs. Bacon, 52 cases Segars, 3,694 sks. Ore, 51 bxs. Clocks, 3 bales Skins, 3,590 pks. Hides, 1,676 cases Sewing Machines, 99 pks. Casings, 19 bales Feathers, 734 pks. Agricultural Implements, 12 kegs Caviar, 75 pks. Lard, 1,000 bushels Corn, 117 bbls. Honey, 50 bbls. Tongues, 775 bales Cotton.

COAL—There has been a very moderate trade noted in nearly all descriptions. Anthracite has been in most request. Prices have been generally quoted steady. Other kinds dull. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $18; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7 50; Scotch Gas, $8; American Gas, $7@$7 75; Cumberland Soft at $6 50@$6 75, and Anthracite at $4 75@$6 50 ⅌ ton.

COFFEE—Has been in rather better request and quoted steady as to price; 819 bags Rio, by the Alice Tainter, sold here at 17½c.@17¾c., gold, and, recently, 3,800 bags do., by the bark Sea Gem, at New-Orleans, on the basis of 17⅝c., gold, for fair. Other kinds without important movement. Java, in invoices, 24c.@28c.; Rio, ordinary to prime cargoes, 16¾c.@19¼c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.. Maracaibo, 16½c.@18¾c., gold.

COTTON—There has been rather more inquiry noted for early delivery since our last, partly on export account, on the basis of previous quotations; but the market closes dull, influenced, in part, by the discouraging reports from Liverpool. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,703 bales, (of which 1,100 bales were placed on last evening,) including 619 bales to shippers, 554 bales to spinners, and 530 bales in transit. The following are the quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 12¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅞c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.; Low Middling, 14⅜c.; Middling, 14¾c.; Good Middling, 15⅝c. ⅌ ℔. The business for forward delivery has been on an extensive scale, opening at a reduction of ⅛c. ⅌ ℔., under the adverse Liverpool advices, and liberal offerings, but closing stronger, with the decline recovered, aided, in good part, by the reports of lighter arrivals at the shipping ports, which tended to stimulate purchases on speculative account. Sales have been reported since our last of 32,500 bales, (of which 5,000 bales were on last evening, and 27,500 bales to-day,) with 6,100 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with December options closing at 14 5-16c.; January 14⅝c.; February, 14 31-32c.@15c.; March, 15 11-32c.; April, 15 21-32c.@15 11-16c.; May, 15 15-16c.@15 31-32c.; June, 16¼c.@16 9-32c., and July at 16 17-32c. ⅌ ℔., closing steady at these figures. The receipts at this port to-day were 3,499 bales, including 1,950 bales from Norfolk, 224 bales from Baltimore, 643 bales from Charleston, and 682 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 22,464 bales, and thus far this week 95,302 bales, against 84,582 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 1,546,797 bales, against 1,261,502 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (three days) exports to Great Britain, 11,055 bales; to the Continent, 28,556 bales. Stock in New-York, 125,421 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 624,490 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

*New-York Quotations, Based on American Standard of Classification.*

| | Uplands. | Alabama. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary................ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| Good Ordinary.......... | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ |
| Low Middling........... | 14⅛ | 14¼ | 14½ | 14½ |
| Middling................. | 14½ | 14⅝ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ |
| Good Middling.......... | 14¾ | 14⅞ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ |
| Middling Fair........... | 15⅛ | 15¼ | 15½ | 15½ |
| Fair....................... | 15⅝ | 15¾ | 16 | 16 |

FISH—There has been a restricted trade noted in most kinds, since our last, at generally unaltered prices. We quote Dry Cod at from $5 25@$6 50, chiefly at $5 75@$6 25 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $10@$14; No. 2 at $9 50@$10 50; No. 3 at $8@$9 ⅌ bbl. Pickled Herrings at $4 75@$7; Smoked Herrings, 35c.@40c. for scaled, and 30c.@35c. for No. 1 ⅌ box. Dutch Herrings, 95c.@$1 ⅌ keg.

FRUIT—Business has been moderately active in this line, with values generally well supported. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,800 bxs. Layer Raisins, at $3 10; 3,000 bxs. Loose Muscatel do., at $3 70@$3 85 ⅌ box; 3,700 hf. bxs. Valencia do., at 10¾c.; 400 bbls. Currants, at 6¼c.; 30 cases Leghorn Citron, part at 31c.; 40 cks. Turkey Prunes, at 12c.@12¼c.; 200 bxs. French Prunes, 100 cases Sicily Filberts, 100 bags Brazil Nuts, and 100 cases Figs on private terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been on a moderate scale, as a rule, though in most instances buyers have had any existing advantage as to values, on somewhat freer offerings of stock. The export inquiry has been less satisfactory, and the home-trade call limited. The sales since our last have been 12,700 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 65@$4 35, chiefly at $4@$4 25; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 25@$4 75, chiefly at $4 40@$4 55; inferior to very choice Extra State at $5@$5 50; very choice to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 50@$6; very poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 50, mainly at $5 15@$5 40; poor to very choice round-hoop Ohio at $4 90@$5 50; poor to choice Minnesota Extra Shipping at $5@$5 75, and trade and family Extras within the previous range....Included in the sales have been 4,400 bbls. shipping stock, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been about steady as to price, on, however, a lighter movement, even in a jobbing way. Sales have been reported since our last of 950 bbls., in lots, at $4 85@$6 15 for very poor to choice shipping and trade Extras, and $6 15@$7 75 for ordinary to choice family Extras....Canada Flour dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been in more demand, at about steady rates, within the range of from $4 85@$5 75 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 625 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$5 70 for Superfine ⅌ bbl.....Corn-meal continues in moderate request within the range of from $4 25@$4 75 for ordinary to very choice Yellow Western; $4 75 for Golden Ear; $4 20@$4 50 for Jersey; $4 90@$5 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 530 bbls....Corn-meal, in sacks, has been rather quiet at from $1 55@$2 ⅌ 100 ℔s. Oat-meal has been inactive since our last, within the range of $7 50@$8 75 ⅌ bbl....Buckwheat Flour continues in moderate request within the range of $2 75@$3 10 ⅌ 100 ℔s., the latter for choice.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in fair demand, mostly for export, and quoted rather firmer as to price, especially in the instance of prime Milwaukee stock, which has been offered sparingly. Chicago stock has been in less favor and quoted toward the close rather easier as to values. Really desirable samples of No. 1 Spring have been scarce and held with confidence, but have been quiet. Winter Wheat has been moderately sought after for shipment and milling at steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 135,000 bushels at $1 14@$1 15 for new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 13@$1 14 for about average car lots do.; $1 12 for prime new No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 09½@$1 12 for new No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, mainly at $1 11½ for prime, afloat; $1 06@$1 08 for No. 3 Spring, chiefly at $1 08 for Milwaukee stock; $1 06@$1 25 for ungraded Spring, odd lots; $1 25@$1 26 for best No. 1 Spring, car lots; $1 02@$1 03½ for rejected Spring, mainly at $1 02 for Chicago; $1 26@$1 30 for about fair to choice Amber Western, mostly at $1 28 for very good, in store, and $1 29½ for strictly prime, afloat; $1 18@$1 25 for poor to choice Red Western, and $1 25@$1 37 for poor to extra choice White do., in lots....Corn has been in comparatively limited supply and fair request, partly on export account, with the better grades of new for prompt delivery quoted stronger in price, and prime old about steady. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 56,000 bushels at 93c.@95c. for Old Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 95c. for prime, afloat, and 93c.@93½c. for fair to prime, in store; 87c.@93c. for very inferior to very choice New Mixed Western, mainly at 91c.@92½c. for good to prime, (including 9,500 bushels good, to arrive next week, at 90c.@91c.)....Rye quiet and irregular. State quoted at 98c.@$1, afloat; Canada, in bond, held at 96c.@97c., with 92c.@93c. reported bid, on export account....Barley quoted higher and in good demand; sales reported of 29,000 bushels Canada West, chiefly at $1 60c.; quoted at the close at $1 60@$1 62 for prime to very choice; 2,500 bushels about fair, two-rowed State at $1 35; and 9,500 bushels very choice do., (Jefferson County,) reported at $1 45 ⅌ bushel....Barley-malt inactive within the range of $1 25@$1 75 ⅌ bushel....Canada Peas dull; quoted in bond at $1 13@$1 15 ⅌ bushel....Buckwheat in more request, and quoted up to 78c.@80c. ⅌ bushel....Oats have been in much less demand, particularly on speculative account, and have been quoted a shade easier in price, with sales reported since our last of 47,000 bushels, at 68c.@70c. for inferior to choice Mixed Western, chiefly at 69½c. for prime Chicago, out promptly; 70c., in part, for White Western, car lots; 69c.@70c. for Mixed, and 70c. for White State....Feed quoted at from $20@$30 for poor to very choice, on a restricted business.... Hay and Straw without important alteration.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales, 150 bales Borneo, on private terms, quoted at 12¼c.@12½c.; market otherwise dull.

HEMP—Very quiet; quotations as in our last. Sales, 200 bales Jute Butts at 2⅜c., currency, ⅌ ℔.

HIDES—There has been a restricted trade noted in most kinds, with prices quoted rather weak. Sales, 500 Buenos Ayres, 1,000 Montevideo, 1,500 Rio Grande, (to arrive,) 917 Dry Texas, and 200 City Slaughter, on private terms.

METALS—Business has been fairly active; Ingot Copper at full previous prices, with sales of 800,000 ℔s. Lake, in lots, at 23¼c.@23½c., for early deliveries, and 24c. for January, February, and March. Holders are offering stock reservedly, evincing decided confidence as to the future of values. Copper products have been quoted steady on fair jobbing demand, with New Sheathing quoted at 28c.; Old, 22½c.@23c.; Yellow Mettle Sheathing at 21c.@22c.; Copper Bolts, 30c.; Yellow Metal do. at 28c. ⅌ ℔....The Portage Lake *Mining Gazette* reports the product of the Michigan Copper mines in 1874 as 22,225 tons, against 18,514 in 1873, 15,166 tons in 1872, 16,171 tons in 1871, and 16,183 tons in 1870....Scotch Pig-iron meets with a moderate call, mostly in a jobbing way, at about previous quotations, the limited supplies available enabling holders to maintain prices. American Pig-iron has been in very liberal supply, especially in view of the restricted inquiry from all sources, and values have been ruling weak and very irregular, without important dealings reported. Wrought Scrap Iron has been quoted about steady, but has been inactive. Iron Rails have been quite dull and more or less nominal. Other kinds of Iron in very limited request, as a rule. We quote Eglinton Pig at $37@$38; Glengarnock at $38@$39; Coltness, $41@$42; No. 1 American Pig-iron, $25@$27; No. 2 do., $23@$25; Forge, $23@$25; English Rails, $47 50@$50, gold; American Rails, nominally $50@$55, currency, at the works; Old Rails at $27@30; Wrought Scrap, $29@$30 ⅌ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $115@$120, gold; Refined Bar, $67 50@$75; Russia Sheet Iron, at 14½c.@15c., gold....Pig-lead has been very moderately inquired for, almost wholly in a jobbing way, at about previous prices. Ordinary foreign Pig quoted at $6 75, and American at $6 25, gold; Bar at 8¾c.; Sheet and Pipe at 8¾c....Spelter continues in light request at $6 80@$7 12½, gold, for foreign, and 6¾c.@6⅞c. for ordinary domestic, for prompt and forward delivery....American Steel has been inactive at former figures....Regulus Antimony has been selling slowly at 12½c., gold, ⅌ ℔.... Shot quoted firm at 9c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔....Pig-tin has been in limited request, yet holders have been quite confident in their views. Straits quoted at 22¼c.@22½c.; English at 21½c.@21¾c.; Refined at 21¾c.@22c., and Banca at 25½c.@25¾c., gold. Tin Plates have been more sought after, within the previous range. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,000 bxs. Coke, (half to arrive,) reported at $7 75; 1,000 bxs. Charcoal at $9 50, and 1,000 bxs. Charcoal Terne at $8 50, gold, ⅌ box. We quote I. C. Charcoal at $9 37½@$9 75; I. C. Coke, $7 37½@$7 75; Charcoal Terne at $8 25@$8 75; Coke Terne, $6 87½@$7 25....Zinc has been held more confidently, on the basis of 9⅛c.@9¼c., gold, with a moderate demand noted.

MOLASSES—The feature of business has been the activity in new crop New-Orleans, which, on a very good demand for all really desirable qualities for prompt distribution, rules firm, the market readily taking the current offerings at full previous prices. Sales have been reported to-day of 270 bbls., in lots, at 61c.@65c., and at auction, 1,600 bbls. at 55c.@66½c. for inferior to fancy, chiefly at 62c.@64c. for strictly prime to choice. Foreign has been in quite limited request, and more or less nominal as to values; 85 hhds. Ponce were purchased to go out of the City, for jobbing purposes, at 50c.. In a jobbing way, about 70 hhds. Porto Rico and Demerara sold within our range, the Demerara mainly at 46c. ⅌ gallon. We quote: Cuba product wholly nominal; Porto Rico, 43c.@58c.; Barbados, 45c.@48c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 61c.@66c. for prime to fancy. Syrups have been comparatively quiet, with Sugar Syrup quoted within the range of 40c.@70c., the latter for fancy; Molasses Syrup, 40c.@50c. ⅌ gallon. Sugar-house Molasses has been quoted nominally on the basis of 35c. for hhds. and 38c. for bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been moderately inquired for, with strained to good strained quoted at $2 20@$2 30 ⅌ 280 ℔s.; sales, 650 bbls., chiefly good strained, at $2 25@$2 30....Tar quiet at $2 12½@$2 50; City Pitch at $2 37½ ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine dull and weak; merchantable quoted irregularly at 33c.@34c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Crude Whale and Sperm have been in light supply and demand at old figures. Manufactured Whale and Sperm have been moderately sought after at unaltered rates. Linseed-oil has been attracting rather more attention, in a jobbing way, at quoted prices. Lard and Red-oils have been held with confidence, but have been without notable activity. Menhaden-oil has been more inquired for, with the advantage as to values in favor of sellers. Tallow, Cotton-seed, Olive, and Neatsfoot-oils quiet. Cod scarce and inactive. We quote: Crude Whale, 61c.@65c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale, 72c.@75c.; Crude Sperm, $1 65; Unbleached Sperm, $1 87½@$1 90; Bleached do., $1 92½@$1 95; Lard-oil, $1 02½@$1 10, for good to strictly choice, and 82½c.@95c. for No. 1; Red-oil, 60c.; Saponified do. 57½c.@60c.; Linseed-oil, from 79c.@81c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 15@$1 20, in casks and bbls.; Menhaden, 40c.@45c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 45c.@48c.; Yellow do., 51c.@55c.; White do., 60c.@65c.; Paraffine, 22c.@28c.; Palm-oil, 8½c.; Tallow-oil, 72½c.@85c.; Cod, 62c.@70c.; Neatsfoot, 80c.@$1 10; Cocoanut-oil, 10c.@13c. At New Bedford 600 bbls. Crude Sperm sold for export at $1 63 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude firm but quiet at 5⅜c., in bulk. ....Refined in moderate demand, with sales reported of 2,000 bbls., for early delivery, at 14¼c.; and, at Philadelphia, 3,000 bbls. at 11c....Refined, in cases, 16½c.@16¾c....City Naphtha, 10½c.@10¾c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted quite irregular as to price, on a very limited inquiry, with sales reported for early delivery of only small lots of Western Mess on the basis of $21 for old, and $21 12½ for new; Prime Mess within the range of $19@$20 50, and 150 bbls. Extra Prime on private terms, quoted at $16 50@$19 50 ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs in moderate demand on the basis of 8¾c.@8⅞c. for prime City, and 8½c. for about fair Western....Cut Meats quiet, with prices favoring buyers. Sales, 1,500 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk at 7¾c.@7⅞c.; small lots of Smoked Shoulders, at 8⅞c.@9c.; 1,250 Pickled Hams part at 11¼c.; 750 Smoked Hams at 12¾c.; 10,000 ℔s. Pickled Bellies, 12 ℔. at 10c.; Western cured stock wholly nominal....Bacon in better supply and moderate demand at drooping prices; sales, 250 bxs. City Long Clear at 10⅞c.@11¼c., the latter rate for fancy; 50 bxs. Stretfords at 10½c.; 250 bxs. Western Long Clear at 10¼c.; 250 bxs. Long and Short Clear, December and January options at 10⅜c. ⅌ ℔....Lard has been quite active, but quoted again ¼c. ⅌ ℔. lower, closing, however, at an advance of 1-16c.@⅛c. ⅌ ℔. on the lowest figures of the day. Sales have been reported, since our last, for early delivery, of 500 tcs. Western Steam at 13¼c.@13½c., the latter rate for choice, closing at 13¼c.@13⅜c. for contract stock; small lots of Western Kettle within the range of 14c.@14¼c.; City Steam and Kettle at 13⅝c.@13¾c., and 300 tcs. Refined for the West Indies at 13¾c., with Continental grade quoted at 14c.; and for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,750 tcs. December options, at 13¼c.@13⅜c.; 6,750 tcs., January, at 13¼c.@13½c., closing at 13 5-16c.@13⅜c.; 6,750 tcs., February, at 13 7-16c.@13⅝c., closing at 13½c.@13 9-16c.; 500 tcs., March, at 13⅝c., closing at 13⅝c.@13 11-16c.; 250 tcs., seller six months from Jan. 1, at 13¼c.; and 2,000 tcs., seller six months, part at 13¼c., which was the closing quotation—Barreled Beef has been in moderate jobbing demand within the previous range. New barrel stock quoted at $11@$12 50 for Extra Mess, and $9 50@$10 50 for Prime Mess, uninspected and inspected.... Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $25@27 for Extra do., ⅌ tierce. Sales 600 tcs. Philadelphia Mess on private terms....Beef Hams in request at $21 25@$23 for best Western....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs as last quoted.

SEED—Clover has been very quiet and rather weak in price, quoted at 10c. for prime; Rough Flax in limited request at $2 05@$2 10; Timothy at $2 75@$2 85 ⅌ bushel; Calcutta Linseed inactive at $2 40, gold, ⅌ 56 ℔s.

SOAP—Has been moderately dealt in since our last, chiefly in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted at 9c.@9⅜c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—There has been rather more inquiry for supplies, but at somewhat easier and irregular prices. Mace quoted at $1 15@$1 22½ for common to strictly prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 08@$1 10; Cassia, 24c.; Cloves, 41c.@43c.; East India Pepper at 20¾c.@21½c.; White Pepper at 26½c.@27c.; Pimento at 11½c.@11¾c.; Ginger, 11c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—Raw have been in rather more demand, almost wholly on Refining account, at steady rates, holders offering supplies moderately at the ruling figures. Sales have been made to-day of 1,029 hhds., including 510 hhds. good fair Refining Cuba at 8¼c.; 174 hhds. Refining do. at 8 3-16c.; and 345 hhds. Centrifugal, part at 9⅛c. ⅌ ℔. And last evening, 212 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7¾c., and 400 bxs. Derosne at 9c. ⅌ ℔. We quote fair Refining at 8⅛c.; good do., 8⅜c.; prime do., 8½c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8½c.@9⅝c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8½c.@8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅜c.@9⅜c.; Manila, bags, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugars at 6⅜c.@8c.; Melado, 5c.@6½c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand, with Crushed quoted at 10¾c.; Powdered at 10¾c.; Granulated at 10⅝c.@10¾c. A's at 9¾c.@10¼c., and Yellow at 8¼c.@9⅜c. ⅌ ℔.

STARCH—Has been in request, chiefly in a jobbing way, with Western Corn at 4⅞c.@6c.; Potato quoted at 5¾c.@6c.

SUMAC—Has been in moderate demand, with Virginia at from $50@$60 ⅌ ton. Sicily at from $107 50@$110 ⅌ ton.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been fairly active at about previous prices, with sales reported, since our last, of equal to 285,000 ℔s. inferior to strictly prime at 8¼c.@8¾c....Stearine quiet, but held with some show of confidence; prime to very choice Western quoted at 14¾c.@15¼c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—Quoted strong as to price, but comparatively tame to-day; 500 half chests Japan and 250 half chests Congou sold on private terms.

TOBACCO—The market has been less active for the leading kinds, on, however, a firm basis as to values. The export inquiry has been moderate. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 500 hhds. Kentucky at 11c.@25c.; 30 cases, 1873, Wisconsin Seed Leaf at 6¾c.; 100 cases sundry growths at 10c.@50c., and 200 bales Havana, in lots, at 85c.@$1 15 ⅌ ℔. There has been a fair inquiry noted for manufactured stock, including Black Work, Common, and Medium, 20c.@23c.; Good and Fine, 25c.@27c.; Bright Work, Common and Medium, 28c.@30c.; Good and Fine, 38c.@54c.; Negro-head, 38c.@40c. ⅌ ℔., in bond.

WHISKY—Steady, but rather quiet; sales 200 bbls. at $1 02. Also, 50 bbls. Alcohol at $1 01 per proof gallon.

WOOL—The more confident demand on manufacturing account, and the material diminution of supplies, have served to strengthen values, and the market has shown more firmness and buoyancy. Domestic Fleece and Texas product have been most freely dealt in at the ruling figures. Domestic Pulled has been comparatively scarce and stiffly held, but has been rather inactive. Foreign Wool has been more sought after, with the advantage as to prices rather in favor of sellers. There has not been much movement in California product, which has been somewhat irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of equal to 228,500 ℔s. domestic Fleece, in lots, at 48½c.@56c.; 50,000 ℔s. unwashed stock at 35c.@38c.; 3,600 ℔s. Washed, part at 57c.@60c.; 12,500 ℔s. Scoured at 60c.@$1 06½c., the latter for very choice; 140 bags, 4,000 ℔s. Combing, part at 62½c.; 2,000 ℔s. Combing Delaine at 64c.; 450 pkgs. and 30,000 ℔s. domestic Pulled, mainly at from 35c.@48c.; 16,000 ℔s. Combing and Pulled at 48c.@50c.; 3,000 ℔s. Colorado and 40,000 ℔s. Mestiza on private terms; 50 bales and 39,000 ℔s. Oregon, part at 39½c.@43c.; 100 bales and 183,000 ℔s. Texas at 22c.@36c., the latter for very choice; 190 bales and 62,000 ℔s. California Spring at 26c.@35c.; 134 bales and 71,000 ℔s. California Fall at 19c.@25c. (this description ruling exceptionally weak;) 90 bales Australian at 51½c.@53c.; 27,000 ℔s. Washed Donskoi on private terms; 275 bales Cape, part at 21½c., in bond; 100 bales New-Zealand at 53c., and 3,500 ℔s. Noils at 37½c.@45c. ⅌ ℔.

FREIGHTS—The market has been generally quiet to-day. Room on berth and charter has been offered rather sparingly, and former rates have been claimed for early accommodation; but the demand from nearly all sources has been quite limited. In the way of berth Freights, the offerings of produce have been much less urgent, and the bids for room have been, in most instances, reduced. In the chartering line there has been a comparatively slow movement. Petroleum tonnage has been in most request, chiefly for the Continent. Grain and Tobacco tonnage less sought after. Vessels suited to the Lumber trade inquired for to a limited extent....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 300 tcs. Beef at 6s. ⅌ tierce; 16 tons Fustic at 30s. ⅌ ton, and 1,000 Oars at ⅜d. ⅌ foot, running measurement; and, by steam, 525 bales Cotton, in lots, mainly at ⅜d. ⅌ ℔., as it runs; 3,100 pks. Provisions, chiefly Bacon, at 50s.@55s. ⅌ ton; 100 pks. Butter, 100 bags Seed, and 400 bbls. Apples, on private terms, with Grain quoted nominally at 9¼d.@10d. ⅌ bushel....For Glasgow, by sail, 3,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 10½d. ⅌ bbl.; 32,000 bushels Grain, in bags, at 10d. ⅌ bushel; 200 tcs. Beef, at 6s. 2d. ⅌ tierce; 25 tons Tallow, at 30s. ⅌ ton; 150 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil, at 35s. Also, an American ship, 932 tons, placed on the berth hence, for general cargo....For Cork, and orders, an Italian bark, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 7s. ⅌ quarter......For the Continent, vessels suited to the Petroleum trade were in moderate demand, within the range of 5s. 3d.@5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl., as to ports and lay days....For Hamburg, by steam, 100 bbls. Apples at 6s. ⅌ bbl., and 275 bales Cotton on private terms....For Lisbon, a Swedish bark, 304 tons, hence, with equal to about 1,800 quarters Grain, in bags, on private terms—quoted nominally at 16c.@17c. ⅌ bushel....For Trinidad, P. S., an American schooner, hence, with general cargo, on the basis of 50c. ⅌ bbl., and back from a Mexican port, on private terms....For Mayaguez, a schooner, with Lumber, from Fernandina, at $8, gold....For the north side of Cuba and back north of Hatteras, a schooner, (now at Philadelphia,) at $5 for Sugar.

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,037 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,137 head, or 361 cars, against 314 cars for the same time last week. The market opened slow at strong last week's prices for good Cattle, which were of superior quality to last week's offerings; common stock off ⅛c.@¼c., buyers holding off for a decline. There are quite a number of premium Christmas Cattle in the yards. Samuel Sidner, of Ohio, had one bunch of thoroughbred three-year-old Steers, fed by Fulton & Armstrong, of Madison County, Ohio, which was conceded by the judges to be the finest for their age ever brought to the market, but not obtaining 9c. for the same, they were shipped East. About 1,200 head were disposed of. Sales of 100 head Michigan Stockers, ranging from 791 ℔s. to 913℔s., at $3 12½@$3 75; 200 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,025 ℔s. to 1,900 ℔s., at $4 25@$8; 150 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 979 ℔s. to 1,648 ℔s., at $4 50@$7 25; 49 head Kentucky Steers, averaging 1,324 ℔s., at $6 50; 200 head Texas Steers, ranging from 975 ℔s. to 1,157 ℔s., at $3 25@$5. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 1,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,200 head, against 5,000 head for the same time last week. The market was slow, and has not fairly opened. Buyers hold off for a decline. The only sales reported were 700 head Western Sheep, ranging from 86 ℔s. to 144 ℔s., at $4 75@$5 25. Hogs—Receipts to-day 2,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,800, against 14,600 head for the same time last week. The market opened draggingly; Yorkers, $6 75@$6 90; heavy Hogs, $7 25@$7 40. About 2,000 head changed hands.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Cattle very dull; easier; not quotably lower; receipts, 1,700 head; good to choice Natives sold at $4 50@$4 75; Extra quotable at $6 25@$6 50; Texans, $2 25@$4 50. Shipments, 90 head. Live Hogs dull and declining; weak at a decline; receipts, 24,000 head; sales of poor to choice at $6@$7 25; a few Fancy at $7 50. Shipments, 4,000 head. Sheep active; firm; receipts, 1,000 head; good to choice, $4 50@$5 25. Shipments, 200 head.

## THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 8.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13⅞c.; Low Middling, 13⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅛c.@13¼c.; net receipts, 2,827 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,675 bales; coastwise, 1,823 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 54,982 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 8.—Cotton dull and weak; Middling, 13⅞c.; Low Middling, 13⅝c.; Good Ordinary nominal; Middling, 2,140 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,275 bales; coastwise, 1,333 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 48,629 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 8.—Cotton unsettled; Middling, 14c.; Low Middling, 13⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; some sales ⅛c. lower; net receipts, 6,003 bales; gross, 8,500 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,065 bales; sales, 5,800 bales; stock, 156,108 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 8.—Cotton easy; Middling, 13 15-16c.; Low Middling, 13½c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 3,567 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,505 bales; to the Continent, 520 bales; sales, 2,109 bales; stock, 100,113 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 8.—Cotton weak and irregular; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c., net receipts, 2,022 bales; exports, coastwise, 146 bales; sales, 1,559 bales; stock, 79,372 bales.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 8—12:30 P. M.—Consols for the account, 92. United States Bonds, 1867s, 109½.

3 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance, to-day, is £41,000.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 25@25¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f. 45c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and depressed. Middling Uplands, 7⅜d.@7½d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅞d.@8d. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive, ⅛d. cheaper. Sales, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 7 5-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable January, at 7⅜d.; do., nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 7⅜d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable February and March, at 7 7-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 16,000 quarters, of which 14,000 quarters were American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November, 7⅜d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 7⅜d.; do. do., shipped January and February, at 7½d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Wheat, 9s. 10d.@10s. 3d. ⅌ cental for California White average. Produce—Tallow, 42s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

3. P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 5,600 bales were American. Breadstuffs—Corn, 38s. 3d.@38s. 6d. ⅌ quarter.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December, at 7⅜d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped November, at 7⅜d.; do. do., deliverable January and February, at 7 5-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middlings, shipped December and January, at 7⅝d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and fabrics at Manchester is dull, but not quotably lower.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Refined Petroleum 9¼d. ⅌ gallon. Evening.—Linseed Oil, 24s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 24s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Dec. 8.—Petroleum, 26⅜f. for fine Pale American.

## LAW REPORTS.

### COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

#### SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*Held by Davis, J.*

Nos.
28—Frank vs. Bulger.
44—Bergamine vs. Somes.
76—Sherman vs. Mason.
91—Vanderburgh vs. Hallock.
103—Tettretch vs. Tettretch.
152—Frank vs. Karnbach.
160—Bergh vs. Barnard.
190—Woodruff vs. Cadwell.
191—The Mayor vs. Nat. Broadway Bank.

Nos.
192—Wilson vs. Worrell.
198—Thorne vs. Merrill.
201—Matthews vs. Gilmore.
217—Collins vs. Sealey.
259—Feldman vs. Bass.
267—Hartman vs. Smyth.
270—Audendried vs. Wolff.
271—Platt, &c., vs. Platt.
282—Kelly vs. Maytham, &c.

#### SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*Held by Van Vorst, J.*

Nos. Demurrers.
30—Valentine vs. The Mayor, &c.
27—Peck vs. Hotchkiss et al.
31— —— vs. ——.
32— —— vs. ——.
Issues of Law and Fact.
42—Hastings vs. Drew et al.
72—Clark vs. Griswold.
73—Pool vs. Stevens.
82—Hernstein vs. Rosenblatt.
98—Sanders vs. Poor et al.
101—McCabe vs. McCarthy et al.
102—Moore vs. Young et al.
103—Marshall vs. Hirschfield.
104—Whiton et al. vs. Spring.
105—Moore vs. Young et al.
106—Devine vs. Bird et al.
107—Goldstein vs. Juch.
108—Hallock et al. vs. Miller.
109—Wood vs. Early et al.
110—Fellows vs. Smith et al.
111—Clark vs. Deacon.
112—King vs. Duryea.
113—Liddle vs. Rider et al.
114—Joyce vs. Burke.
115—Smith vs. Morgan et al.
116—Watson vs. Hochstaetter.
117—Therassen vs. Worth et al.
118—Baker vs. Hogel et al.
119—Ahern vs. Goodspeed et al.
120—Smith vs. Franklin et al.
121—Beach vs. Collis, Jr., et al.
122—Jeremiah et al. vs. Jeremiah.
123—Kucks vs. Whitaker.

Nos.
124—Sprague vs. Lazare.
125—Dambmann vs. Butterfield.
126—Mather vs. Mather.
127—Spears et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
128—Balke vs. Klebeisch et al.
129—Churchill vs. Kirwin et al.
130—Angell, Executor, et al. vs. Crawford, Jr.
131—Caldwell vs. Grinnell.
132—Kelly, Sheriff, &c., vs. Whiting et al.
133—Wilson, Executor, vs. Cram.
134—Bostwick vs. Frankfeld.
135—Fruesuff, Administr'r, vs. Skiddy et al.
136—Palmer vs. Coyle.
137—Cook vs. Platt et al.
138—Met. Ins. Co. vs. N. Y. B'd of Fire Und. et al.
139—Ireland vs. Vredenburgh et al.
140—Williamson, Trustee, vs. Mason et al.
141—Berdell vs. Meeker, Executor, et al.
142—Moore vs. Lawsin et al.
143—Bird, Trustee, vs. Devine et al.
144—Booth et al. vs. Kehoe et al.
145—Biglow vs. Roemmelt et al.
146—Nicholl, Receiver, vs. Perley et al.
147—N. Y. U. & O. R. R. Co. et al. vs. Cummins.
148—Bayard vs. Birdseye.
149—Central R. R. & B'king Co. vs. Fourth Nat. Bank et al.
150—Wood et al. vs. Hall et al.

#### SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

*Held by Van Vorst, J.*

Nos.
2170—Hyman vs. G. T. R. R. Co. of Canada.
1001½—Davis vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
992½—Rhende vs. McKinley.
1848—Alexander et al. vs. Fowler et al.
2864—Oliver vs. Payne et al
4420—Raymond vs. The Mayor, &c.
4370—Cowan vs. The Mayor, &c.
4372—Finnigan vs. The Mayor, &c.
638—Waterman vs. Lyon.
2350—Morgan vs. Smith et al.
2190—Averill Chem. Paint Co. vs. American Central Ins. Co. of St. Louis, Mo.

Nos.
2192—Averill Chem. Paint Co. vs. Fire Ass. of Philadelphia.
835—Poillon et al. vs. Luling.
2314—Merchants' Bk. of Canada vs. Union R. R. S. Co.
1776—De Martin vs. Associazoni Maritina De Lambunciello.
1600—Gondy vs. Paullaine.
1984—Hawes vs. Robinson.
1760—Cantney et al. vs. Diminick.
1822—Prankard vs. Prankard et al.

#### SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

*Held by Lawrence, J.*

Nos.
3887—McDonnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
3353—Barston et al. vs. Hansen et al.
2115—Wilcox Silver Plate Co. vs. Green.
4381—Laurie et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1525—Clussman vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
1921—Esconaza vs. Koehler et al.
1953—Bonney, Administratrix, &c., vs. Stewart.
4417—Keyser vs. Bernstein.
2131—Bowman vs. Mathews.

Nos.
993½—Rhende vs. McKinley.
371½—Lockwood, Jr., vs. Neilson et al.
683—Ray et al. vs. Martin.
2133—Harris vs. Aarons.
2137—Chandler et al. vs. Kerner.
2141—Davis, Receiver, &c., vs Lant.
2143—Schieffelin et al. vs. Marst.
2145—Keyser vs. The Mayor, &c.
2149—Hale vs. Hawes et al.
2153—Smith, &c., vs. Templeton.
2155—Duncan vs. De Witt.

#### SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

*Held by Monell, C. J., and Curtis, J.*

Nos.
7—Watson vs. Brennan.
10—Gray vs. Bensel.
16—Gantry vs. Clark.
21—Boyd vs. Yelverton.
23—Ladd vs. Arkell.

Nos.
27—Dillon vs. Masterson.
36—O'Brien vs. Mer. Ins. Co.
38—Astor vs. The Mayor, &c.

#### SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

*Held by Speir, J.*

Nos.
735—Bull's Head Bank vs. Stetson et al.
617—Coffey vs. Home Life Insurance Co.
711—Birnbaum vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Co.
733—Simon vs. St. Nicholas Insurance Co.
199—Gibbons vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
787—Valentine vs. Bean et al.
763—Loomis et al. vs. Sutton et al.

Nos.
775—Townsend vs. Fitzpatrick.
713—Solomon vs. Laskey et al.
785—Metropolitan Gaslight Co. vs. Morgan.
671—Lediard et al. vs. Lorvin.
707—Cunningham vs. White et al.
545—McLean et al. vs. Amazon Ins. Co.
659—Mendelson vs. Greenwich Ins. Co.
597—Burns vs. Moore.

#### SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

*Held by Freedman, J.*

Nos.
724—Bull's Head Bank vs. Chamberlin.
726—Bull's Head Bank vs. Sears et al.
680—Isaac vs. New-York Plaster Works.
712—Wagner et al. vs. Thompson.
738—Bull's Head Bank vs. Harrison et al.
552—Hieronymus vs. Petrie et al.
732—Simon vs. Man. and Build. Life Ins. Co.

Nos.
694—Chambouet et al. vs. Cagney.
1540—Farfax vs. N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. Co.
38—Amerman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
651—Compton et al. vs. Whiley.
554—Petrie vs. Poillon.
770—Cramsey, Jr., vs. Gaddis.
718—Pinet et al. vs. Kinne.

#### COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

*Held by J. F. Daly, J.*

Nos.
27—Miller vs. Miller.
38—Camblos vs. Wheeler.

Nos.
45—Woodward vs. Chester.
48—Churchill vs. Murphy.

#### COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

*Held by Larremore, J.*

Nos.
211—Buxbaum vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
225—Detschy vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
228—Heydecker vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
782—Shaw vs. Babcock.
2099—Lowenstein vs. Connor.
805—Gallet vs. Nichols.
2241—Thatcher vs. The Mayor, &c.
2242—Grant vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
2305—Gilmore vs. The Mayor, &c.
1256—Tyler vs. McDonald.
1231—Buck vs. Bissinger.
2150—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.
1816—Sullivan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1817—Mawsley vs. The Mayor, &c.
2238—Quinn vs. The Mayor, &c.

#### COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

*Held by Loew, J.*

Case on.—No. 1088—Murray vs. Walsh et al.
No day calendar.

#### MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART I.

*Held by Joachimsen, J.*

752—Mohr vs. Castens.
753—Mohr vs. Hegeler.
1820—Cavanna vs. Mason & Hamlin Organ Co.
569—Gawtry vs. Silk Manufacturing Co.
653—Hugart vs. Brennan.
1114—Ankel et al. vs. Hibernia Insurance Company.
1329—Deoy et al. vs. Jenkins.

2531—Lee vs. Manner.
776—Leveritz vs. Blaut.
777—Robertson et al. vs. Platz.
778—Golden vs. Swift.
779—Dergie vs. Blanchard et al.
780—Lean vs. Ballow.
781—Robertson vs. Baird et al.
782—Phœnix vs. Wilson.

#### MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

*Held by Shea, J.*

Nos.
1646—Rowan et al. vs. Whitney.
1974—Wasson vs. Bailey.
1354—Abraham et al. vs. Mittnacht.
771—Mayer et al. vs. Ess.
42—Archer et al. vs. Sullivan.
1745—Malone et al. vs. Sutton et al.
2108—Kohn vs. Baer.

Nos.
783—Thatcher vs. Whelan
785—Knapp vs. Hughes et al.
786—Bagert vs. Bagert et al.
788—O'Donnell vs. Gano.
789—Ryle vs. Adams et al.
790—Rosenthal vs. Summerfield.
791—Ader vs. Wright.
792—Same vs. Same.

#### MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

*Held by Alker, J.*

Nos.
1924—Wright vs. Cooley et al.
1841—Same vs. Same.
1926—Henry vs. Stringham
1988—Conover vs. Kuhn.
1866—Keplinger vs. Brede.
164—Lyke vs. Renauld.
1843—Pearson vs. Swift.
2043—Simonson vs. Cohen et al.

Nos.
1254—Mutual Bank vs. Merchant.
1112—Roussel vs. Lobenthal.
1333—Horgan vs. Lydon.
1733—Frye et al. vs. Davis.
1668—Miller vs. Conklin.
1758—Hunzinger vs. Partington et al.
984—Matthews et al. vs. Stripp.

#### MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART IV.

*Held by McAdam, J.*

Nos.
1419—Dorsey vs. Harmon.
3069—Peavy vs. Smith.
1658—Hyman et al. vs. Halle.
898—Nagle vs. Tinkham.
1579—Bernstein vs. Delaney.
1580—Goodrich vs. Blodgett.
1198—Grassmuck et al. vs. Pinckney.
1822—Cohn vs. Gayton.
1856—Storm vs. Cottier.
1978—Graber vs. Morgan.
616—Black et al. vs. Beard et al.
1617—Durand vs. Campbell.
1659—Hunt vs. Haggerty.
1719—Borth et al. vs. Byrne.
1220—Hills vs. Dillon.

Nos.
1721—Rogers et al. vs. French Manufacturing Co.
1777—Hecker vs. Anthony et al.
1598—Schomberg vs. Sperry.
1541—Lewis et al. vs. Corn.
1616—Smith vs. Petrall.
842—Hernstein vs. Cohen.
1409—Schlessinger vs. Kirchner.
681—Graham et al. vs. Trimble.
1261—Levinger et al. vs. Schneider.
1263—Same vs. Same.
1747—Davis vs. Conner.
387—Simon vs. De Fries.
1387—Bearup et al. vs. Wotton et al.
1751—Scheider vs. Manna.
1615—Hendrickson vs. Dannnan.

#### COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

*Held by Hackett, Recorder.*

William Parker, robbery.
Edward Rinaldo, felonious assault and battery.
Carl [illegible], felonious assault and battery.
Kora Murrill, felonious assault and battery.
James Tulte, John Mason, felonious assault and battery.

James Berry, grand larceny.
Thomas Grady, grand larceny.
Annie Duffy, Nancy Farrisey, grand larceny.
Peter Jordan, receiving stolen goods.
Florence Kennedy, petty larceny.

Henry Hardman, felonious assault and battery.
John Taylor, grand larceny.
James Brady, grand larceny.
Henry Schaffer, grand larceny.
Marcellus Walker, grand larceny.

William Tucker, concealed weapon.
Paul Falk, violation Sunday law.
Margaret Lally, larceny from person.
Frank Leon, felonious assault and battery.

#### COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 8.—The following is an amended day Calendar for Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1874: Nos. 4, 21, 100, 36, 97, 120, 112, and 111.

### DECISIONS.

#### COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 8.—In the Court of Appeals, Dec. 8, 1874. Decisions:

Judgments affirmed with costs: Louise H. Parsons vs. Henry A. Tilden; Willis S. Nelson vs. John W. Kerr, Sheriff, &c.; Richard Rowland vs. Benjamin A. Hegeman; The Richmond County Gaslight Company vs. The Town of Middletown; William Lord vs. Alfred Wilkinson.

Judgment and order affirmed with costs: Herman D. Walbridge vs. The Ocean National Bank of New-York.

Judgment affirmed without costs to either party as against the other in this court: Rachel Hoppock vs. John C. Tucker, Jr.

Judgment reversed, and judgment for plaintiff with costs, with leave to the defendant to answer, upon payment of costs: Garret S. Ayres vs. Melitias H. Lawrence.

Order of General Term and Special Term reversed and motion granted with costs: Ann Catherine Kemp vs. Heinrich Kemp, otherwise known as Herman Krall.

Order affirmed and judgment absolute for defendant on stipulation, with costs. Dewitt C. Bates vs. The Cherry Valley, Sharon and Albany Railroad Company.

Motion denied with $10 costs: Anson Willis vs. James Weaver; James O'Brien, Sheriff, &c., vs. James McCann; Uriah Whitlock vs. James Otay.

Appeal dismissed with costs: George E. Holyoke vs. Samuel Adams; Abner Brown vs. Webster et al. and the Keney Settlement Cheese Manufacturing Company.

#### SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*By Judge Van Vorst.*

Holloway vs. Stevens; motion granted.

*By Judge Donohue.*

Boll vs. Baggs; order confirming report of sale granted.

#### COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

*By Judge Larremore.*

McCabe vs. The Mayor, &c.; Walsh vs. The Mayor, &c.; Hayes vs. The Mayor, &c.; Purcell vs. The Mayor, &c.; Cooke vs. The Mayor, &c.; Hogan vs. The Mayor, &c.; Neiss vs. The Mayor, &c.; demurrers sustained with leave to plaintiff to amend. See decision.

#### SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*By Judge Davis.*

Levy vs. Van Orden; Weil vs. Schwarz; granted.

Chidester vs. Russell, No. 1; reference ordered; same vs. same, No. 2; same.

Sidenberg vs. Lalor; granted.

Brennan vs. Goodstein; order granted.

Rice vs. Tivoli Brewing Company, granted; Roberts vs. Bishop; Down vs. Rogers; Devlin vs. Devlin; Nadeber vs. Marshall; Union Trust Company vs. Courtney; Cumming vs. The Mayor, &c.; Flagg vs. Scott; Phœnix National Bank vs. Birdseye; Kohnstame vs. Gibbons; Hart vs. Pellet; Stack vs. Zink; Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Howell; orders granted.

Lanigan et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.; allowance granted.

Hodsden vs. Nudd; Referee's report.

#### COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 8.—In the Court of Appeals Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1874:

EX PARTE MOTIONS.

Genet vs. Davenport; motion to dismiss the appeal. Martin J. Townsen for the motion, and C. Bainbridge Smith opposed.

No. 256—Parisen vs. Parisen; motion to dismiss the appeal. John Townshend for the motion. The court took the papers.

Mitchell vs. Wheeler et al.; motion to dismiss appeal. D. L. Follett for motion; E. Moore opposed.

APPEALS FROM ORDERS.

No. 46—Aroms L. Palmer, respondent, vs. Erwin A. Hussey, appellant. Argued by Erwin A. Hussey, appellant, in person, and by Samuel Hand for respondent.

No. 52—Juliette R. C. Brady, appellant, vs. Robert F. Brundage, Sheriff, &c., respondent. Argued by C. Bainbridge Smith, of counsel for appellant, and by A. J. Parker for respondent.

No. 60—Horace B. Fry, appellant, vs. Emily Fry, respondent. Argued by Charles E. Whitehead, for appellant, and by Joseph Larocque, for respondent.

No. 31—Anna Maria Calligan, Administratrix, &c., respondent, vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant. Submitted.

No. 281—In the matter of the petition of freeholders, &c., respondents, vs. The Commissioners of Highways of the towns of Allegany and Carrollton, appellants. Argued by M. M. Allen, of counsel for appellants, and D. H. Bolles for respondents.

GENERAL CALENDAR.

No. 119—Sarah L. Fitch, appellant, vs. The American Popular Life Insurance Company, respondent. Argument resumed this morning and concluded. Proclamation made and court adjourned until Wednesday, Dec. 9.

## THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and lower; No. 1 Spring, 91c.; No. 2 Spring, 89c., cash or December; 89⅞c.@90c., January; No. 3 Spring, 83¼c.; rejected, 79½c. Corn dull and declining; No. 2 Mixed, 75½c., cash or December; New, 67c., cash; 68c., January; rejected, 62½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 54¼c., spot or January. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2 Spring, $1 25, cash; $1 26, January; No. 3 Spring, $1 08@$1 14. Dressed Hogs scarce and in good demand; sales of good lots at $7 75@$8 25. Whisky steady at 97c. Seeds dull and unsettled. Pork in fair demand and lower; closing steady at $19 40, spot; $20, February; $20 40, March. Lard in fair demand and lower; closing weak; 12⅞c., spot; 13c., February. Bulk Meats dull and declining; Shoulders, 6½c.@6⅝c.; Short Rib Middles, 9¼c.; Short Clear Middles, 9⅜c.@9½c.; all loose, partly cured, spot. Green Hams, 9⅞c.@10c. At call of the Board—Breadstuffs steady and unchanged. Pork sold at $19 80@$19 85, February; $20 15, March. Lard, 12⅞c., cash; 13⅝c., February. Receipts—Flour, 14,000 bbls.; Wheat, 80,000 bushels; Corn, 63,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels; Rye, 8,000 bushels; Barley, 11,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—Flour quiet, but firm; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio Family Extra, $5 75@$6 25; high grades, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $1 22@$1 24; White, $1 30@$1 42. Rye, 98c. Corn dull; old Yellow, 92c.; new do., 80c.@84c.; White, 82c. Oats firm; White, 67c. Whisky, $1 02. Petroleum—Refined, 11⅛c.@11¼c.; Crude, in bbls., 8¼c.; do., in bulk, 5¼c. Seeds—Clover, 8½c.@9½c. for Pennsylvania; 9½c.@10c. for Western. Butter steady; New-York and Bradford County choice, 42c.@43c.; prime Western, 35c.@36c.; choice Western Rolls, 34c.@35c. Cheese unchanged. Eggs firm; Pennsylvania, 32c.@33c.; Western, 30c.@32c. Wool dull, steady; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 55c.@56c.; X, 54c.@55c.; Medium, 55c.@56c.; Coarse, 50c.@52½c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, Fine, 48c.@50c.; Medium, 55c.@56c.; Coarse, $50c.@51c.; Combing, washed, 60c.@65c.; do., unwashed, 43c.@45c.; Canada Combing, 60c.@65c. Fine, unwashed, 35c.; Coarse and Medium, washed, 40c.@42c.; Tub-washed, 55c.@60c.; Colorado, washed, 28c.@35c.; do., unwashed, 22½c.@25c.; Extra and Merino, pulled, 45c.@47½c.; No. 1 and Super, pulled, 45c.@47½c.; Texas, Fine and Medium, 25c.@30c.; do., Coarse, 22c.@24c.; California, Fine and Medium 30c.@37c.; do., Coarse, 25c.@35c.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—Flour active and firm for Fall Superfine and Single Extra; others in good supply and dull. Wheat firmer; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 09. Corn higher; New Mixed, 67c.@69c., according to location. Oats in improved demand; No. 2, 56½c.@57c. Barley easier; not quotably lower for low and medium grades. Rye scarce; held higher; no sales. Whisky steady at 98c. Pork dull and declining for futures; nominally $19 75, spot; $20 February. Bulk Meats nominally lower; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10½c., loose, round lots; ¼c. lower for packed lots of Green Meats. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.@10½c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c.@11c. Bacon flat; pickled Meat nominally 8c.@11c. for Shoulders and Hams. Lard dull at 13c., spot; 13½c. March. Live Hogs dull and declining at $6 50@$7 25, mostly at $7@$7 15; few buyers. Cattle dull; but few buyers; good to choice native Steers, $4 50@$5 50; good shipping Texans, $3 25@$3 75; Cows and Heifers, $1 75@$3 50. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 5,500 Hogs. Shipments—1,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 6,800 bbls.; Wheat, 14,600 bushels; Corn, 35,200 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Barley, 2,400 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 14,600 bushels; Corn, 18,800 do.; Oats, 11,200 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $5 75@$6; Bakers', $6 75@$7; Amber, $6@$6 25; White, $6 80@$7 50. Wheat nominal, dull; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring held at $1 16@$1 17; No. 2 do., $1 06@$1 07; Chicago, No. 2 Spring, $1 01@$1 02; Red Winter, $1 14@$1 16; White Winter, $1 24@$1 28. Corn weak; sales, 3,000 bushels new high mixed, on track, at 80c.; old No. 2 Western held at 85c. Oats quiet; Western held at 56c. Rye nominal at 96c. Barley steady; Canada $1 45@$1 50; Western, $1 30@$1 35. Barley Malt firm; Canada, $1 50@$1 60; Western, $1 45@$1 50. Dressed Hogs, 9c.@9¼c. Other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 8.—Cotton dull and nominal; Low Middling, 13⅞c.@14c. Flour quiet and steady; demand light; holders firm. Wheat dull and heavy; Amber Western, $1 20@$1 30; No. 1 Red Western, $1 25@$1 26; No. 2 do., $1 23; No. 3 do., $1 18; Rejected, $1 15; Red Maryland, $1 20@$1 33; Amber do., $1 35@$1 38; White do., $1 25@$1 40. Corn dull, weak, and lower; White Southern, 78c.@80c.; Yellow do., 80c.@81c.; mixed Western, 80c.@85c. Oats firm; Southern, 65c.@69c.; mixed Western, 65c.@66c.; White do., 64c. Rye quiet at $1@$1 03. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet. Pork nominally unchanged. Bulk Meats—No fully cured here; partially cured quoted at 7¼c.@7½c. for Shoulders; 10¼c.@10½c. for Sides. Bacon unchanged. Hams unchanged. Lard nominally unchanged. Butter—Western quiet and steady; Tub, 30c.@35c.; Rolls, 30c.@33c. Coffee unsettled. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1 02½@$1 03.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 8.—Flour very dull. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 1 Milwaukee, 92c.; No. 2 at 88⅛c.; January, 89⅛c.; February, 90¾c. Oats steady and in fair demand; No. 2, in store, 53c. Corn steady; No. 2, new 65½c. Rye dull; No. 1 nominally at 96c. Barley lower; closes firm; No. 2 Spring, in store $1 27½; No. 3 Spring, in store, $1 10. Provisions—Light demand. Pork dull at $19 50, cash; February nominally at $20; Prime Mess, $17; Extra Prime, $14 75. Hams dull; Sweet Pickled nominal at 11c.@11¼c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c., loose; Middles, 9¾c.@10c., boxed. Lard—Prime nominal at 13c.@13½c. Dressed Hogs moderately active and lower at $7 65@$8. Live Hogs steady at $6 50@$6 90. Receipts—Flour, 7,500 bbls.; Wheat, 93,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 14,000 bbls.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—Flour firm. Wheat firm and scarce; Red, $1 10@$1 12. Corn firm at 72c.@75c. Oats firm at 58c.@62c. Rye firm at $1 10. Barley firm; Spring, $1 36@$1 38. Butter very dull and unchanged. Pork dull; nominally $20, spot; sales early at $20 75, buyer February, offered at $20 50 at close with no buyers. Lard dull and lower. Steam, 12⅞c.@13c., spot. Bulk Meats dull and lower; Shoulders, 7c. Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c.@10c.; Clear Sides, 10⅛c.@10¼c. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c. Green Meats dull and lower; Shoulders, 6⅞c.; Sides. 8⅜c.@8½c.; Hams, 10½c.@11c., closing weak. Whisky active and higher at 97c.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat, $1 05@$1 15. Corn—Ear, 58c.@60c.; Shelled, new, 67c.; old, 71c.@73c., in elevator. Oats, 54c.@56c. Rye, 90c.@95c. Barley, $1 20@$1 25. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. Green Meats—Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c. Live Hogs, $6 75@$7; receipts, 2,800; shipments, 1,300.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 8.—Wheat weak and unchanged. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum firm.

# THE NATION'S WARDS.

## THE NAVAJO DELEGATION IN WASHINGTON.

### HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE TRIBE—THE COURSE PURSUED TOWARD THEM BY THE GOVERNMENT—DISTRIBUTING THE ANNUITIES.

*From an Occasional Correspondent.*

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 4, 1874.

A delegation of twelve Chiefs of the Navajo Indians, of New-Mexico, arrived in this city Wednesday, under charge of their agent, W. F. M. Arny, formerly Secretary and acting Governor of the Territory of New-Mexico. The Indians are also accompanied by two interpreters—an old frontiersman for whom no one seems to know any name except "Rocky Mountain Bill," who interprets from English to Spanish, and a Mexican, for many years a captive among the Navajos, named Jesus Alviso, who interprets from Spanish into Navajo. But few of the Navajo nation speak the Spanish language, and none the English. No member of the delegation now here understands more than a few words of Spanish; and while they all say, "How d'ye do," "Yes, Sir," "You bet your life," "Good-by," and a few other English phrases, mostly slang, none can name half-a-dozen things in English. The following are the names of the members of the delegation:

Manuelito, (Little Manuel,) War Chief, and virtually Chief of the tribe, as the man who nominally holds that position is so old and infirm that he has but little influence; Cayatanito, second War Chief; Juanito, (Little John,) the favorite among the five wives of Manuelito; Manuelito Segundo, (Second Little Manuel,) son of Manuelito; Barbes Hueras, Chief Councillor; Morriano, Second Councillor; Cabra Negra, Captain, or sub-Chief; Tene su se, Captain; Narbono Primero, Captain; Carnero Mucho, (Many Sheep,) Captain; Gnado Mucho, Captain; Bueno Cinnia, Captain.

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE NAVAJOS.

In this connection a brief history of the Navajos and the contests which have been waged between them on the one side, and the Government and settlers on the other, will be interesting. At the time the Spaniards occupied the country the Navajos were found cultivating the soil and raising large quantities of corn. Peace and war alternately reigned between the Navajos and Mexicans, and the former and other tribes, until Gen. Kearny occupied New-Mexico in 1846, at which time war existed between the Mexicans and Navajos. Frequent complaints were made to Gen. Kearny by the Mexicans, and finally the Navajos made a descent into the valley of the Rio Grande, and, within sight of the military camp, drove away a considerable number of Government animals. Under these circumstances Gen. Kearny determined to subdue them, and accordingly an expedition against them was organized and placed under command of Col. Doniphan. The attempted subjugation was unsuccessful, but resulted in a treaty of peace at Bear Springs, in New-Mexico. The treaty in no way changed the attitude of affairs, for the Indians continued their raids, and were as much a terror to the settlers as before. In the Spring of 1847 another expedition was sent out under command of Major Walker, which penetrated the Navajo country as far as Cañon De Chille, a most romantic valley, about thirty miles west of the present site of the Navajo Agency and about the same distance west of the present boundary line between New-Mexico and Arizona. Finding it impossible to bring on an engagement with any chance of conquering the Indians, and Winter coming on, the troops retreated. These two campaigns taught the Indians to look with contempt upon the troops, and they more than ever considered themselves invincible.

A THIRD CAMPAIGN.

A third campaign was opened in the Spring of 1849 under command of Col. Newby, with a greatly increased force, consisting largely of volunteers. This expedition failed, like the two preceding, and ended with another treaty of peace, to which the Navajos paid no attention, but pursued their depredations more vigorously than before.

In the Spring of 1849 the raids of these Indians had become so frequent and terrible that Col. Washington, then Military Governor of New-Mexico, determined to take the field in person, at the head of a large force of regular and volunteer troops. This expedition marched through the country to Cañon De Chille, without accomplishing anything, and closed its campaign by making another useless treaty. In fact, a party of the same Indians who participated in the peace council reached the settlements in advance of the troops and stole a large number of mules which were grazing within a few miles of Albuquerque, then the military headquarters.

A TREATY OF PEACE.

In the Winter of 1851-52, Col. E. V. Sumner, afterward General, and Gov. Calhoun, met a large party at Jemas and proposed another treaty of peace, much to the amusement of the Indians, who, by that time, had come to regard such treaty solemnities as rare fun. The Navajos had promised again and again, but had failed to change their habits or to regard any obligation. After an exciting council among themselves, the Indians consented to sign, and make binding, the treaty made with Col. Washington, which they alleged had been made by men who were not authorized to speak for the nation. This treaty, like all others, was immediately violated, and Col. Sumner put himself at the head of the troops, and again the Navajo country was penetrated as far as the Cañon De Chille, at which point it was decided that the force was too small to go further, and a retreat was ordered. The expedition retired to the Cañon Bonito, on the Bonito River, and erected the military fort, first known as Fort Canby, and latterly as Fort Defiance, now abandoned by the military and used as the Indian Agency. This fort stands about two hundred and fifty yards west of the boundary line between New Mexico and Arizona, and is, therefore, in the latter Territory. The establishment and maintenance of this fort resulted in more good than all the expeditions which had operated theretofore, with their bases more than two hundred miles distant, for it fixed a base of operations in the very heart of the Navajo country, and enabled the troops to strike more quickly and effectively.

THE FIRST AGENT.

In the Spring of 1853, for the first time an agent for these Indians, Mr. H. L. Dodge, was appointed. He had been many years on the frontier, was well acquainted with many of the Navajos, and was enabled to control some portion of their number. For a time the Indians were quiet. Many were planting and pursuing their usual avocations, and hope was entertained that Navajo depredations were at an end. But during the Summer another raid upon the settlements was made, and a prominent Mexican named Rowan Mortin was killed by the Indians. Gov. Lane sent two special agents and a detachment of troops to make a demand for the body of the murdered man and for the murderers. The Indians peremptorily refused to accede to this demand, and Gov. Lane sent for Col. Sumner and demanded that the Navajos be chastised for this murder. Col. Sumner had his plans and preparations matured for a much more effective campaign than had ever before been made, when he was relieved by Gen. Garland. Gov. Lane was soon after succeeded by Gov. Merriweather, and for the time military operations were suspended.

LENIENT MEASURES BY GOV. MERRIWEATHER.

Soon after the new Governor assumed the duties of his office he was visited by a large delegation of the Navajos, who made such representations and promises as induced him to agree to extend his pardon for all offenses committed in the past, including the murder of Mortin. It was hoped that this leniency would produce the peace so much desired by all. But these hopes were disappointed, for the Navajos continued to rob and steal.

Early in 1854 the Indians killed a soldier at Fort Defiance, and the commanding officer, Major Kendrick, made a demand for the murderer, and persisted until the Navajos felt that something must be done to appease the soldiers. The Chiefs came forward and promised to give up the murderer, and a day was fixed upon which he was to be hung. On the appointed day the Indians came to the fort in large force, bringing, as was then supposed, the murderer, and in the presence of the troops he was hanged. It was subsequently established upon abundant testimony that the man who had been executed was not the culprit, but a Mexican captive, who had been held by the Navajos for many years.

In 1855 Gov. Merriweather, *ex officio* Superintendent of Indian Affairs, effected another treaty, which failed to be ratified by the Senate.

ROBBERIES AND MURDERS BY THE NAVAJOS.

In 1856 more robberies and murders are reported to have been committed by the Navajos than for many years previous, and the troops continued their operations against them with but little success. In 1857 a very much larger amount of annuity goods was issued to the Indians than ever before, and for several months they were quiet and peace reigned. But when the presents became exhausted the Navajos tired of their quiet life and renewed hostilities, the troops doing what they could to punish them for depredations committed. At the same time the Navajos were also at war with the Utes and Apaches. Their hostilities toward the Apaches never ceased until the peace between them was effected by Gen. O. O. Howard, in 1872. At this time one entire band, numbering about four hundred, under the Chief Sandaval, remained neutral and friendly to the whites. In fact there were at all times many Navajos who opposed hostilities, especially those who had horses, sheep, and goats, but they were unable to control their people. In 1859 peace was declared, but, the sequel proved, prematurely, as hostilities were reopened by the Indians in November of the same year. During the Winter of 1859-60 the Indians surrounded Fort Defiance and kept the garrison prisoners within its walls for more than a month. Supplies being nearly exhausted, the commanding officer raised the siege by a sortie and effected a retreat. In the Spring of 1860 an expedition was sent out, consisting of troops, citizens, Pueblo and Ute Indians, under command of Gen. (then Col.) Canoy, who subsequently met his fate at the hands of Captain Jack, the Modoc Chief. This campaign was vigorously prosecuted until February, 1861, when an armistice was agreed upon for a period of three months. During the remainder of the year 1861 and the year 1862 the troops and people of New-Mexico were kept busy preparing for and resisting the invasion of the Texas rebels. At this period two regiments of New-Mexico volunteers were raised; one was commanded by the famous Kit Carson, the other by Manuel Chaves. After Sibley's column of rebels had been driven out of the Territory, Gen. J. H. Carleton, then commanding the troops in the Territory, decided upon a vigorous campaign against the Navajos, and placed Kit Carson in command. The familiarity of the renowned Col. Kit with hardship and Indian fighting, made him the "right man in the right place." Gen. Carleton decided to conquer the Indians and hold them as prisoners of war. During the year 1863 a large number of Navajos surrendered, and were taken to the Bosque Redondo, on the Pecos River, near Fort Sumner, and there held as prisoners. The same policy was pursued during the year 1864, at the close of which more than 7,000 Navajos were held upon the Fort Sumner Reservation. Under the direction of the military officers the Indians at once commenced making irrigating ditches, and soon placed under cultivation several thousand acres of land. The Navajos were not healthy at the new reservation, and were discontented and unhappy at being held as prisoners away from their own country. Many died, and the desire to return to their mountain home was universal.

ANOTHER TREATY WITH THE INDIANS.

The Navajos remained at Fort Sumner until 1868, when Gen. Sherman and Col. Tappan, Commissioners appointed for the purpose, made a treaty with the Indians, and consented to their return to their own country. The removal of these people, then numbering about 8,000, all traveling together, must have been very like the exodus of the Jews from Egypt. The Indians arrived at Fort Defiance too late in the season to do any planting that year, but in the ensuing Spring a large area of land was placed under cultivation, and from that time until the present the Navajoes have been faithful tillers of the soil.

At the time the Navajo war began it is supposed that these people had not less than a million head of sheep and goats, besides several thousand horses and mules, and some cattle. The sheep and goats were nearly all lost to them by the war, and their other stock greatly diminished in numbers. Upon the return of the Indians to their home, a reservation ninety miles in length and sixty in width, lying partly in New-Mexico and partly in Arizona, (about one-half being in each Territory,) was set apart for them. The Government gave the Navajos fifty thousand sheep when they went upon the reservation, and have given them about twenty thousand since. The number of sheep has largely increased, and although it is estimated that about one hundred and twenty-five thousand perished last Winter from cold and deep snow, there are still upon the reservation a large number, variously estimated at from one hundred and thirty to two hundred thousand.

It is also believed that there are now upon the reservation not less than ten thousand horses. The Navajo treaty provided for ten annual installments of annuity goods, amounting in value to about eighty thousand dollars per year. This money is expended in the purchase of implements of various kinds; yarn, from which they make their blankets, and many other useful articles. The expense of their journey East is paid out of their annuity fund, at their own request.

INDUSTRIOUS WORKMEN.

Unlike other Indians, the men of the Navajo tribe are faithful workers, and are always glad to have the opportunity to labor for pay. In building Fort Wingate about four hundred male Navajos were employed, and the military officers in charge of the work say that no more industrious workmen could be found. The Indians were paid fifty cents per day and rations, which they required at the end of each day's labor. These Indians work in the metals, making very pretty ornaments of gold and silver, and many useful articles of iron. The Navajo women make woolen blankets of very beautiful patterns, and so well woven that they are water-proof. The loom is of the rudest possible construction, being nothing more than two upright poles, across which are fastened two others, distant from each other the length of the blanket they intend to weave. The warp is run up and down, from one pole to the other. The threads for filling are then worked in with the fingers and whipped down solidly with a stick about half an inch in thickness, care being taken to strike between each thread of the warp—a slow and tedious process; but so industrious are these women that nearly every Indian, man, woman, and child, has one or more of these fine blankets. They are valued at very high prices, ranging from $40 to $100 each.

DISTRIBUTING THE ANNUITIES.

A long-anticipated and long-remembered day upon the Navajo reservation is that upon which the annuities are distributed. At the agency is a large "corral" surrounded by adobe walls, about nine feet in height, and in this, on the day appointed, assemble the whole Navajo nation. This year the assemblage numbered nine thousand one hundred and fourteen. After all are within the inclosure the issue of tickets begins, the Indians passing out as they receive them. The tickets are then presented at another place, and the supplies are issued in exchange for them. By this means a very accurate census is reached.

There are about two thousand Indians who have never resided upon the reservation, and consequently receive none of the benefits. These outsiders support themselves entirely by agriculture.

The delegation now in this city have brought many curious articles of their manufacture with them, among which are eighteen of their most beautiful blankets. One blanket, manufactured for presentation to the Centennial Exhibition, is magnificent, and has the dates 1776 and 1876 woven into its texture. Another represents the flag of our country, with thirteen stripes and thirty-six stars, with four smaller ones appearing near the field, representing the Territories of Colorado, New-Mexico, Utah, and Arizona.

HOW THE CHIEFS ARE DRESSED.

The visiting chiefs are dressed in their native costume, consisting of pants made of elegantly tanned buck-skin, resembling in cut the old-fashioned knee-breeches, and ornamented with silver buttons made by themselves. Their pants are of various colors to suit the owner's taste. All wear calico shirts of bright colors, and over all the elegant blankets of their own make. Manuelito now finishes his attire with a tall hat, which gives evidence of having seen its best days.

The Navajos are superior men physically, most of those who are here being six feet or more in height. Manuelito is about six feet two high, and so well proportioned that he does not look tall. The delegation have their bows and arrows, and appear in Washington much the same as upon their reservation in the far West. The chiefs have met here several officers, who have been among them in times past, and they evince great pleasure in recognizing a familiar face.

The Navajo treaty provides for the establishment of schools among them, and constant efforts have been made in that direction, but, thus far, with little success. It is now hoped that a progressive step may be taken by establishing manual labor and boarding-schools, thereby separating the children from their parents, and thus increasing the facility with which they can be taught the English language. The Navajos live in a hut they call a "hogan," which is made of poles covered with sods and earth, with one hole for entrance and another on the top through which the smoke makes its exit. When a Navajo dies the body is left in the hogan, the entrance is filled up, and the other occupants proceed to erect a new habitation. It is said that they dislike so much to be alone with the dead that the sick are often left before life has become extinct.

While the Navajos, like all other Indians, are fond of intoxicating liquors, they have no method of preparing any such beverage for themselves, as have the Apaches and other tribes. Altogether there are few better Indians than this tribe have been since they were conquered, and each year is bringing them nearer civilization. The mission which has brought the delegation to Washington is threefold. First, the desire to see the President and the country; second, to endeavor to obtain satisfaction for the death of three of their number who are supposed to have been killed by Mormons, on the Little Colorado, in Arizona, and, third, to negotiate the exchange of a portion of the northern end of their reservation for an equal amount of the public domain at the south of their reserve.

While the Indians are waiting for the "talks" with Commissioner Smith and the President, which are delayed by the labors incident to the beginning of the session of Congress, their time will be employed in visiting the different objects of interest about the city.

## SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The Utica *Herald* of Monday, referring to the duties pressing upon Congress, said: "It makes little difference which method, of many feasible methods suggested, is adopted to restore the country to an honorable and healthy financial condition. The shorter and more direct the method the better; diversity of opinion as to which plan will operate most advantageously to the country will be no justification for non-action. Either method will succeed. Neither method will work that distress and business panic which demagogues and temporizers have been so fond of predicting. The country was never better prepared for specie payments than now. A more auspicious time is not likely to come in the future. The people are ready for it. Business is at its lowest ebb. Its revival can just as well begin upon a specie basis as upon the rotten, fickle basis of cheap money which brought about the very panic from which the country has been endeavoring in vain to recover. The recovery can never come, completely and permanently, until the specie basis is at the bottom of it. The times are ripe for wiping out this last relic of war days. All the events of the period from the September panic of 1873 to the November elections of 1874 have conspired to make them ripe. If the Republican Party neglects the opportunity which good fortune has made for it it will not only commit suicide, it will commit a crime against the country."

## BOARD OF EMIGRATION.

The Board of Emigration held their regular semi-monthly meeting at their offices in Castle Garden yesterday. The members present were President Hurlburt and Commissioners Starr, Quintard, Lynch, Manjer, Schack, and Forrest. After the disposal of some routine business, Commissioner Forrest, from the special committee appointed to wait upon the Governor elect, reported that the interview was in a measure satisfactory. Mr. Tilden had manifested considerable interest in the welfare of the department, and had asked for further information and statistics. Commissioner Lynch, from the Committee on the Investigation of the Eliza Collins case, reported progress. On motion of Commissioner Starr, Louis Elsheimer was removed from the agency at Suspension Bridge, and Augustus Reickhoff appointed in his place. Commissioner Forrest called attention to the annual report to the Legislature, and recommended its publication at the earliest possible date. The arrivals of immigrants yesterday were as follows: By the steamer City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool and Queenstown, 174; by the Hansa, from Bremen, 192; and by the Helvetia, from London and Havre, 146.

## THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The sales made at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Dec. 8, were somewhat more successful in their results than of late, as will be seen by a review of the proceedings, as follows:

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of P. W. Turney, Esq., Referee, disposed of the following City real estate: Three four-story brick buildings, each 16.8 by 44, with lots 100 feet deep, Nos. 158, 158½, and 160 Bowery, west side, 85 feet north of Broome street, sold to A. Barth for $26,300 each; one two-and-a-half-story brick house, with lot, 25 by 98.9, No. 119 East Twenty-fourth street, north side, 225 feet east of Fourth avenue, sold to W. E. Laimbeer for $15,650; three lots, each 25 by 100, on Sixth avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, sold to S. Brush for $6,400, $4,825, and $4,725 respectively; one lot, same size, on Sixth avenue, adjoining above, sold to S. J. Levy for $4,825, and two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, south side, 100 feet west of Sixth avenue, in rear of above, sold to S. Brush for $2,950 each. Messrs. Muller & Co. also sold, by order of the executors of Daniel Fanshaw, deceased, one lot, 25 by 100, on Third avenue, east side, 50.8 feet north of Ninetieth street, for $7,150, to B. C. Wandell. A house and lot, No. 618 Water street, was also offered by the same firm at public auction, and knocked down at $8,200, but not sold. The house and lot on East Eighty-third street, west of Third avenue, noticed for sale under a legal order by the same auctioneers, was withdrawn, the foreclosure proceedings having been arranged.

James M. Miller, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Charles Price, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on East Sixty-ninth street, south side, 175 feet east of Madison avenue, for $36,000, the purchaser being Ex-Collector Thomas Murphy.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., under Court order similar to the above, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, disposed of a large gore lot, 87 by 99.11 by 17 by 122, on West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, north side, 250 feet west of Sixth avenue, for $6,625. Purchaser, P. F. McGinn.

R. V. Harnett withdrew from sale a house and lot on West Forty-eight street, east of Eighth avenue, announcing that the foreclosure suit had been settled.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day, at the Exchange, the following sales are announced:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. E. Anderson, Esq., Referee, of eighteen acres of land, lying between Eleventh avenue and the Harlem River, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth streets, known as the "Barney Bowers tract."

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on East Sixty-ninth street, north side, 205 feet east of Fourth avenue, and a house, with lot 18.9 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, south side, 366 feet west of Second avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Joline, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, north side, 196.8 feet east of Fourth avenue. Also similar sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of one lot 26.10 by 100, on the Grand Boulevard, south-west corner of One Hundredth street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 25 by 98.9, No. 248 West Twenty-second street, south side, about 275 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. L. Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the store, with lot 23.7 by about 100, No. 228 Pearl street, east side, 60 feet north of Fletcher street.

### EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, DEC. 8.

NEW-YORK.

*By A. H. Muller & Son.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 four-story brick buildings and lots, Nos. 158, 158½, and 160 Bowery, w. s., 85 ft. n. of Broome st., lots each 16.8x100, buildings each 44 ft. deep; $26,300 each | $78,900 |
| 1 two and a half-story brick house and lot, No. 119 East 24th st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 4th av., lot 25x98.9, house 42 ft. deep, with three-story extension 10.6x23 | 15,650 |
| 1 lot, 6th av., s. w. corner of 128th st., 24.11x100 | 6,400 |
| 1 lot, 6th av., w. s., 24.11 ft. s. of 128th st., adjoining above, 25x100 | 4,825 |
| 1 lot, 6th av., w. s., adjoining above, same size | 4,725 |
| 1 lot, 6th av., w. s., adjoining above, same size | 4,825 |
| 2 lots, West 128th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th av., each 25x99.11; $2,950 each | 5,900 |
| 1 lot, 3d av., e. s., 50.8 ft. n. of 90th st., 25x100 | 7,150 |

*By James M. Miller.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, East 69th st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Madison av., lot 25x100.5 | $36,000 |

*By E. H. Ludlow & Co.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 plot, West 126th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 6th av., 87x99.11x17x122 | $6,625 |

### RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

*Monday, Dec. 7.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Anthony st., s. e. corner Jefferson av., 50.2x112.3; George Opdyke to George Doneghan | $650 |
| Cherry st., n. s., 12.4 ft. e. of Pike st., 23.4x117; A. B. Conger to Catharine A. Hedges | 10,000 |
| Chrystie st., No. 3, w. s., 35x25; W. Pape, Executrix of Charles Pape, to J. Miles | 7,500 |
| Grand st., Nos. 38 and 40, n. s., 37.10x47; also strip adjoining above on rear, 52 ft. e. of Thompson st., 4.9x19; Thompson st., e. s., 46.11 ft. n. of Grand st., 19.1x51.10; S. Witmark to D. Witmark | 45,000 |
| James st., n. w. corner Chambers st., runs n. 19.10 ft., thence s. w. 14.10 ft. to Chambers st., thence s. e. 25 ft., gore; Alfred Moore to Robert B. Wilson | 4,500 |
| 11th st., n. s., No. 331 West, 21.1x95; Casper Lawso to John Walsh | 14,000 |
| 48th st., n. s., 283.4 ft. w. of 11th av., 16.8x74.2; A. P. Johnson to P. J. Vanderbilt | 100 |
| Same property; Peter J. Vanderbilt to Lettie A., wife of A. P. Johnson | 100 |
| 54th st., n. s., 90.8 ft. w. of 10th av., 34.9x5.2 x35.3 to beginning; Myndert Van Buren and Ruth Ann Mott, Executors of Jordam Mott, to John J. Burchell | 900 |
| 58th st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of 6th av., 50x100.5; Anna M., wife of S. Lynch, to A. Dold | 45,000 |
| 112th st., s. s., 79 ft. w. of 2d av., 21x100.11; Catharine, wife of Joseph Fernandes, to John W. Staeber | 9,500 |
| 113th st., s. s., 226.4 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20.10 x100.11; Mary J. Hatfield to J. Wall | 13,000 |
| 126th st., s. s., 190 ft. w. of 4th av., 40x99.11; F. A. Thurston to A. Smith | 45,000 |
| 132d st., s. s., 526.8 ft. w. of 5th av., 16.8x 99.11; Martha Ann and William S. and Clara M. Clinton to Alexander Maxwell | 7,250 |
| Franklin av., s. e. s., lot No. 92, Morrisania, 25x150; Reuben M. Provost to Josiah W. Provost | 500 |
| 1st av., w. s., 49.3 ft. s. of 32d st., 24.8x100; F. W. Nolte to P. A. Decker | 16,000 |
| 3d av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of 104th st., 25x80; A. Dold to H. S. Phelps | 27,500 |
| 4th av., w. s., 74.11 ft. n. of 125th st., 50x90; J. W. Lawton to J. J. Sperry | 14,500 |
| 5th av., n. e. corner of 126th st., 99.11x160; Henry W. Genet, by Marianna Genet, his attorney, to Thomas Pearson | 10,000 |
| 6th av., s. w. corner of 126th st., 99.11x75; Addison Smith to Franklin A. Thurston | 32,500 |

LEASES RECORDED.

| | |
|---|---|
| West st., No. 397 and upper part of No. 396; 3½ years, per year | $2,000 |
| 3d av., No. 2,062; 3 years, per year | 1,200 |

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES WITHOUT AND WITH EXTRA ground and stable, and eligible lots in New-York and Brooklyn, farms and country-seats on Long Island, in New-Jersey, Connecticut, and New-York State; also, water-fronts and manufacturing property in and near the City, for sale or exchange. J. N. WYCKOFF & CO., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

D. M. SEAMAN, AUCTIONEER,
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c., SOLD BY AUCTION.
Special and liberal terms made with executors.
Office No. 14 Pine st.

FIFTH AV., NOS. 5, 42, 469, 614, 675, 746, 781, and 959, on Central Park, with stable; some decided bargains. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO EXCHANGE.—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE near the City, unencumbered, worth $150,000, for tenement, store, or private property in this City or Brooklyn. MARTIN DUNN, 202 Broadway.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Brief, short, and full of meaning.
To Investors, Capitalists, and Speculators.
GREAT AUCTION SALE.
ABSOLUTE, POSITIVE, AND PEREMPTORY.
(If you don't believe it come and see)
ON TUESDAY, DEC. 15,
at 12 o'clock, in the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
of
120 ELEGANT LOTS
(unsurpassed by any in Brooklyn)
on the
GRAND EASTERN PARK WAY,
(Sackett Street Boulevard,) between
BEDFORD AV. AND PROSPECT PARK.

EASTERN PARK WAY.—South side, commencing on south-east corner of Bedford av., 10 lots.
EASTERN PARK WAY.—South side, commencing on south-west corner of Bedford av., 23 lots.
EASTERN PARK WAY.—North side, commencing on north-west corner of Bedford av., 30 lots.
DEGRAW STREET.—south side, between Franklin and Bedford avs. 27 lots.
UNION STREET.—North side, both sides of Bedford av., 31 lots, two corners.
Terms easy. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 21 Park row, New-York: No. 37 Nassau st., New-York; No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT
BY
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
NO. 3 PINE ST.
Branch Office, No. 35 East 17th st.
(With telegraphic communication.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Bond st., near Broadway, 34 feet wide, partly furnished | $4,000 |
| W. 10th st., near 5th av., 4 stories, brick, 25x33 rooms | 3,600 |
| W. 14th st., near 7th av., 4 stories, brown stone | 3,500 |
| W. 14th st., near 7th av., 4 stories, 25 feet | 400 |
| W. 14th st., near 7th av., 4 stories, 25x60 feet | 4,500 |
| E. 21st st., (Gramercy Park,) elegant house, 34 feet | 12,000 |
| E. 33d st., near 5th av., 4 stories, 25x60 feet | 4,800 |
| E. 45th st., near 4th av., for Winter, per month | 315 |
| W. 45th st., near 7th av., 4 stories, 20x65 feet | 4,000 |
| W. 48th st., near 7th av., 4 stories, brown stone | 5,000 |
| W. 49th st., near 5th av., 4 stories, brown stone | 4,200 |
| W. 51st st., near 5th av., 4 stories, high stoop | 3,600 |
| E. 70th st., near 4th av., 4 stories, per month | 250 |
| E. 79th st., near 4th av., 3 stories, 22 feet | 2,100 |
| Park av., near 38th st., 4 stories, 17x60 feet | 4,500 |
| Lexington av., near 29th st., 4 stories, 25x65 feet | 4,500 |
| Lexington av., near 36th st., 3 stories, 19x50 feet | 4,000 |
| Lexington av., near 44th st., 4 stories | 3,000 |
| Lexington av., corner 55th st., 4 stories, 20x53 feet | 4,500 |
| E. 54th st., near 5th av., 4 stories, high stoop, per month | 400 |

NOTICE.—For the convenience of our clients and to facilitate business, we have established special telegraphic communication between our offices.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, FOR ONE OR more years.—The handsomely furnished house No. 113 East 65th st. The house is fully furnished and in perfect order; rent, $3,000 per year. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSES ON AND ADJOINING 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—THE EXTRA WIDE STORES, WITH basements, Nos. 21, 23, and 25 Mercer st., near Howard st.; marble front building; each store about 38x100 feet; can be rented together or separately on favorable terms. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS DOUBLE store, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, with basement and sub-cellar; new building and very well lighted. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

NEW LOFTS, NEAR BROADWAY. W. R. MORGAN, No. 240 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

## FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—$25 REWARD.—LADY'S WATCH, GREEN enameled case, with painting, and scolloped edge frame. Lost between 17th and 29th sts. and 3d and 6th avs.; $25 will be paid on returning it to the clerk of the Everett House, 17th st., corner 4th av.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY EVENING, a FUR MUFF, in 5th av., between 35th and 37th sts. The above reward will be paid to any one returning it to No. 18 West 39th st.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE PARK, No. 32 CHAMBERS ST., Dec. 1, 1874.

TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1874, to pay the same to the undersigned, at the Bureau for the Collection of Taxes, before the 1st day of January, 1875.

On all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January, 1875, interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged from the day on which the assessment rolls and warrants were delivered to the Receiver of Taxes to the date of payment.

No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

MARTIN T. McMAHON, Receiver of Taxes.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 66 3D AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1874.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST this department for materials and supplies furnished during the year 1874, are respectfully requested to send them to this office on or before the 20th inst.

By order of the board.

R. M. HEDDEN, Book-keeper.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held at Chambers, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of November, 1874.—Present Hon. A. B. Lawrence, Justice.—WILLIAM GOURLEY, administrator of Elizabeth Hay, deceased, against JOSEPH CAMPBELL, Alexander Campbell, Samuel Seaton, and Elizabeth Seaton.—On reading and filing the affidavit of C. F. Brown, one of the attorneys for the plaintiff, and proof of service of summons by publication setting forth, among other things, that the defendants Samuel Seaton and Elizabeth Seaton are now resident infants, and that no guardian has been appointed for them in this action; on motion of Cassedy & Brown, plaintiff's attorneys, it is ordered that Robert E. Deys, Esq., a counselor at law, be, and he is hereby appointed guardian ad litem for the purposes of this action, unless said defendants or some one in their behalf, within twenty days after service of a copy of this order in the manner herein directed, procure a guardian ad litem to be appointed, and give notice thereof to the plaintiff's attorneys. It is further ordered, that this order be served by publication thereof in two newspapers, to wit, in the New-York *Times*, published in the City of New-York, and in the *Argus*, published in the City of Albany, once a week for six weeks successively.

WM. WALSH, Clerk.

CASSEDY & BROWN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

n25-law6wW

## MISCELLANEOUS.

TO THE CONFECTIONERY TRADE,
CITY OR COUNTRY.

We deem it proper to say through the press that after two changes of patterns for our extra fine Cream Bonbons, made because crude copies had been issued in common goods by some manufacturers, (of which notice was given by postal card circular,) our third and latest has been so used at several prominent distributing markets, to the damage of jobber and retailer. While we can very well understand the motive, and should, perhaps, accept the compliment paid to our productions, we are unwilling to have buyers ignorant of the fraud and imposition. Some conspicuous in our line of business are also using our trade marks, "Bordeaux Creams," in like manner.

Each of our extra fine Cream Bon-bons bears an initial indicating the flavor, and none are genuine except purchased of us or supplied by jobbers with whom we have direct correspondence.

WALLACE & COMPANY,
Manufacturers of Fine Chocolates and Pure Confectionery,
No. 29 Cortlandt st.,
corner Church, New-York,
Manufacturers and Proprietors of
Cream Table Chocolate.

COLORED SCHOOL OF TRADES, NO. 124 West 26th st.—All kinds of sewing done by hand or machine; only competent hands at work; satisfaction always given. Call or send work and thus aid the any deserving colored poor.

## SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 2 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 7 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA.....WED., Dec. 9 | *RUSSIA.....WED., Dec. 23
ABYSSINIA..WED., Dec. 16 | JAVA.....WED., Dec. 30

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, 1874.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. QUINN..........Dec. 8, 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE..........Dec. 22, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA..........Friday, Dec. 11
STATE OF GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Dec. 23
STATE OF NEVADA..........Wednesday, Jan. 6.

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS..........Saturday, Dec. 12
PEREIRE..........Saturday, Dec. 26
ST. LAURENT..........Saturday, Jan. 9
FRANCE..........Saturday, Jan. 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125.....Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Dec. 19, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Dec. 26, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1875, at 2 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all parts at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, Dec. 15.
LESSING, Capt. TOOSBUY, Dec. 29.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.
The following Steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.

| From Philadelphia. | | From New York. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vaderland, | Nov. 10 | Colina, | Oct. 29 |
| Nederland, | Dec. 4 | Switzerland, | Nov. 22 |

FROM ANTWERP.

| For Philadelphia. | | For New York. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nederland, | Nov. 10 | Switzerland, | Oct. 29 |
| Vaderland, | Dec. 4 | Colina, | Nov. 21 |

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60

Steerage and Intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

Through tickets and through Bills of Lading issued between all prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to

GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent,
No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Phila.
B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Thursday, Dec. 10.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Saturday, Dec. 12.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Dec. 15.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Dec. 12, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

VINDICATOR, Capt. MORTON, SATURDAY, Dec. 12, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Dec. 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA. First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

CLARIBEL..........Nov. 19
PORT AU PRINCE, AUX CAYES, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, and CURACOA and MARICABO
ANDES..........Nov. 27
NASSAU, KINGSTON, CARTHAGENA, and SAVANILLA.
ATLAS..........Dec. 5
GONAIVES, PORT AU PRINCE, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO.
ETNA..........Dec. 15
KINGSTON, SAVANILLA, and SANTA MARTHA.

The "Andes," sailing Nov. 27, will call at Nassau, Bahamas. First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

## SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain, Sat. Dec. 12, 7:30 A. M. | Erin......Saturday, Dec. 26
Helvetia, Saturday, Dec. 19 | The Queen, Saturday, Jan. 2

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE..........

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:

Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship DEUTSCHLAND, Capt. W. LADEWIGS, will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship HANSA, Capt. KLUG KIST, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Dec. 15
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Dec. 17
CITY OF HAVANA..........Thursday, Dec. 24

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Dec. 15
CUBA..........Tuesday, Jan. 5

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 19 and Jan. 9 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, Dec. 10.
COLUMBUS, Capt. R. C. REED, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

## RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hasleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:50 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 4:38 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M., Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

## FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON, AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the holders of the outstanding minority of the Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Second Mortgage Bonds that they are required to forward their powers of attorney, to foreclose said mortgage, &c., to the undersigned on or before Jan. 2, 1875.

THOMAS DENNY,
JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM,
JOHN P. ADRIANCE,

Attorneys for majority of Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Second Mortgage Bond-holders.

Address THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall st., or ADRIAN VAN SINDEREN, No. 54 Wall st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 7 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1874.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MISSOURI, KANSAS and TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY are hereby notified that the time for assenting to the agreement entered into April 27, 1874, between said company and August Belmont, John Pierpont Morgan, and Lewis H. Meyer, Trustees; and the funding of overdue coupons, under the same, has been extended to the 31st day of December, 1874.

Further information can be had on application to
G. D. L'HUILIER, Chief Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS FOR this Company will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, 1874, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

JOS. B. BLOSSOM, Secretary *pro tem.*

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1874.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 12 next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

E. WILSON, Cashier.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1874.

TRANSFER BOOKS OF MORRIS AND Essex Railroad Company will be closed from evening of 10th inst. until morning of 2d January, prox.

A. J. ODELL, Registrar.

FOR SALE—A TEN PER CENT. SECOND MORTgage for $8,000 on Chicago real estate; the property is valued much above the first and second mortgages. Full particulars will be sent to parties having the money on applying for them, to O. S. A., Box No. 2,966 Post Office New-York.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

D. M. SEAMAN,
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
First and Second Mortgages sold.
Office No. 14 Pine st.

GAS, CITY RAILROAD,
TRUST COMPANIES, BANK STOCKS,
Insurance Scrip and Stock. If you wish to buy or sell apply to SAMUEL M. SMITH, No. 71 Wall st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY C. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per Cent., (4 per cent.,) also an extra dividend of One per Cent., (1 per cent.,) in all Five per Cent., (5 per cent.,) will be paid on the 10th day of December next to all stockholders of record on that date.

The transfer books will be closed from the 30th day of November to the 10th day of December, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

W. H. WOOD, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK MUTUAL GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, NORTH-EAST CORNER UNION SQUARE, 4TH AV. AND 16TH ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1874.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, a dividend of Two and One-half per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company was declared, payable Jan. 4, 1875. The transfer-books will be closed on the 19th inst. and reopened Jan. 5, 1875. CHARLES PLACE, Secretary and Treasurer.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—6th av., corner 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits draw interest from 1st of next month.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS A. RAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 254 West 52d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1874.

d2-law6mW* BENJAMIN RAY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY RUTGERS REMSEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 54 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1874.

PHŒNIX REMSEN,
ALEXANDER S. WEBB,
ROBERT LENOX BELKNAP,
GEORGE G. WATERS,
WILLIAM H. KANE,
Executors.

d2-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. BRITTON, late of Kent, Litchfield County, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 5 New street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourteenth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the sixth day of October, 1874. CHARLES PRICE BRITTON, Executor.

o7-law6mW*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. COFFIN, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM MARSHALL, late of the town of Somers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof to the undersigned, executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her residence in said town of Somers, on or before the 23d day of January, A. D. 1875.—Dated this 17th day of July, A. D. 1874.

ELIZABETH MARSHALL, Executrix.

jy22-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEHIEL J. POST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 14 East 23d st., in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the first day of September, 1874. JOHN H. MAHONY, Executor.

s2-law6mW*

## STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.

Steamers NARRAGANSETT, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

SEA BIRD.

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Thursday, Dec. 3d..2:30 P. M. | Wednesday, Dec. 2..1:00 P. M. |
| Saturday, 5th..........2:30 P. M. | Friday, 4th..........2:00 P. M. |
| Monday, 7th..........2:30 P. M. | Monday, 7th..........6:30 A. M. |
| Tuesday, 8th..........2:30 P. M. | Tuesday, 8th..........7:30 A. M. |
| Thursday, 10th..........8:30 A. M. | Wednesday, 9th..........7:30 A. M. |
| | Friday, 11th..........8:00 A. M. |

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.